IROQUOIS INDIANS:

A Documentary History

of the Diplomacy of the Six Nations

and Their League

Francis Jennings, Editor

William N. Fenton, Joint Editor

Mary A. Druke, Associate Editor

David R. Miller, Research Assistant

Introduction written
by Mary A. Druke

Published for the D'Arcy McNickle Center

for the History of the American Indian

at the Newberry Library

rp
research publications
Woodbridge, CT Reading, England
1984

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This work was made possible through the assistance of a research grant from the National Endowment for the Humanities.

INTRODUCTION

This compilation is like none other in the world. It is an archive of documents made by and concerning a people without scribes, documents recorded by other parties and originally filed away obscurely in repositories devoted to other interests. Because the League of the Iroquois and its constituent Six Nations negotiated diplomatically with the agents of empires, provinces, and nation-states, as well as with other Indian nations, Iroquois treaty documents came to rest in The Netherlands, France, Great Britain, Canada, and the United States, and in many state and private collections, in all of which the Iroquois documents were secondary to the thousand and one concerns of Europeans and Euro-Americans. Now these many scattered collections have been culled to create the first authentic archive of an indigenous tribal people.

Strictly speaking, an archive consists of the documents generated by an agency or institution, but we may think in terms of an imaginary Iroquois foreign office whose papers were destroyed in an imaginary fire, being preserved only in the copies made for other parties to negotiations. With that fiction in mind, what we have here is a reconstituted archive. Regardless of problems of definition, it is a body of texts exceedingly important to genuinely reconstituting the history of the United States and its predecessor colonies and native peoples.

The Iroquois League was a great military and political power in North America during the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. Its importance was recognized by contemporary statesmen of competing European empires and colonies, who vied with each other to secure Iroquois friendship and alliance. After 1700, the Iroquois policy of neutrality maintained a balance of power between the empires that lasted until the Seven Years War, and the Iroquois nations were wooed by Britain and the United States during the War of the American Revolution. It is not possible to write a valid political history of eastern North America during the era preceding the Revolution without carefully considering Iroquois participation in the most important events of the time; and the basis of the Northwest Ordinances of 1784-87 was the treaty made at Fort Stanwix between the United States and the Iroquois in 1784.

Though the Iroquois League fragmented during the American Revolution and its people are now scattered on Canadian and American reservations, and individually as far as Hawaii, their history after the Revolution became inextricably part of the history of the Great Lakes region and of the vast intersocietal trade that moved westward across the continent. Defying dogmas of the vanishing Indian, more Iroquois are now alive than were previously recorded at any one time.

The major problem in studying Iroquois participation in North American history has been the scattered and unreliable condition of the source materials. A large number were virtually inaccessible. Most have never been validated by critical examination for omissions, variance between copies, or other contradiction by other contemporary documents. In national and state archives, Iroquois treaties are submerged in the general material, their arrangement and cataloging ill-suited to the study of indigenous peoples; and indexes are at best inadequate, often erroneous and misleading. There is continuing attrition of source manuscripts, identifiable by later references to documents that no longer can be found.

Now, however, most of the problems of access have been solved by the archive presented herein; and comparison of documents has been facilitated. The documents included were compiled by a project begun in September 1978 at the D'Arcy McNickle Center for the History of the American Indian at the Newberry Library. Funded for three years by the Research Division of the National Endowment for the Humanities, and staffed by a historian and three anthropologists with the assistance of many temporary aides, the project initially aimed at compiling less than 3,000 texts, but even the specialists had badly underestimated Iroquois diplomatic activity and its involvements. The documents piled up to three times the original estimate, and the project's actual duration extended past its formal closing for three more years. It has been completed nevertheless, largely owing to the dedicated support of the Newberry Library and donation of labor by the staff. Many generous contributions by individuals and institutions are acknowledged below.

Project staff made no effort to collect original source documents. Instead, it copied them by microphotography or xerography and made paper copies of all documents to be filed in an archive at the Newberry. This publication reproduces that archive. It is open to addition as new documents come to light, and students are solicited to send information about such new documents to the Newberry. The archive's calendar is available on a computer printout at the Newberry, and a card index of names and subjects refers to about one-sixth of the documents on file. Access may be had by qualified students. An indexed document is noted as such by a degree sign after the date of the document on the headnote to the document and in the calendar. Regrettably the index could not be completed because of lack of funds, but it is useful in combination with the calendar. Both are printed in the guide that accompanies this film. A reader may wish to scan the calendar for context before concentrating on particular documents. Calendar and index, especially when used together, are finding aids for the location of particular documents and sets of related documents.

ABOUT THE TEXTS

What They Are

The documents presented here include the minutes of treaty conferences, the agreements resulting from formal meetings, and a broad range of background materials useful for interpreting motives, procedures, and effects. The editors' basic standard for selection was relevance to the diplomatic history of Iroquois nations or their league. Other parties involved in the negotiations are also included.

Most of the documents are manuscript or printed texts arranged in chronological order. Often it has been possible to compile copies of the same text from different sources, and sometimes these are variant, sometimes significantly so. All copies are included. Texts in languages other than English are presented but only rarely translated.

Photographs of wampum belts are also included as representing Indian records of negotiations. In almost all instances, it has not been possible to identify a particular belt with a specific written record, and the editors have concluded regretfully that the belts cannot be deciphered by a general code. Nevertheless certain conventional patterns have been observed, so the belts are grouped according to emblematic content, following the last written text at the end of the microfilm publication.

The documents span a period from the earliest surviving sixteenth century texts through the year 1842.

How They Were Copied

The editors depended on many archives and repositories for exact xerographic copies of original documents in their possession. Their valuable cooperation was unstinted, but the variety of their facilities for copying prevented the adoption of a uniform reduction ratio. Therefore, although the final microfilming at Research

Publications was done at a constant reduction ratio, there is no constant relation between the relative size of documents on our film and the actual dimensions of the originals.

The integrity of the documents was the editors' foremost concern. No document has been altered. Very few extractions were made and they are noted in every case. No marks were made by us on copies received except, in some cases, for bold editorial lines with arrows, to denote the beginning and end of a document. Such indications were also used to note overlapping when a large page had to be copied in sections.

The editors aimed at comprehensiveness. This objective required inclusion of some texts so mutilated or faint in the original as to be minimally legible. These are given nevertheless for whatever information can be extracted from them. Some are more legible in the technically enhanced copies than in the originals.

As in all publications, the originals remain the ultimate source to be consulted when issues of textual validity arise. The location of every document is given in a headnote.

How They Are Presented

Each entry consists of a headnote with the document's date, a brief description, and the source, followed by the document itself. In a few cases a translation or annotation will follow the document.

Each headnote description reflects the perspective of the document rather than editorial comment about it. As descriptions were often taken from catalogs or notations of source repositories, spelling of names is not standardized. Editorial remarks, if present, appear in parentheses or annotations.

Bracketed dates have been assigned by the editors. Single documents are given with the date when written regardless of the time referred to in their contents. This has been done because documents are products of the time and circumstances when written, and these may seriously affect interpretation of the contents. To preserve textual integrity, some texts have been included as found in collections of documents spanning a period of time which is so dated: e.g., 1645-Sept 1654. Multiple copies of the same document, same date, are distinguished as Document I, Document II, etc., and filed in sequence under their common date.

If a document is dated more than one year from the date of the treaty to which it pertains, it is cross-referenced under the treaty date. Because of the prolonged nature of many treaty negotiations, users should scan the compilation's calendar to find appropriate documents within a year of any event of interest. Although cross-references refer to specific documents, distinguished by Roman numerals in cases in which there is more than one document of the same date, references to other documents in editorial remarks within descriptions of a particular document do not make use of Roman numerals to distinguish between documents of the same date. In these cases, all documents of the date cited should be checked for the reference.

The editors have not tried to reconcile or adjust dates in the Old Style Julian calendar used by the English for many years after the French and Dutch had changed over to the New Style Gregorian calendar. Dates are given herein as they appear on the documents. When the English finally changed over, they often gave both new and old dates on the same text; in such instances the editors opted for the New Style annotation.

The project staff has compiled and edited a printed reference manual to assist in interpreting the texts, and we urge that it be kept handy during research. It is The History and Culture of Iroquois Diplomacy: An Interdisciplinary Guide to the Treaties of the Six Nations and Their League (Syracuse: Syracuse University Press, 1984). It is a volume for quick and easy reference, self-contained but especially useful in conjunction with this compilation of documents.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

This archive could not have been compiled without the generous contributions of counsel and materials from many persons and agencies. No one is intentionally left out of the following list. Pardon is asked for any inadvertent omission.

Indian people: Early in the project, Richard Powless and Paul Williams of the Union of Ontario Indians provided a list of treaty documents. Seven persons from the Union of Ontario Indians visited the project from 23rd to 29th June 1979 and offered comments and suggestions. Phil Monture, Land Researcher at Six Nations Reserve shared knowledge of locations of source materials. George Abrams, Director of the Seneca Iroquois National Museum on the Allegany Seneca Reservation, and Ramona Charles, Librarian at the Community House on the Tonawanda Seneca Reservation, provided information about the location of materials. Tribal historians from different political persuasions on fellowship at the Center discussed the project with staff members during their residence: Norbert Hill and Sandra Orie came from the Oneida Reservation in Wisconsin, and Douglas George, recommended by the "traditional" Mohawk Nation, came from the St. Regis (Akwesasne) Reservation. Everett White, born and raised at St. Regis (Akwesasne), provided valuable information about documents based on his former experiences as an Indian Health Service employee and his personal interest in the history of his people. Most important information and advice were given on a visit by Cayuga Chief Jacob E. Thomas who represents the Cayuga nation in the Grand Council of the Houdenosaunee and teaches in Trent University, Peterborough, Ontario. On 22nd May 1980, Chief Thomas made a joint presentation with Dr. Michael K. Foster, Iroquoian Ethnologist of the Canadian National Museum of Man. At a colloquium at the Newberry, they showed slides and facsimile artifacts and explained symbols in terms of Iroquois custom. Through the following day, Chief Thomas held nonstop conversation with project staff who took extensive notes and taped his analyses of certain wampum belts. He continued

in correspondence afterward. Informal visitors to the project included Charles Patton and Tyler Hemlock, Caughnawaga (Kahnawake) Mohawks; and Alice Armstrong and Helen Laughing, Mohawks employed in the Demographic Office, Mohawk Tribal Offices, St. Regis Reservation.

When Associate Director Mary A. Druke traveled to Indian communities, she was received hospitably everywhere. Indians of Onondaga, including Oren Lyons, Irving Powless, Jr., and Irving Powless, Sr., though unsympathetic to the project, received her graciously and explained their attitudes. Information about documentary material and oral traditions were provided to her by residents of the following Indian communities: Allegany; Cattaraugus; Caughnawaga (Kahnawake), Onondaga, St. Regis (Akwesasne), Six Nations Reserve; Tonawanda; and Tuscarora.

Project Aides:

Consultants. Charles Gehring, of the New York State Library, Manuscripts, provided notes on Dutch manuscripts in the Livingston Family Papers at the Franklin D. Roosevelt Library. Paul Stevens, a Fellow at the McNickle Center, compiled and annotated source documents of the era of the American Revolution. Another McNickle Center Fellow, Professor Richard Haan, contributed copies of odd documents he had been collecting for ten years. Mary Ann Mayes searched William N. Fenton's files and compiled a list of cited Iroquois documents. Lieutenant Commander C. McD. Stuart, RN, searched uncalendared treaty texts at the Public Record Office of Great Britain and arranged for transmission of copies. Paul Grey, graduate student at the University of London, acted as liaison between the project staff and the Public Record Office in acquiring documents ordered by the staff. Professional indexer Elin Christianson advised on indexing procedures. Major F.E.G. Bageshawe, of Matlock, England, provided photographs of a wampum belt in private hands.

Office employees at various times included Nancy Kovitz; Peter Radke; Polly Strong, University of Chicago graduate student; Andrew Tobin, Bennington College student; Karli Erica White. Wesley Andrews arranged much of the final organization of the archive files. The project was also helped by several students enrolled in undergraduate independent study seminars of the Association of the Colleges of the Midwest and the Great Lakes Colleges Association, whose wages were paid by the associations and the Newberry. David L. Ghere accomplished "last minute" tasks.

Volunteers included Claudette Alm; Jeanette Campanella; Lucy Caples; Herbert Furse; Ted Knutson; Nancy Kovitz; Dorothy Markowitz; Virginia Meyers; Noel O'Reilly; Mary Louise Ramsey; Mrs. Gerald Sivage. They sorted and identified the masses of documents arriving in the mails, and put them in order for editors' review.

Newberry Library staff. Special interest was maintained and special help provided by John Aubrey, Michael Kaplan, Steve Mandel, Terry Sullivan, and Michelene Fixico; and much gratitude is owed for the patience of Richard H. Brown.

Advice and information were exchanged with colleagues of the Atlas of Great Lakes Indian History project: Helen Hornbeck Tanner, Adele Hast, and Jacqueline Peterson. The members of the Conference on Iroquois Research and the American Society for Ethnohistory devoted three successive panel sessions to the project at annual meetings.

Institutions:

Special gratitude is owed to the Public Archives of Canada for its gift of copies of treaties and surrenders in its possession. Thanks must also be expressed to the Rochester [N.Y.] Museum and Science Center for its donation of photographs of its large collection of wampum belts. The University of Chicago made copyflo paper copies of microfilm at a minimal cost far below commercial prices. Research Publications sent a photographer without charge to film documents located at the Albany Institute of History and Art and at the New York State Archives in Albany. Work on the project was greatly facilitated by materials collected in research travel previous to the project and incorporated into project files. The American Philosophical Society made such research fellowship grants to Director Jennings and Associate Director Druke. Through such generous contributions, as well as time and energy given by individuals, the project managed to stay within its budget despite its massive increase in size. When the project could not be finished within its allotted three years, the Newberry Library financed it to completion.

Thanks are due to each repository, publication, or individual source of materials listed below which made available copies of materials in its collections. together they have made this publication possible.

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We the sachems Chiefs and warriors of the Seneca Nation of Indians do acknowledge to have received of Oliver Phelps Esquire four hundred & eighty dollars - and twenty dollars of Erastus Granger Esquire being the interest arising from certain six per cent stock held in trust by said Granger for said Nation - which sums are in full for the annuity which said Phelps heretofore contracted to pay said Nation of Indians - And which sums became due on the fifteenth day of July last past - witness our hands at Buffaloe the 15th day of August 1807

In presence of -

Henry Obail
Ebenr. Walden
John Johnston
Erastus Granger

Farmers Brother his mark +
Red Jacket his mark +
Parrot nose his mark +
Pollard his mark +
Two Guns his mark +
Blinky his mark +
Henry Obail

pense and have executed a bond for their return similar to the one which will be expected in this instance. The form of the bond is enclosed which must be executed by two or more of the committee before the property will be delivered.

John Nicholas, John Smith, Peter B. Porter, &ca., Esqrs.

THE GOVERNOR INFORMS MR. CURTISS THAT FAITH WILL BE KEPT WITH THE ONONDAGA INDIANS—A QUESTION OF LEASING THEIR LANDS.

Albany, 5 October, 1807.

Sir: Your second letter relative to your communication with the Onondaga Indians was handed to me on my arrival at this place and I feel no difficulty in giving explicit answers to the several questions in relation to which they desire some satisfaction. The peaceable and friendly disposition which they have always manifested towards the State ensures them every protection which is afforded to our citizens, and you are at liberty to assure them from me, that the same security and protection which will be afforded to our citizens will be extended to them, and that the faith of the State in all Engagements with them will be punctually and faithfully adhered to. The enquiry which is suggested about the loss of the Indian at Caneseraga, has, heretofore, been instituted and resulted in a want of circumstances or facts which would authorise the arrest of any person for having been accessary to or the cause of his Death; and you well know and can explain to them that by our laws, no person can be charged with or arrested for an offence without proof of circumstances sufficient to excite strong suspicion at least of the perpetration by him of the crime alleged. Judge Tayler heretofore communicated to them the result of the enquiry which took place and to his letter I beg leave to refer you and them.

Under these circumstances it would be nugatory to institute a second enquiry, unless there can be suggested facts unknown at the time the former one was instituted warranting it.

I am unacquainted with the proceedings which may have taken place upon their request for liberty to lease some of their land to Mr. Webster, but I should suppose there would be no objection on the part of the Legislature to authorise such lease for ten years, provided no claim for improvements at the expiration of the Term. If they will, therefore, communicate to me in writing, the specific term of the lease and quantity of land which they propose to let to Mr. Webster, they may rely upon my communicating it to the Legislature and returning them an explicit answer on the subject. Their presence at Albany for the latter purpose will be wholly unnecessary, as I shall diligently communicate to the Legislature and attend to any proceedings which they shall by writing request.

Medad Curtiss, Esqr.*

PRESIDENT JEFFERSON TO GOVERNOR TOMPKINS—HIS TENTATIVE REPUDIATION OF A THIRD TERM NOMINATION.

Washington, 10 December, 1807.

Sir: I received in March last an address from the legislature of the State of New York, to which public considerations rendered it advisable not to give an immediate answer—That legislature not being in session at this time, I take the liberty

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*Subsequently Surrogate of Onondaga County.

Higham Lodge, 12 mo 11th. 1806.

My dear Saml Wm Emlens,

When this Day Senight, I dispatched my last packet by the Mississippi, Skidmore for N York, I was told of another being likely soon to follow; and intimated my Intention of availing myself to freshen my last to you, wd had been the longest written of that packet. But another Inducement presents from a considerable Addition to my Letter File. Your Uncle D's of 9 mo 25 & 10 m 18 came the Day before yesterday; and yesterday Samuel's of 10 mo 2d and 31st, and his Wife's 10 mo 5/29; the three latter by the Annawan via Liverpool. I will first dispatch the part relative to Business, by mentioning that I have already reported the Recd of £16.13.6 from E Peckover on 25 of 8 mo, and £50 from J Crowley 13 of 9 mo & credited S E therewith; as also with £110 for Use of ~~A~~ Emlen, ~~and~~ Bill for £100 in part of sd, ~~when it~~ has appeard & will be duly honoured. I have also already inform him of my having paid £39.0.9 to W Allen for the Philos: Instrument, and I will take the first opportunity of correcting the Figures, by reducing his Debit with me to £36.14.3; intending an early Compliance with his Request in other Respects; fully approving the proceedings of my Attornies in their reported proceedings for the Alienation of my Lands at Otego. I think good Sense and Feeling equally mark the Acceptance of his Cousin at N York; and they relieve my Mind under the little sh I took in the Transaction, as well as enhanced her Worth in my Estimation.

I recollect not a Word from Susan on the Subject of the "Portraiture"; but I am pleased to observe ~~in~~ the Sentiments of her Husband (wch doubtless like a good Wife she adopts) are so congenial with my own, that I may safely delegate to him my Authority, in my Name, as well as his own, to enter the Lists with a certain fierce Burlington Critic, whose Animadversions I cannot now attend to propria persona; and let h lend a Hand. I confess however that I am not displeased at supposing ~~that an Author~~ many apparent proofs that the Author was never an acknowledged Resident or Inmate in the Mansion he describes to the World, in terms which the World understand more easily than those used by

have nothing new to report of our Household or elsewhere – and once more bid you Farewell, with the Tender of our united Love to you and your Neighbours, remaining your affectionate Father
W Dillwyn

W Rickman is lately here, and showed me a Letter just received from M Pryor.

our own Limners. He pretends to do no more. I understand him to say "This people, many of whose Tenets and Practices have been so much commended by sober Observers, are yet little known; and the peculiarities wh distinguish them, ~~[illegible]~~ so much considered as the Effects of Whim and Caprice, have operated as Discouragements to a better Acquaintance with them, and their principles. From accidental Opportunities, enjoyed by few, I have discovered that these Peculiarities have originated in Motives, and Opinions, of which before I had no Conception; and I will endeavour to explain these in Language divested of a Phraseology, almost as peculiar to their own Writers. I will candidly give to my Readers, in one Work, every Information and Idea wh the Enquiry and Observation of 20 Years have furnished; and this is all I profess to do". But no, says some fastidious Critic, "I will not allow your Competency to give even an Outline: and until you are also able to describe the internal Anatomy of the Body in all its parts, lay down your pencil, and keep your Admiration to yourself". I dont find that any of our professional Reviewers have yet noticed the Work. A warm Eulogium on it was lately sent (thro' my Hands) by J.P. from a Citizen of Philad of the Episcopal Church, in the Form of a Suggestion to the Author, proposing his publishing an Epitome of it for the Use of the rising Generation; and in which he says "it really seems to promise to be of more extensive & important Influence on human Affairs than any religious Work wh has been offered to the World in modern times". This is certainly a great deal to say of it; tho' I do hope, with all its Faults, it will be very useful. The first English Edition is all disposed of, tho' never yet advertised; and the second will soon appear.

I am sorry to hear of Cousin Thos Fisher's Affliction. Your Uncle D must recollect an Interview with old William Tenant, in wh I believe we all recognized the Spirit & Character.

My last mentioned the rapid Decline of Jacob Bell. On the Evening of the 7th he took Leave of his Family, individually, requesting his Wife would see him no more. His Sustenance had been some time ~~been~~ given him only in a Tea Spoon: But next Morning a surprizing Change took place. He called for a Glass of Porter, took it off at a Draught and eat heartily of Bread & Cheese. G Vaux had taken Leave the Day before, with no Apprehension of his getting thro the Night; and on being sent for in Consequence of this Alteration, in expressing his Surprize, said "Here is a perfect Resurrection". His Relish to Food returned, and continued, tho' rather declining, this Morning.

Westhill 1st Mo: 26th 1808

Dear Father

The Secretary of State having given public Notice of the intention of the Government to dispach Vessels occasionally, during the continuance of the present embargo for the conveyance of Letters to Europe, I suppose one of the out ports of your Island will at least be touched at by the vessel & therefore I begin this Sheet that I may not lose the opportunity of "keeping up talk" between us. Thine began the 10th mo 8th & closed the 16th continues to be our latest date from thee which I have already acknowledged on the 3d of the present Month of the packet, the situation in which Mothers health was, when the sd Letter was closed increases our solicitude for latter accounts from you, tho' we willingly hope that before this time her restoration to her usual degree of health has increased her own as well as your Comforts; as to my dear Susan's it is not so well established as I could wish, a late few days of severely cold weather which we lately had appears to have had an unfavourable effect on her too irritable Lungs & I believe has convinced her as well as her friends here of the necessity of her confining herself to the house for the remaining part of the Winter. Our other connections here are in Statu quo, Uncle & Aunt Dillwyn sometimes mention their advanced Years but I think they are quite as alert as when they arrived here from England five Years ago. Henry Drinker Senr I hear continues in a State of convalescence, tho' at his time of life a recovery from so severe an illness, as his has been, must be expected to be & cannot be otherwise than slow; the arrival of his Son Henry from Calcutta about three weeks since has no doubt afforded him no small consolation under the pressure of a series of afflictive events which have recently taken place in his family, these I think we have heretofore mentioned, viz. the decease of his wife, his daughter Downing & the failure of his Son in law Samuel Rhoads: the latter is now with his family at his worthy Mothers, he lately with a view of doing something for their support embarked for the Havanna, but at New Castle or Reedy Island the Vessel was stopt in consequence of the embargo & he obliged to return to the City. This Embargo has been followed by some very distressing effects, Fifty houses ~~in~~ New York are said to have stopt payment in New York only, & further Eastward, numerous failures are reported to have taken place— I have not yet heard of any of ~~much~~ importance in Philada tho' it is not likely that, that place will altogether escape the Shock. among those involved in the distress at New York ~~are~~ Franklin Robinson & Co & my kinsman Thomas Franklin, (son of the late John) are said to be numbered. when we are likely to be relieved from our present perplexities, or whether they are only the prelude to a state of still greater embarrassment, is not easy to be discovered; as the proceedings of Government are wrapped in greater secrecy & more carefully concealed from the Sovereign People than I ever ~~be~~ remember to have been the case before. From the great attention paid at Washington to the British Envoy G H Rose, some begin to augur a pacific termination of the disputes between the two Countries, & some of our Farmers to look a little more chearful when asked the price of Grain pork & other articles of country produce, than they did some time ago, & tho' I cannot boast of any great interest on this latter score ~~score~~ thou will easily believe I cordially wish these favourable anticipations may be realized.

In a Letter which I wrote thee perhaps two months ago I requested that when thou had an Opportunity thou would enquire of John Eliot Junr whether he had recd a Letter I addressed him last Spring but having since had several ~~Letters~~ from him on the Subject, it will be unnecessary for thee to take any notice of it to him, if thou shall not have done it before this reaches thee,—

I suppose you can now have no intercourse with those in religious profession with us in France I will therefore give thee a few paragraphs of a letter which Susan lately received from her friend Rebecca Grellet. Speaking of her husband: she says,

"My last Letter from France was dated 10th mo 6th – his voyage except one heavy
"Storm, was a pleasant one the wind being so fair that except in the Storm the
"Captain said they did not go 20 Miles out of the way – Having reached the port
"he was obliged to perform a Quarantine in the Lazarette of 15 days, & was afterwards
"detained several more in consequence of two of the Seam[illegible]ing taken sick – here
"however he had advantages – a spacious Building fronting the sea, where the
effects of sea sickness were dispersed, & passing most of the time in retirement having
no one with him but his Guard – When the appointed time expired he went
into the City of Marseilles where he had a few opportunities of a religious nature, but
"the City generally seemed to be overspread with superstition. he suffered much
"under a Sense of this, & after a public Meeting with the American Seamen there,
"he went to Nismes, Congenies, Giles &c. he found the body of friends there in a very
"weak State – had several public Meetings among them & visited the families at
"Congenies. Some of these visits were precious Seasons – divers conferences he also had
"with the Priests thereabout very much to his own relief. In his last he says "" The
""People can but be compared to the fields white unto harvest – A joyful day of visitation
"is felt by many in these parts; the Gospel Net being spread over all people & professions,
"yet I may say the Protestants particularly, but these & the Papists join in coming
"to Meetings"" – It seems a time of remarkable openess & their deportment in meeting
"even during silence is very solid and evinces something like the way being prepared"
– "Louis Majolier accompanied Stephen most, if not all the time he was in the South
– "I expect he (SG) will have to return to these places before he leaves the Country, he
"was about bending his course towards his Mothers habitation". I thought these
extracts would not be unacceptable to thee, as they relate to a part of the Society
with which it is probable you in England can at present have but little communication, but should the supposition of your not hearing from this little flock prove unfounded, they will at least have helped me towards filling the folio in which by
using this page I now find myself engaged.

2d month 1st 1808. And this folio, I think ought at at least to carry from under my
own hand, an expression of my love, if nothing further. I can assure thee in sincerity, it has
not been lessend toward any of the dear Inhabitants of Higham Lodge. during this time of

long continued weakness. I had some weeks ago. so much recoverd my strength. and so near
lost the complaint at my breast that I thought it time to accustom myself gradually to the air
but a very severe change of weather happening before my hardening was completed. had near
-ly reduced me to the state I was in last Summer: early care. warmth. returning to my low die
and a blister. were the means which proved very soon successful. and I now am very comfort
:ble. and pretty much resign'd to a confinement which I am convinced is necessary and which i
alleviated by many agreeable circumstances --- mean while the uniformity of days and nights
pass'd between a very comfortable parlour. and an equally comfortable chamber. in a season which
admits of few visits. and a state of health that alike forbids much application to either work or
books. is not very favorable to the composition of entertaining Letters. When however I recolle
my own preference for the description of a quiet day at Tegham Lodge. to all the news that Lon
:don affords. I am a little encouraged. / Our kind and dear Uncle and Aunt Dillwyn came
out. tomorrow will be three weeks ago. and spent one of our finest winter days with us. being
join'd in the afternoon and evening by our friends from Exmead. the following day S S Emlen and
S Sharpless accompanied them to Exmead. and after spending about six hours. the company dis:
:persed. the Burlingtonians going home and the dwellers at Westhill. prudently seeking their own
chimney corner. before the sun had left the horizon ... he sunk from a cloudless sky. and the
air was so remarkably fine: that I without hesitation had spoken of my intention to go to
meeting the next day. when lo! such a snow storm succeeded. that it required an effort even
for the most healthy to venture out. and Uncle and Aunt Cox. the first time for many years tho
it better to stay at home than expose the poor horses to such a tempest.... since that time I ha
been a prisoner. not without hope of an enlargement. when the welcome spring returns to give
life and animation to all nature. + I hope the Map which I sent thee in the 12mo
via Dublin will reach thee; in the Letter which accompanied it I gave thee an
account of the number of the Seneca Indians on the different reservations of Land
belonging to that tribe or Nation; I have since had ~~of~~ an opportunity of ascertain
the probable number of the other tribes which constitute the Confederacy known
by the denomination of the "Six Nations" they are supposed to be as follows; But
I should mention that after the Peace of 1783 the Mohawks being strongly
attached to the British removed over the Line into Canada, where they still
remain & that therefore it is not very likely that friends here will have much to
do with them, tho' if the endeavours used for the Civilization of the others prove
successful, the influence of their example will no doubt be beneficially felt by the
Mohawks

The Senecas are in Number about	1920
+ Oneidas	600
Cayugas	400
Onondagoes	500
Tuscarora's settled on the Senecas Land	300
+ Mohawks	800
Stockbridge an assemblage of New England Indians with a few from New Jersey, formerly resident ~~at~~ at Edgepellick, all now on Land given to them by the Oneidas about	170
	4690

I suppose, those western tribes towards whom the attention of Friends of Baltimore Yearly Meeting has been turned are more numerous; but for my own part I consider this business there rather in an unpleasant situation for reasons which I will give thee. Tho I do not wish the information to spread further unless it reaches Friends with you thro' some other channel. | The Executive of the Government of ~~the~~ United States since ~~it has been~~ acquainted with the views of friends in this concern, has been favourably disposed towards it; + & some Years since, the Committee of our Yearly Meeting received some hints that if friends were so disposed, the chief part of the funds appropriated for & payable to the Indians, would be placed under their direction, but as this would necessarily have involved the Society concern with the Measures of Government, & naturally led the Indians to consider friends as implicated in, & responsible for the latter, it was therefore thought best to wave the offer; The committee of Baltimore Y. M. I understand received a similar oblique hint & also declined accepting it, & proceeding on their own resources formed a Settlement on the Wabash River in 1804, but their funds being scanty, they were found to be nearly exhausted by the close of the following Year 1805, under this circumstance one of the friends who had been employed at the Wabash by the committee, actuated probably by a benevolent desire of continuing to assist the Indians, submitted to the President of the U.S. a proposal for the establishment of four Settlements in the country of these Indians, all to be placed under the general Superintendance of one confidential Person; The President approved of the plan, & thought no person more likely to carry it properly into execution that the person who devised it, & accordingly appointed him to this general superintendance, with a Salary of $1000 ⅌ ann: & liberty to expend 5 or 6000 dollars more Yearly, in the business, ~~in~~ which he soon after proceeded. – how it may issue cannot x x x yet be, certainly known, but one unpleasant consequence is said already to have resulted: It has been the practice

+ These communications were not made in an official manner, but the channel thro' which they came left little room to doubt from what authority they originated of this Government to appoint Agents to reside among all the different confedera of the Indians within the limits of the U.S. These Agents beside the Services, which may be termed of the diplomatic kind, that they render to the Government of the U.S. are also very useful in advising & assisting the Indians in the management of their own concerns; & often acquire a considerable influence among them. The Person who was in this Station in the Western Confederacy appeared cordially disposed to second, with all his influence, the endeavours of friends to promote the habits of civilization was among the Indians; but when the business was transferr'd from the hands of friends to the Government & the same person who had acted as the Agent of the Committee of F.s Y. M.s came back under appointment of the President, he considered it, at least on the part of Kirk, (the name of the friend) as an indirect attempt to supercede him in his Office, & not only withdrew his assistance but is said to thwart the whole plan — nor will it be altogether an easy matter to make these unlettered people distinguish the point at which Kirk ceased to be the Agent of the Society & began to act as an Officer of the Government, so that they may possibly (& most probably will without great care is taken to explain the Matter to them) consider friends as responsible for engagements which they never entered into; no doubt friends of Baltimore are aware of this & will take the best means in their power to obviate the inconveniences, to which they are in danger of being subjected thro the inadvertence of Kirk. — Well here is a long story & perhaps, (some ~~sweet~~ [illegible] would they would be ready to accuse me of spre an evil report, but under the guard of thy prudence I am certain it will do no harm & should it prove a tedious one to thee thou may charge it, at least in part, to this folio sheet. But before I leave this subject allow me to express a wish that friends with you may not subject themselves to disappointment by forming too sanguine expectations of great effects immediately appearing to result from the endeavours used for the benefit of the poor Indians; it is only by slow degrees that they can be induced to relinquish those habits which, so far as we know, have been coeval with their existence as a people & which are so repugnant to those that are now attempted to be introduced among them. Much time must therefore be allowed & patient Labour bestow'd before any very great change can be effected.

4th. After Meeting to day I rec^d thy welcome Letter of the 6th to the 8th of the 11th mo: containing a pleasant account of the improved health of several of our beloved friends at & connected with H Lodge, a blessing which I hope is still indulged them thro this dreary Season. With us I think the Winter has been marked by a more than usual vicissitude of Weather, seldom more than three days alike; severe frost, followed by Snow, this succeeded by rain & then very mild, that tho on the whole it does not class among the hard winters I know not but that the effects of these variations are more unfavourable to health than constant cold would be. Several aged people have lately been removed, among others my ancient Neighbour John Antram, whom thou may probably remember settled on a farm about half way between Burlington & Mount Holly. he was near 90 years old. &c

With respect to T Clarksons Work, some Months ago a prospectus of it & Subscription papers were circulated here by James Pemberton Parke (a grandson of Jas Pembertons) but what success has attended the Subscription I do not know. "The price of the work" was said "to be yet uncertain but th it would be furnished at a reasonable rate" — I am but little conversant the business of publishing, but I should apprehend the Subscribers to a work the price of which was yet uncertain would not be very numerous. I ca suppose that some Letters have passed between James Pemberton & T Clarkson on the Subject of the proposed publication: & if it is likely to go on here, I shall be quite willing to contribute my small assistance on the occasion, for aught I see at present, tho from what I have said thou will perceive that I am apprehensive that the Author, or his friends, in endeavouring to procure Subscribers before, by a conditional agreement with a Printer, the price of the Book ~~had~~ was ~~been~~ fixed, have to use an old adage, 'put the Cart before the horse'.

Unless thy sight is better than mine, should this reach thee in the Evening, thy Eyes will require some rest by the time thou reads thus far; I will now give thee a respite for the present, hoping that ere long another opportunity will offer for renewing this epistolary mode of Conversation & now with the tender of much Love to all the domestic Circle at H Lodge we bid thee very affectionately farewell. Thy S&S. Emlen

William Dillwyn
No. 10. Poultry
London

West Hill 1 mo 26
2 mo 1

Sam & Susan Em
cd. 3 mo 25. 1808.
4 mo 1/6 – p Pennsylv

Recorded Mch 11th 1879 at 12½ PM.
Amos W. Ro. Henning, Clerk.

Seneca Indians

To

Tuscarora Indians

Deed of Gift.

This Indenture, Made the thirtieth day of March in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eight.

Between the Sachems and Warriors of the Seneca Nation of Indians, of the first part, and the Tuscarora Nation of Indians of the second part,

Witnesseth, that the said party of the first part for and in consideration of the Love and affection which they the said Sachems and Warriors of the said Seneca Indians have and bear unto the said Tuscarora Nation of Indians, have remised, released and quit claimed, and by these presents do release remise and quit claim unto the said Tuscarora Nation of Indians (in their actual possession now being) and to their assigns forever,

All that certain tract of land situate in the town of Erie, County of Genesee and State of New-York, and on which part of the said Tuscarora Indians now live [illegible] land was reserved by the said Seneca Indians at a Treaty held at Big Tree, with Robert Morris, containing six hundred and forty acres, and being one mile square.

Together with all and singular the hereditaments and appurtenances thereunto belonging or in anywise appertaining, & the reversion and reversions, remainder and remainders, rents, issues and profits thereof: and also all the estate, right, title, interest, claim or demand whatsoever of them the said party of the first part either in law or equity, of in or to the above bargained premises and every part and parcel thereof, to the said party of the second part and assigns, to the sole and only proper use, benefit and behoof of the said party of the second part, their assigns forever.

In Witness Whereof, the said Sachems and Warriors of the said Seneca Nation of Indians, have hereunto set their hands and seals the day and year first above written.

Sealed and delivered
in the presence of
Erastus Granger,
Indian Agent.

In presence of
Jasper Parrish
John Johnston
Interpreters

✓✓

Farmers Brother - his mark X (L.S.)
Red Jacket his mark X (L.S.)
Corn Planter his mark X (L.S.)
Little Billy his mark X (L.S.)
Pollard his mark X (L.S.)
Jack Berry his mark X (L.S.)
Two Guns his mark X (L.S.)
Blue Sky his mark X (L.S.)
John Sky his mark X (L.S.)
Capt. Hot Bread his mark X (L.S.)
Chief Warrior his mark X (L.S.)
Half Town his mark X (L.S.)
Capt. Strong his mark X (L.S.)
Hot Bread his mark X (L.S.)

Niagara County, ss:

Be it remembered that on the nineteenth day of September one thousand eight hundred and ten, personally appeared before me Erastus Granger one of the Judges of Common Pleas in and for Niagara County, Jasper Parrish, with whom I am personally acquainted, who on oath said, that he saw the Sachems and Warriors of the Seneca Nation of Indians, sign, seal and deliver the within instrument for the uses and purposes therein expressed, as their own voluntary act and deed, and that he was a subscribing witness thereto. And having perused the same and finding therein no material erasures or interlineations, do allow the same to be recorded.

Erastus Granger

Niagara County Clerk's Office. ss.

Recorded in Liber One page 56 of the Record of Deeds for the County aforesaid the twenty-fifth day of September A.D. 1810 at 11 o'clock A.M.

Juba Storrs, Clerk.

Recorded (2nd Time) Mch 13th 1879 - at 10^{30} a.m. Amos H. R. Henning, Clerk.

We the Chiefs of the Seneka Nations of Indians do acknowledge to have rec.d of Oliver Phelps Esqr. by the hand of Erastus Granger four hundred & forty Dollars, also sixty Dollars of said Granger, being the Interest on one thousand Dollars of Six per Cent Stocks of the United States for one year making in the whole five hundred Dollars the amount of an annuity which said Phelps contracted to pay us annually. Witness our hands at Buffalo Creek August 15th 1808

In presence of —	Farmers Brother his mark X
Vincent Grant	Little Billy do. do. X
John Johnston	Blue sky do. do. X
	John sky do. do. X
	Pollard do. do. X
	Young King do. do. X
	Straw Town do. do. X

Brothers Sachems Chiefs & Warriors of the Six Nations; I am happy to meet you at this time in Council.

I thank the great S.t &c

—

B.s in Casting my Eyes around I behold my friends from a distance &c — — —

B.s this day has been agreed on for meeting &c. —

Brothers we come to your Council fire as friends &c. — —

we represent the United States & you the 6 Nations &c.—

B.s I thank the g.t S.t — that he has inclined the U.S. & 6 Nations to Continue in peace for a long time &c

peace preferable to war — &c —

the U.S. wish peace with all the World &c

B. ~~W~~ our fore Fathers came from G Britain, they claimed us as Children — we looked up to them for a long time as our fathers
Conducted as Masters
but at length they ^ treated us Servants we Complained &c

the event followed &c

twenty fours years we have had peace &c — now relate what they have done &c —

there will be war unless they Make Sattisfaction —

B — you was advised not to Go to war with us but you refused to listen — State to them how the Suffered

all our enimies will feel the
weight of our strong arm.
Brothers be not again deceived
If we go to war with G Britian
& you Join them distruction
will follow — I have no
advice from the seat of war
make your minds easy for
the present — & be united

Brothers of the Six Nations the improvement
your [illegible] ready
you have made in agriculture is pleasing
Continue to follow the advice we
give & you will prosper & do well
your Children will reap the
benefits — but you must quit some habits
It has always been my wish
to see you built up as a great
people — hence the Opinion I gave
respecting Oneidas —
To the western Indians —

Minutes of a Speech
Dd. the Indians
in Sep. 1808. —

In the Remarks I am about to make in relation to the Indians, it may be proper to premise that it appears to be the wish of the General Government, that all remnants of the Old Nations should remove to the South West, with a view no doubt as well to strengthen the frontier settlements in that Quarter, as to prevent further Interruption in the progress of Cultivation in the settled parts of the Country by means of the Extensive Reservations which are suffered to remain waste and unimproved.

The President in late Communications to Congress in reference to the Indians generally seems to entertain this sentiment that the Hunter must yield to the Civilized State, and that the Existence of Indian tribes in their Collective or National Character in the midst of white Population is inconsistent with the interests of both. This view in regard to the Senecas has been more distinctly stated in Communications which have been made through the Indian Agent in which, as I understand, he has recommended them to accept a seat gratuitously offered on the Arkansas River where the Lands are good and the Climate fine with the option however of locating elsewhere if more agreeable.

With these Remarks I proceed to the more immediate object of this Communication - the expected Union of the Oneidas with the Senecas on the Buffalo and Tonawanda Reservations. And here a candor requires me to state explicitly that the Proprietors will never permit any other than the Seneca Indians to reside on either of these Reservations, it is proper that the question of Right should first be examined into – According to Principles long established in this Country and in England, The title of Indian Tribes to Lands they occupy is one of Possession merely by the Laws of this State, no one can purchase of them nor settle on their Lands except under Public Authority — as to the Reservations now occupied by the Senecas, the right to purchase vests exclusively in my Brother, who holds the title in fee (subject only to the Possession of the Indians) under Grants from the States of Massachusetts and New York – the claims of the Senecas, such as they formerly covered nearly all the Genesee Country but successive sales to the Purchasers of the fee under Massachusetts, have reduced their claim to the Lands they now occupy. Of these they can transfer no right except to my Brother as the legal Proprietor — After the Revolutionary War, The United States by Treaty Confirmed to the Six Nations the Lands they then held, promising both to the Senecas and Oneidas, that they would not disturb them in their respective Possessions" nor any of the Six Nations, or their Indian Friends residing thereon and united with them in the free use and enjoyment thereof" but that such "Possessions should" remain theirs until "they choose to sell the same to the People of the United States who have the right to purchase" Under this stipulation which is to be found in what is call Pickering's Treaty (and which by the last words recognizes the very right which my Brother now holds) the Senecas, & Oneidas may Probably Conceive, that they have a right to incorporate together on the Lands of either. It is nevertheless very certain that they have no such right. The privilege granted to each by Pickering's Treaty, of permitting any of the six nations, or their Indian friends, to continue among them, obviously refers to those only, who were then resident among and united with them. A contrary construction would be repugnant to the whole system of Laws regarding the Indians, and would authorize the Senecas or Oneidas to transfer the Creeks or Cherokees to this State, or unite with any other friendly Indians, who were not then in the enjoyment of the Lands confirmed by the treaty to the actual occupants.

Apart from the illegality of such a measure, it would be highly inexpedient and subversive of the best interests of the Indians. It is a melancholy fact that the Indians in the vicinity of the Town of Buffalo are more depraved than any others to be found in the United States. They have lost the virtues of the savage State and have adopted all the low vices of our lowest Class of Society. Their men are Drunkards and their Women Prostitutes, so shameful and public is the exhibition of their depravity that it has become offensive to common decency.

Individuals professing to be friends to the Indians, & believed to be honestly disposed to advance their welfare, & who, whilst averse to their entire removal from the State of New York, perceive the Evils of their present condition, & admit the necessity of some change, have expressed a desire that they should be concentrated on one of the Reservations remote from the Whites, whose baneful Influence on their Morals & Habits, they pretend not to deny. The view of these Individuals is to convert the Indians into Farmers, to give them notions of separate Property, Ideas of order, industry and sobriety and gradually to enlighten their Minds in matters

Therefore I must Confess myself favorable to this Plan, and I have reason to believe that the Proprietors Generally would acquiesce in it if the Allegany Reservation should be that selected as the Place of Concentration. It seems to me, that this of all Others, would be the most eligible spot because it is remote from settlements and owing to the contiguity of high Mountainous Land will long remain so. The Reservation Contains about 30.000 Acres of excellent Land stretching for several Miles along each Bank of the Allegany River. It is contiguous to the settlement in Pennsylvania, and the Indians in this Quarter are already Considerably advanced in the arts of Civilization. If a Plan of this kind should be deemed an advisable one, I presume there would be no objection to include the whole of the Land Contained in the Allegany Reservation, should that be thought sufficient for the accommodation of all, and Land adjoining might be purchased by the Proprietors, in part recompense for the other reservations to be relinquished by the Senecas. With a sincere desire to ameliorate the Condition of these unfortunate People, I have warmly advocated such a Plan nor should I be willing to relinquish it, even if a seat to the West should be furnished by the Government and accepted by the Six Nations. In such an Event I would still say let all those Indians who are unalterably wedded to the savage life go, but let those who are willing to Cultivate the earth and receive Instruction remain. The increased Annuities resulting from the sale of the other reservations, will furnish the latter with implements of Husbandry and Clothing and will afford also a Provision for the Aged and Infirm. If brought into one compact settlement they may all be Conveniently instructed and attended to. The Efforts of the Pious and Benevolent may be advantageously excited, and a fair Experiment will thus be made of the Practicability of imparting to this unhappy Race the benefits of Christianity and Civilization.—

The petition of Dolly D
Humbly Sheweth that your petitioner widow
the late John Dana Durand and one of
the Oneida Tribe of Indians and where
the said Dolly your Humble petitioner
by reverse of Fortune is reduced to
distress and whereas the Pagan party of
the Oneida Indians did by a treaty with
the people of this State of New York in
year one Thousand Eight hundred and nine
Grant for the Benefit of the said Dolly
two hundred acres of land situate and lying
near the Old Oneida mills, but on an
accurate survey it was found that the
granted Land did not belong to the
Pagan Indians & the Pagan party of
Oneida Indians are still holden to the
said Dolly & have Just claimed to her two
16 hundred Acres Situate in the Town of
Lenox & County of Madison Laying &
being on the west side of the Oneida
reservation and whereas the very distr-
-essing situation of your petitioner compels
her to petition to the Honorable Legislature

the State of Beufort to grant
to your petitioner the wright and
title of said land and in a way that
she may dispose of a part thereof to
releive her present & distressing situati
and where as your petitioner has no
means where by to support herself and
her aged mother rendered still more
distressing by a sad information that ~~to~~
what might arose from the sale of some
the above mention lands which will
her present & alarming situation and your
petitioner will ever pray

[illegible] mark
John Lane

Dolly her x Lane
mark

The following is a Speech made by the Speaker at the meeting of the Chiefs and warriors on the Grand River, Feb 9 180

Chiefs and wars

As we in general when we meet here settle the various affairs of our tribes we must now give our sentiments respecting the land business which has now been going on for some years past - it is well known to us all when we first came to resolution to dispose of a part of it to insure an annual income to ourselves and posterity, that we appointed our principal Chief Captain Brant as Agent in consideration of his knowledge of the laws and customs of the white people, that he might

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with more facility manage that business alone, than if we all were to be called some time after he wished to withdraw, but we restrained him, entreating him to persevere as before again he required that twenty four chiefs might be selected from the different tribes on this river, with whome it might rest to determine on all land matters — this has been done but at the same time we desired he might continue at the head — We now further learning that there is many obstacles yet preventing the equitable conclusion of our land business — we now unanimously renew and strengthen him in quality of Agent, which from the confidence we have in his integrity from what has already past, we assure ourselves he will exert himself in that Office as far as lays in his power, to promote the general welfare — with these strings we therefore exhort him to continue with moderation and patience and flatter ourselves, from the equity of our brethren the British Government and his abilities all difficulties will at last be surmounted —

Tekarihogen
Done in presence of us — Shagoyieyeghtha
Warner Nelles
William Dease —
Thomas Davis —
Dekayeatatirhe —
Oraghgeande —
Teha=osiaronkon —
George Brown —
Oronghyateade

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Captn. Seets John, Atteghserongi — } Oghsgwagos
Henry Oronghyadekha —

Othaenyenh — Cayugas

Dinenuaothonde

Gonghsaniyert —

William Jack Tiareathageryade. } Tus. aroras
Thomas Tonnyeayea

Captn. Mason Entagh.aks. } Delawares

You are accordingly hereby notified, that Brigadier General Benjamin Moers has been designated and appointed for that purpose and you will accordingly apply to him for military aid to sustain the Custom House officers in the enforcement of the laws when ever in your opinion it becomes necessary and proper.

Genl. M. L. Woolsey.

ONEIDA INDIANS NEGOTIATE FOR THE SALE OF LANDS.

Gentlemen: Several of the Oneida nations of Indians have come to this city with a view to negotiate for the sale to the State of the land lying on the Fish Creek, between Bloomfield's bridge and the Oneida lake. It is therefore expedient that the Legislature should determine whether they will authorize such purchase.

Danl. D. Tompkins.

Feby. 11, 1809.

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the powers aforesaid; which instructions and general rules the collectors shall be bound to obey: And if any action or suit be brought against any collector or other person acting under the directions of, and in pursuance of this act, he may plead the general issue, and give this act and the instructions and regulations of the President in evidence, for his justification and defence. And any person aggrieved by the acts of any collector, in either of the cases aforesaid, may file his petition before the district court of the district wherein the collector resides, stating the facts of his case, and thereupon, after due notice given to the district attorney and the collector, the said court may summarily hear and adjudge thereupon, as law and justice may require; and the judgment of said court, and the reason and facts whereon it is grounded, shall be filed among the records of said court; and if restoration of the property detained or taken in custody, or permission to load as aforesaid, shall be decreed, it shall be upon the party's giving such bond with sureties as is or shall be required to be taken in similar cases by the collector, and not otherwise; but if the said court shall adjudge against such petition, the collector shall be entitled to treble costs, which shall be taxed for him, and execution awarded accordingly by the court.

Sec. 11. And be it further enacted, That it shall be lawful for the President of the United States, or such other person as he shall have empowered for that purpose, to employ such part of the land or naval forces or militia of the United States, or of the territories thereof as may be judged necessary, in conformity with the provisions of this and other acts respecting the embargo, for the purpose of preventing the illegal departure of any ship or vessel, or of detaining, taking possession of, and keeping in custody any ship or vessel, or of taking into custody and guarding any specie, or articles of domestic growth, produce or manufacture, and also for the purpose of preventing and suppressing any armed or riotous assemblage of persons, resisting the custom-house officers in the exercise of their duties, or in any manner opposing the execution of the laws laying an embargo, or otherwise violating, or assisting and abetting violations of the same.

Sec. 12. And be it further enacted, That all penalties and forfeitures incurred by force of this act, unless herein before otherwise directed, and all penalties and for-

Gentlemen: Pursuant to the authority contained in concurrent resolutions of the legislature, a contract has been made with the Christian party of Oneida indians, for the purchase of the lands mentioned in said resolutions; it therefore has become necessary that provision should be made by law for the payment of the monies contracted to be paid, which will require an appropriation of about two thousand dollars for immediate payments.

I beg leave also to mention to the legislature, that some of the pagan party of Oneida indians are now at the seat of government, for the purpose of selling to the State a part of their lands, upon terms which appear to be equitable and highly

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feitures incurred by force of the act, intituled "An act laying an embargo on all ships and vessels in the ports and harbors of the United States," or by virtue of the several acts supplementary thereto, may be prosecuted, sued for, and recovered by action of debt, or by indictment or information, any law, usage or custom to the contrary notwithstanding; and if recovered in consequence of any seizure made by the commander of any public armed vessel of the United States, shall be distributed according to the rules prescribed by the act, intituled "An act for the government of the navy of the United States," and if otherwise, shall be distributed, and accounted for in the manner prescribed by the act, intituled "An act to regulate the collection of duties on imports and tonnage," passed the second day of March, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-nine, and may be mitigated or remitted in the manner prescribed by the act, intituled "An act to provide for mitigating or remitting forfeitures, penalties, and disabilities accruing in certain cases therein mentioned," passed the third day of March, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-seven, and made perpetual by an act passed the eleventh day of February, one thousand eight hundred; and any officer or other person entitled to a part or share of any of the fines, penalties or forfeitures aforesaid, may, if necessary, be a witness on the trial therefor, but in such case he shall not receive any part or share of the said fine, penalty or forfeiture, but the part or share to which he would otherwise be entitled shall revert to the United States.

Sec. 13. And be it further enacted, That the President of the United States be, and he hereby is authorized to hire, arm and employ thirty vessels, not exceeding in tonnage one hundred and thirty tons each, belonging to citizens of the United States, and so many seamen as shall be necessary to man the same, for immediate service, in enforcing the laws of the United States on the sea coast thereof, and to dismiss the same from service, whenever he shall deem the same expedient: Provided however, that such hiring, arming and employment shall not be for a term exceeding one year. And the said ships or vessels, when so hired and armed, shall be employed under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury.

Sec. 14. And be it further enacted, That the powers given to the President of the United States by the seventh section of the act of March the twelfth, one thousand eight hundred and eight, to grant permission to citizens having property of value in places without the jurisdiction of the United States, to despatch vessels for the same, shall henceforth cease.

Sec. 15. And be it further enacted, That this act shall be in force from and after the passing thereof, during the continuance of the act, intituled "An act laying an embargo on all ships and vessels in the ports and harbors of the United States," and no longer. Approved, January 9, 1809.

advantageous to the state. The advice and direction of the Legislature, in relation to a purchase of the last mentioned Indians, is respectfully requested.

Daniel D. Tompkins.

Albany 15th February 1809.

Gentlemen: Pursuant to concurrent resolutions of the legislature of the 15th Instant, a contract has been made with the Pagan party of Oneida Indians, for the purchase of their lands east of Oneida Creek, supposed to contain twelve or thirteen thousand acres of land. The payments to be made immediately, on this contract, will not exceed two thousand dollars; for the performance of which, an appropriation by Law is necessary.

Daniel D. Tompkins.

Albany, February 20th, 1809.

MILITARY STORES AND HOW DISTRIBUTED IN THE EARLY WINTER OF 1809.

Gentlemen: I have the honor of laying before you the annual report of the Commissary of Military stores. In the Journals of the Assembly, I observe a separate communication of the commissary, relative to rifles, and budge barrels, has been referred to a committee. I beg leave to mention, that the latter, being an equipment of ordnance and field artillery, is already provided for by the Act authorising the purchase of an additional quantity of ordnance, arms and ammunition for the use of this State, and for other purposes, passed April 8th, 1808. I concur in recommending the purchase of from five hundred to one thousand riffles. A provision for that purchase will not require any new appropriation, as no part of the sum of sixty-five thousand dollars, granted for Military purposes, by the act above referred to, has yet been drawn or expended.

Daniel D. Tompkins.

Albany, February 15th, 1809.

A correct statement of all and singular the Warlike Stores and Property belonging to the State of New York lying in different parts of the State, from the town of Champlain, on the Chazy river, to Albany, and from the Narrows to Niagara. Reporting the condition of the same.

IRON ORDNANCE.

40 pieces of 32 pounders, in ordnance, New York
41 Do 24 Do 28 of which are in New York
12 at Ellis Island
1 Bedlows "
Fifty-four of which are completely equipped with carriages, shot, shod handspikes &c &c.
6 old pieces of 12 pounders with carriages complete, in arsenal yard, New York.
5 pieces of 9 do 4 of which are in Arsenal, with 4 old garrison carriages
1 " at Ticonderoga,
11 Do 6 do of which are in Arsenal yard, New York,
2 at Whitehall,
1 Fort Columbus,
2 Fort Stanwix, one of which is unfit for service.
6 pieces of 4 pounders 1 of which is in arsenal yard, New York.
1 at Utica, in possession of Capt. Bellinger.
1 at Canandaigua in possession of General Taylor.
1 at Westmoreland.
1 at Manlius square, in possession of Epm. Barrell, and
1 Oswego Falls.

BRASS ORDNANCE completely Equipped.

6 pieces of 12 pounders, 4 of which are in the Arsenal, New York.
2 at the Narrows, delivered General Morton.
do 9 in Arsenal, New York.
37 pieces, 6 pounders, 12 of which are in Arsenal, New York.
8 delivered to General Morton.
4 Dutchess in possession of S. Hawkins and Captains Dibble & Woolly
2 Westchester, delivered Capt. D. Miller,
1 Oneida Col. Kirkland,
1 Montgomery Capt. John Veeder,
3 Rensselaer " Lansing,
1 Washington Col. S. Thorn,
2 Columbia Capt. Wigton,
2 To Captains Brown and Whitney in Col. S. Thorn's Regiment,
1 Orange Capt. W. Ross,
41 pieces of 4 pounders 1 Oneida Col. I. Kirkland,
1 Montgomery Capt. John Veeder,
2 Washington Col. Stepn. Thorn,

advantageous to the state. The advice and direction of the Legislature, in relation to a purchase of the last mentioned Indians, is respectfully requested.

Daniel D. Tompkins.

Albany 15th February 1809.

Gentlemen: Pursuant to concurrent resolutions of the legislature of the 15th Instant, a contract has been made with the Pagan party of Oneida Indians, for the purchase of their lands east of Oneida Creek, supposed to contain twelve or thirteen thousand acres of land. The payments to be made immediately, on this contract, will not exceed two thousand dollars; for the performance of which, an appropriation by Law is necessary.

Daniel D. Tompkins.

Albany, February 20th, 1809.

MILITARY STORES AND HOW DISTRIBUTED IN THE EARLY WINTER OF 1809.

Gentlemen: I have the honor of laying before you the annual report of the Commissary of Military stores. In the Journals of the Assembly, I observe a separate communication of the commissary, relative to rifles, and budge barrels, has been referred to a committee. I beg leave to mention, that the latter, being an equipment of ordnance and field artillery, is already provided for by the Act authorising the purchase of an additional quantity of ordnance, arms and ammunition for the use of this State, and for other purposes, passed April 8th, 1808. I concur in recommending the purchase of from five hundred to one thousand riffles. A provision for that purchase will not require any new appropriation, as no part of the sum of sixty-five thousand dollars, granted for Military purposes, by the act above referred to, has yet been drawn or expended.

Daniel D. Tompkins.

Albany, February 15th, 1809.

A correct statement of all and singular the Warlike Stores and Property belonging to the State of New York lying in different parts of the State, from the town of Champlain, on the Chazy river, to Albany, and from the Narrows to Niagara. Reporting the condition of the same.

IRON ORDNANCE.

40 pieces of 32 pounders, in ordnance, New York
41 Do 24 Do 28 of which are in New York
12 at Ellis Island
1 Bedlows "
Fifty-four of which are completely equipped with carriages, shot, shod handspikes &c &c.
6 old pieces of 12 pounders with carriages complete, in arsenal yard, New York.
5 pieces of 9 do 4 of which are in Arsenal, with 4 old garrison carriages
1 " at Ticonderoga,
11 Do 6 do of which are in Arsenal yard, New York,
2 at Whitehall,
1 Fort Columbus,
2 Fort Stanwix, one of which is unfit for service.
6 pieces of 4 pounders 1 of which is in arsenal yard, New York.
1 at Utica, in possession of Capt. Bellinger.
1 at Canandaigua in possession of General Taylor.
1 at Westmoreland.
1 at Manlius square, in possession of Epm. Barrell, and
1 Oswego Falls.

BRASS ORDNANCE completely Equipped.

6 pieces of 12 pounders, 4 of which are in the Arsenal, New York.
2 at the Narrows, delivered General Morton.
do 9 in Arsenal, New York.
37 pieces, 6 pounders, 12 of which are in Arsenal, New York.
8 delivered to General Morton.
4 Dutchess in possession of S. Hawkins and Captains Dibble & Woolly
2 Westchester, delivered Capt. D. Miller,
1 Oneida Col. Kirkland,
1 Montgomery Capt. John Veeder,
3 Rensselaer " Lansing,
1 Washington Col. S. Thorn,
2 Columbia Capt. Wigton,
2 To Captains Brown and Whitney in Col. S. Thorn's Regiment,
1 Orange Capt. W. Ross,
41 pieces of 4 pounders 1 Oneida Col. I. Kirkland,
1 Montgomery Capt. John Veeder,
2 Washington Col. Stepn. Thorn,

Minutes of
Six Nation Council
7 March 1809.

The following resolutions were determined at a Council held by the Six Nations at the Onondaga Village the 7th March 1809

Present Mr. Jean Bte. Rousseau
Dayoin or Tehadasannaghton a Seneca Chief Speaker

Brothers When we met the Dy Superintendant General at the Head of the Lake, he exhorted us to be united and to deliberate and consult at our Council Fire on every arrangement we wished to have made relative to our land affairs.

Brothers We shall therefore first begin by confirming what we agreed to five years ago when the Dy Supert General held a meeting at the Mohawk Village which was that the money received for block No 2 should be put in the British funds, and we have followed this by expressing the same wish with respect to that received for block No 3. This has been done according to our wishes, and we feel secure; because we have a confidence in the King and his Government; and know it must be safe.

Brothers As the affairs of men are subject to accident and life [illegible] should cease [illegible]

account of [illegible]
interest it brings annually

Brothers We have frequently heard the Supert. General express a desire to cast off from his shoulders the burden of attending to our money affairs, and that we should look out for some other person to take the charge: This we do not think proper; because as an officer of Government appointed to attend to our interests, we feel assured that no accident can deprive us of our property, the same power that supports him being able to make reparation, which would not be the case with any other person not so situate, and therefore from the full assurance of the affection the King bears us, we entreat he may continue as heretofore.

Brothers With respect to our lands we shall begin at the Upper part — that is the townships which formerly it was proposed to sell to the late Mr Stedman, who fell through the agreements afterwards to Mr Hogeboom & Co who also failed, then to Mr Penfield with similar success. What ha been the [illegible] ways we cannot pretend to say, this we are assured of, that [illegible] did not proceed from us; but the repeated want of success in this attempted sale gives an idea that it was contrary [illegible] the wish of the Great Spirit; we therefore will not persevere by making any further trial, but request that it may revert to us. Next to Dundas Street is a tract of 1200 acres marked out for Mr Jones as a recompence for the trouble he had in surveying the boundary of our lands. This we know nothing about, we ~~therefore~~ suspect when he made this survey, that he was in the Service of the Government, and receiving pay as a King's Surveyor. There is another tract that we are equally ignorant of having disposed of, on the West side of the River [illegible] on the same road marked out for Mr Camby we d[illegible] of both.

Brothers, There is a part of our lands that Mr Mallory pretends to claim a little distance above the place where our Mill is. This we disallow of, as we know nothing about it. There is marked out along the River for the children of Mr Kerr and for the children of Kaghneghsatkon Mr Johnson, and on East side the River for the children of Mr Kennedy Smith. This we allow of because we were made acquainted with it.

Brothers, The people settled on the road to Long Point called Mount pleasant and also on the bridge creek and in other places in the neighbourhood of the Village — except such as received their lands with the consent of the whole of the Chiefs — We desire that they hold their lands by the tenor which the Government leases land, and to pay the rents, and that at the end of twenty years — these lands to revert to us and our posterity.

Brothers, The next place we come to, is that of John Ne we were not generally acquainted with the quantity or manner in which it was granted by our late Chief; but imagine, that he has caused the survey to pass the line and he has behaved very improper to some of our people fore we leave it to the consideration of our Supert Gen if he shall be removed or if he ~~shall~~ be constrained reform. Mr Anderson agreed to keep a Mill in ord [illegible] 200 acres of [illegible] his limits, left the [illegible], which [illegible] does any thing and rents it to people that in general are not agreeable to us — we also lay this before him.

Brothers The lands given to Jos. Young, Mr Kers, Warner Nelles we mean to be held by them on condition that they pay three bushels for every two hundred acres, and that none of their lands shall exceed 1200 acres, one objection we have to John Nelles is that he persists in selling liquor contrary to our desire: we intend William Nelles to hold his land on the same terms as his brother Warner — but we hope that if he don't like to live here himself, that he'll send good peaceable people to live on his place, lest some disagreeable accident might happen.

Brothers A piece of land that was given to a John Huff for the good of his family who are of Delaware Mother — we find he is selling off — therefore as we have forbid these sales, it is our request, that all those who have attempted to purchase be expelled and his family left in peaceable possession.

Brothers A tract of land that was granted to John Dochstader who had also a family of our Nation, but who [illegible] agreed given a land to a McCauley, which exceeded that we intended to give — but as we expected that the income or payment to be derived therefrom would fall to his family who were our people, we did not oppose it; but that not having been the case — we desire that justice may be done them — the farm in possession of his daughter of the Onondagas and [illegible] of the Cayugas we confirm to them

Brothers The two thousand eight hundred acres, which we granted to our late Chief Capt. Brant — we entreat Government to confirm the same to his widow.

Brothers. The land below Dochstaders on the East side of the River, which we now hear has been purchased by Lord Selkirk — we have to observe that as we had once requested, that it should revert to us, and [illegible] presence when [illegible] [illegible]ed it or this fall when we received money on acc[illegible] [illegible] if possible we wish to have it back again as we [illegible] expressed.

Brothers The piece of land between it and the [illegible] which we understand Mr [illegible]son wants for [illegible] services, we cannot [illegible] whatever he has done we [illegible] he will render an account of it, and we can then tak[illegible] [illegible] into consideration. That on the other side of the River we are [illegible] [illegible] of and will not on any account part with it.

Brothers [illegible] lands [illegible] are a gift from our [illegible] King, and bec[illegible] we wish to live under [illegible] protection [illegible] we are sorry that our chiefs have hitherto been too lavish, and therefore desire to undo whatever we can without committing injustice.

Brothers [illegible]

[illegible] have no inclination to give them large tracts of land to sell and thereby introduce bad neighbors among us.

Brothers As we have now unanimously agreed to lay these things before the Dy. Superintt. General Indian Affairs, that he may endeavor to obtain redress for us and for the good of our posterity, let none change their language, when they come into his presence.

Brothers We had forgot to mention 1600 marked out for Mr Jones near the Delaware Village, as we have never agreed to this, we [illegible] his [illegible] [illegible] is also others below there, who we wish to go off.

Brothers When this already stated shall be [illegible] we hope the Dy. Supert. General will assist us to obtain a confirmation of our grand from the King or[illegible]

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS. Council Chamber. Boston, February 22nd, 1809.

Sir: Agreeable to the request of the legislature of this Commonwealth, I transmit to you their Resolution, disapproving the amendment to the constitution of the United States, proposed by the State of Virginia on the 13th of January 1808.

Levi Lincoln.

His Excellency The Governor of New York.

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS. In Senate, February 18th 1809.

Resolved, That the alteration proposed by the Constitution of the United States, by a resolution of the General Assembly of the State of Virginia, on the 13th day of January in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and eight, so as "that the Senators in the Congress of the United States may be removed from office by the vote of a majority of the whole number of the members of the respective Legislatures, by which the said Senators have been or may be appointed," be, and the same is hereby disapproved by the legislature of this Commonwealth: and that the Senators from this Commonwealth, in the Congress of the United States, be instructed, and the representatives be requested, to oppose the said alteration.

RESOLVED, that His Honor, the Lieutenant Governor be requested to transmit a copy of the foregoing resolution to each of the Senators and Representatives in Congress from this Commonwealth, and to the Executive of each State.

Sent down for Concurrence, H. G. Otis, President

In the House of Representatives, February 20th, 1809. Read and Concurred Timothy Bigelow, Speaker.

Secretary's Office, February 20th, 1809 True Copy, Attest, Wm. Tudor, Secretary of the Commonwealth.

THE ONEIDA INDIANS BY TREATY PART WITH A PORTION OF THEIR LANDS.

Gentlemen: Pursuant to concurrent resolutions of the Legislature, contracts have been made with the Christian and Pagan Parties of the Oneida respectively, for the purchase of part of their lands, copies of which contracts are now submitted to you.

It is necessary that the Legislature should make provision by law for fulfilling by the stipulations and engagements on the part of the State.

Daniel D. Tompkins.

Albany, March 10, 1809.

At a treaty held in the City of Albany, on the 16th day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and nine, by his excellency Daniel D. Tompkins, Governor of the State of New York, with the deputies of the Christian nation of Indians, fully empowered for that purpose, it is agreed and covenented as follows to wit:

The said Indians sell and forever quit claim unto the people of the said state all their lands still belonging to the said Christian party of the Oneida nation of Indians, on both sides of the Fish Creek, which empties itself into the Wood Creek, near the head of the Oneida lake, containing seven thousand five hundred acres, be the same more or less, reserving therefrom three hundred acres, to be laid out by the direction of the Commissioners of the land office, in such manner as shall be least injurious to the residue of the said tract for the benefit of Abraham Van Eps Esqr., being in full for all his demands against the said christian party, and of every individual people of the State of New York, and the said deputies, on the part of the said Christian party of the Oneida nation of Indians, have hereunto set their hands and seals the day and year above mentioned.

Daniel D. Tompkins [L. S.]
his
Jonathan X Dinney [L. S.]
mark
his
John X Reed [L. S.]
mark
his
Jsium X Shunoutor [L. S.]
mark

Signed, Sealed and delivered in the presence of
Simeon DeWitt, John Taylor, Ezra L'Hommedieu, Angel De Ferrier.

At a treaty, held at the City of Albany, on the twenty first day of February, in the Year of our Lord One thousand eight hundred and nine, by his Excellency, Daniel D. Tompkins, Governor of the State of New York, with the Chiefs or Sachems of the Pagan party of the Oneida nation of Indians, it is agreed and covenanted as follows, to wit:

The said Indians sell and for every quit claim unto the people of the said State all their right and title in and to the following lands, being part of the tract called the Oneida reservation, which belongs to the said Pagan party, by virtue of an agreement or deed of partition of the said nation, recorded in the office of the Secretary of State, that is to say, all the lands belonging to the said Pagan party as aforesaid east of the Oneida creek, and extending from the Oneida lake to Mud-creek, which empties into the said Oneida Creek, southward of the Seneca turnpike road, reserving out of the same for Logan Cook, son of Louis Cook, and for his posterity, unalienable, one hundred acres, as nearly in a square as may be, on the east side of the said creek, and to comprehend the improvements made by the said Colonel Louis: reserving also for Dolly, widow of John Denny, deceased, for her and her posterity, unalienable, two hundred acres; to be laid out as nearly in a square as may be, on the south side of the said Skanaulo creek opposite to the last described reserve: reserving, also, for Cornelius Dockstadder, William Grant, and Zaccheus P. Gillet, as tenants in common in fee simple, all that triangular piece of land bounded on the South by lots number seventeen, Eighteen, nineteen and Twenty of the lands along the Seneca turnpike road, ceded to the people of this State in the year One thousand Seven hundred and ninety eight, on the West on the northern continuation of the West bounds of said lot number seventeen, and on the north east by the lands formerly ceded by the said Oneida Indians to the people of this State. In consideration of which the said Governor now pays to the said Chiefs or Sachems, for the use of the said Pagan party, One Thousand Dollars, the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged by the said chiefs or sachems. And further, it is covenanted and agreed, on the part of the said people, that the lands hereinbefore described shall be surveyed, and the number of acres therein contained (deducting therefrom the several tracts of land hereinbefore mentioned and reserved) shall be certified to the said Indians by the surveyor-general of this State, together with the sum to which the same will amount, at the rate of fifty-six cents per acre; and that the said people shall annually forever hereafter pay unto the said Pagan party such annuity as shall be equal to the interest of six per cent, calculated on the residue of such sum, after deducting therefrom the sum of One thousand dollars now paid as aforesaid, which annuity shall be paid at such times and places as are or shall be agreed or stipulated for the payment of the other annuities due from the said people to the said Oneida nation of Indians.

In testimony whereof, the said Governor on the part of the people of the State of New York, and the said Chiefs or Sachems, on the part of the said Pagan party of the Oneida nation, have hereunto set their hands and seals, the day and year above mentioned.

Daniel D. Tompkins [L. S.]
his
Quetea X Owaghrougha [L. S.]
mark
his
Henry X Platcop [L. S.]
mark
his
John X Togeghtetoute [L. S.]
mark
his
Captain X Peter [L. S.]
mark
and Thirteen other Chiefs and Warriors

Signed, sealed and
delivered in presence of
Ezra L'Hommedieu,
John Taylor,
Isaac Dennison,
Zaccheus P. Gillet,
William Grant,
Medad Candi.

FOR THE PUBLIC DEFENSE.

PROGRESS OF THE WORKS AT THE NARROWS WITH THE EXPENSE OF CONSTRUCTION.

Gentlemen: By the Act to contribute to the defence of this State, and for other purposes, passed April 6th, 1808, it is provided that the person administering the Government of this State, shall transmit to the legislature at their next session, an account of the expenditure of the several sums of money thereby appropriated for public objects. No part of the sum of Twenty thousand dollars, appropriated by the second section of the aforesaid Act, has been drawn or applied. The sum of Twelve thousand five hundred Dollars, drawn from the treasury pursuant to the first Section of the said Act, has been advanced to the Commissioners of fortifications, whose report, together with a summary account of the expenditure of $9504.73 thereof, previous to the 20th instant, together with a specification of the objects to which the same has been applied, you will herewith receive.

Accurate plans of the ground belonging to the State, and of the works referred to in the report of the Committee, are also submitted to the examination of the Legislature, with a request that after they have been inspected and satisfactorily examined, they may be returned to me.

Daniel D. Tompkins.

Albany, March 22, 1809.

New York, February 16, 1809.

We have the honor of transmitting herewith to your Excellency an account of the expenditures under the commission for erecting fortifications at the Narrows, on Staten Island, with which your Excellency has been pleased to honor us.

This Account, as your Excellency will perceive, is up to the 10th of the present month.

In executing the trust committed to us, it has given us great satisfaction to find that the humane intentions of the legislature, in the Act appropriating a sum to be expended for the defence of this harbour have been answered; and without any unnecessary expenditure of the public money.

From two hundred to two hundred and fifty persons "who are deprived of the ordinary means of subsistence, by the critical state of our national affairs" have been employed during the winter, and to considerable advantage; for the labor to be performed was but little retarded by any inclemency of the season.

In perusing the items and expenditures, your Excellency will perceive that a large proportion has been for buildings, &c. which would be at all times necessary when military works were to be constructed at that place; these consist of a barrack, for the accommodation of the laborers, an office for the Clerk and superintendents, a smith's shop and wharf.

As we presumed it would be acceptable to your Excellency to be informed of the progress which has been made in the construction of the Military works, we have procured from Mr.

Cahnawaga March 12th 1809.

Dear Sir,

I have a certain tract of land situated on the Northern part of the State of Newhampshire twelve miles square for sale — I have thought that likely you would be pleased to purchase the same, I accordingly I send you this letter - with a desire, that if you conclud to take any, the whole or one half - you would send me a letter back containing upon what terms, the sum you will give per acre for the same — So that if you wish to purchase, I will come nex June with some of family, and make a bargain with you for sd land ——

There is a certain Merchant at Montreal that wishes to purchase sd Land — but having an idea that I could get a few cents more in the State than in the Province, I have concluded to make an inquiry there by you before I sell it to that Merchant —

With sentiments of
esteem and great
respect - your
humble and obedt
Servant

Thomas . Arokeconte

From Capt. Thomas Arakuonte Cagnawaga Indian
March 12th 1809.

Hon. John Wheelock Presᵗ
Hanover
N.H.

To His Excellency Francis Gore, Esquire
Lieutenant Governor of His Majesty's Province of
Upper Canada — &c. — &c. — &c.

Whereas the Sachems principal Chief Warriors and people of the Mohawk or Six Nation Indians in consideration of William Dickson of Niagara, Esquire had given counsel and advice and done other professional services to and for the said Nations, did, in full Council assembled at the head of the Lake on the Nineteenth day of November in the forty-nine year of the reign of His present Majesty deeming such services worthy of remuneration, decree, resolve, and determine that in reward and compensation thereof the said Nations would surrender to His said Majesty his heirs and successors a certain tract of land containing by admeasurement [illegible] Four thousand acres situate at the Mouth or entrance of the Grand River, by virtue of and under the authority of a certain Instrument in writing under the hand and Seal at Arms of Sir Frederick Haldimand late His Majesty's Captain General and Governor in Chief of the Province of Quebec and Territories thereon depending (now the Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada) dated at the Castle of St Lewis the 25th day of October 1784 and in the twenty fifth year of His said Majesty's reign to the Mohawk [illegible] the said Tract of Land, to be surrendered thereon as regarded to His said Majesty his heirs or successors to the said William Dickson [illegible] the purposes aforesaid. Wherefore We the said Sachems principal Chief Warriors and people of the said Mohawk or Six Nation Indians, willing that the solemn Acts and Resolutions of the Council then done and consented to in full Council assembled at [illegible] in pursuance of and [illegible] to the effect the aforementioned deed of resolution [illegible] Nations and posterity [illegible] do [illegible] and quit claim to His said Majesty his heirs and successors [illegible] right of possession in the said Tract of land situate

Surrender of 4000 acres of land to His Majesty — Situate on the Grand River in order that the same may be regranted to Wm Dickson Esqr.

as aforesaid and adjoining the Lands granted to the Right Honorable the Earl of Selkirk butted and bounded as follows that is to say beginning at a Maple Tree marked on each side with a blaze and three notches standing on the Southern boundary line of the lands of the said Earl of Selkirk and near a Creek running into the said River. Thence East One hundred and sixty chains to a Post, Then South fifty one degrees East one hundred and fifty two chains more or less to Lake Erie, thence along the shore thereof to the mouth or entrance of the said River, thence up the middle of the said River to the Western bend thereof and thence up the said Creek to the place of Beginning containing Four thousand Acres more or less holden of His said Majesty under the authority aforesaid, to the intent that the same be regranted as aforesaid. And We the said Sachems principal Chief Warriors and people for ourselves our several Nations and posterity request and beseech His said Majesty that he will be pleased to grant the said Tract of Land in fee to the said William Dickson in consideration of and for his services above said. In Testimony of which request We the said Sachems principal Chief Warriors and people of the Mohawk or Six Nations Indians, have hereunto set our hands and affixed our seals at Niagara this thirteenth day of March in the forty ninth year of the Reign of His said Majesty. —

Signed Sealed and delivered
for the purposes herein mentioned in presence of —

Henry [illegible]
W. Claus D.S.G.
Col [illegible] Major
[illegible]
Alex. Page
[illegible]
David [illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible] —

Henry Tekarihoga (L.S.)
Daniel Onawera (L.S.)
Peter Kearuguagwa (L.S.)
Peter Tewadeharonga (L.S.)
Jacob Johnson (L.S.)
Lawrence for David (L.S.)
David Ahiquarien (L.S.)
John [illegible] (L.S.)
Seth Aslantaourat (L.S.)
Peter Hayenunge (L.S.)
Henry [illegible] (L.S.)
John Peters (L.S.)
Joseph [illegible] (L.S.)
Joseph [illegible] (
Peter [illegible]otstanna (
Jacobus [illegible] (L.S.)
[illegible]

Onondagas

Atstacho Onondag Ch.	(L. S.)	Teyonhentiaskea	(L. S.)
John Odeaheam	(L.S.)	Shagoheahes	(L. S.)
Captn. Henry Clearskey	(L.S.)	Ojageglde	(L. S.)
Araghquenaite	(L.S.)	Shoronjongon ×	(L. S.)
Athagerarea	(L.S.)	Tsimontawertica	(L. S.)
Henry Calwece Onverahene	(L.S.)	Tsimonwantronde	(L. S.)
Big Foot	(L.S.)	Kanatyuagearat	(L. S.)
Shugoweanonserorta	(L.S.)	Skanenate	(L. S.)
Lewin Kanontiorwat	L.S.	Delaware Aron ×	

Entered in State Booke E. page 137 & 140.

Recorded 9th October, 1820.
under the authority of an Order in Council 4th October, 1820. Vide, per Lib. A. (O.C.) 210.

36052 188

188 188

Surrender

to the Crown,

made by the

Six Nation Indians

– on the –

19th November 1809

of [illegible] acres

Department of the [illegible]

of Canada, [illegible]

Ottawa 15th [illegible].

I hereby certify the within to be a true and faithful copy of the record of the Original surrender as entered in Lib D. Fo. 47

A. Hatchett

D. [illegible] Registrar [illegible] of [illegible]

The within instrument has been registered in The Indian Affairs Branch, Department of Citizenship and Immigration under

Item # 9

Six Nations Indian Reserve

Province of Ontario

This 26th July 1953

[illegible]

[illegible]

Upper Canada

George the Fourth by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland King Defender of the Faith —

To all to whom these presents shall come Greeting

X [illegible]

Know ye that in consideration of the early attachment to the British cause manifested by the Mohawk Indians, the loss of their Territories and Settlements which they thereby sustained, Our Royal Predecessor, the late Sovereign Lord George the third of blessed Memory was graciously pleased to direct that a convenient tract of land under His royal protection should be chosen as a safe and comfortable retreat for them and others of the Six Nations who had either lost their settlements within the Territories of the American States or who might wish to retire from them to the British Colonies and that in pursuance of the direction of His said late Majesty — Sir Frederick Haldimand some time Captain General and Commander in Chief in the late Province of Quebec and territories depending thereon and General and Commander in Chief of the said forces in the said province and the territories thereof, did at the desire of many of the said [illegible] [illegible] of His said Majesty purchase a tract of Land from the Indians situate between the Lakes Ontario, Huron and Erie and did in the name of His said late Majesty authorise and permit the said Mohawk Nation and such others of the Six Nation Indians as might wish to settle in that quarter to take possession of and settle upon the [illegible] Ouse or Grand River commonly called [illegible] them for that purpose six miles deep [illegible] the River beginning [illegible]

Grant to Wm Dickson

[illegible] on the Grand River (County of Haldimand & Dist. of Niagara) that purpose to the head of the said river, which them and their posterity are to enjoy for ever, which authority and permission is contained under the hand and Seals the said Sir Frederick Haldimand dated at our Castle of St. Lewis on the twenty fifth day of October in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty four and in the twenty fifth year of His said late Majesty's reign. And whereas the Sachems, principal Chiefs, Warriors and people of the Mohawk and Six Nations Indians in Consideration that William Dickson Esquire had given good counsel and advice and done other friendly services to and for the said Indians assembled in full council assembled at the head of the Lake Ontario on the nineteenth day of November in the forty ninth year of the reign of His said late Majesty deeming such services worthy of remuneration did resolve and determine that in reward and compensation of the said services they should surrender to His said Majesty His Heirs and Successors a certain tract of Land Containing [illegible] acres and [illegible] [illegible] thousand acres situate at the [illegible] of Grand River [illegible] and part of the Lands possessed by the said Indians on the Grand River by virtue of and under the authority before recited to the Intent that the said tracts of land should after such surrender be granted by His said late Majesty His Heirs and Successors to the William Dickson for the purpose aforesaid and did by a certain Deed Poll or Instrument of Surrender under their hands and seals duly executed in full Council of the said Indians assembled at Niagara and bearing date at Niagara the thirteenth day of March in the said forty ninth year of the reign of

His

[illegible] late Majesty, in pursuance of and for carrying into effect the said Treaty or Resolution for them above, the said [illegible] fully, surrender, relinquish and quit claim to the said late Majesty his heirs and Successors their [illegible] and right of possession of the said tract of land situate as aforesaid and adjoining the lands granted to the right Honorable the then Earl of Selkirk, butted and bounded as follows, that is to say, beginning at a Maple Tree marked on each side with a blaze and three notches standing on the Southern boundary line of the lands of the said Earl of Selkirk, and near a creek running into the said River, thence East One hundred and twenty chains to a Post then South fifty one degrees East, One hundred and fifty two chains more or less to Lake Erie, thence along the shore thereof to the mouth or entrance of the said River, thence up the middle of the said River to the Western bend thereof and thence up the said Creek to the place of beginning, Containing four thousand acres more or less to be [illegible] of His Majesty [illegible] under the authority aforesaid to the intent that the same might be granted to the said William Jenkinson as aforesaid — by which deed or Instrument the said Sachems, principal Chiefs Warriors and people [illegible] for themselves their several nations [illegible] request and beseech his said late Majesty that [illegible] grant the said tract of land [illegible] the said William Jenkinson in consideration of [illegible] services above recited, as in which I more fully appears the said Deed or Instrument, signed and sealed the said Sachems, principal Chiefs, Natives [illegible] and registered in the [illegible] of [illegible] And whereas we have taken the premises into our Royal consideration, and being willing [illegible] to comply with the request [illegible] of [illegible] [illegible]

Now therefore further know ye that We of our special grace certain knowledge and mere motion, have given and granted and by these presents do give and grant unto the said William Dickson, now the Honorable William Dickson of the Town of Niagara in the District of Niagara and Province of Upper Canada Esquire his heirs and assigns forever, All and singular the said parcel or tract of land situate at the mouth or entrance of Grand River into Lake Erie and containing as aforesaid Four thousand Acres be the same more or less which said four thousand acres of land are situate in the County Haldimand in the District of Niagara aforesaid and are butted and bounded as hereinbefore is particularly mentioned and described. Together with all the woods and waters thereon lying and being under the reservations limitations and conditions hereinafter expressed. Excepting nevertheless and by these presents reserving unto Us Our heirs and successors forever, with the consent of the said William Dickson, from and out of the said four thousand acres a certain tract or parcel of land required by Us for the purpose of a [illegible] Establishment at the mouth of the said Grand River which said tract or parcel of land is butted and bounded as follows that is to say Commencing at a post planted on the East side of the Grand River marked on the South side of the line "H.M. Naval Establishment N° 1" and on the North "William Dickson Esquire" and standing on the [illegible] side of a small Creek, then East twenty nine chains [illegible] links to a post marked on the West, "Naval Establishment N° 2" and on the North "William Dickson Esquire" then South twenty one chains [illegible] links to a post on the lake [illegible] in the bank, marked on the West "Naval Establishment N° 3", and on the East "William Dickson Esquire" then along the lake shore [illegible] degrees West, Forty chains, thence North forty one degrees West, along shore six chains to the Mouth of said River on the East side, Then North Easterly up the River, against the Stream, fifty two chains and fifty links to the place of beginning, Containing Five hundred and nineteen acres and three roods, be the same more or less: And also one other certain tract or parcel of land required by us for the purpose for a Naval Establishment at a Point called Barbed point on Lake Erie near Mohawk Bay below the Mouth of the Grand River on the said tract of Four thousand acres of land, and butted and bounded as follows that is to say, Commencing at a Post planted on the Lake Shore and Beach at the South West Corner of a ledge of Rocks forming the said point and marked on the East side thereof "Naval Establishment" Then South eighty degrees East, five chains Then South seventy degrees East thirteen chains Then South seventy eight degrees East fourteen chains Then North fifty three degrees East, four chains twenty two links Then North ten degrees East, five chains twenty seven links Then North forty nine degrees West, two chains Then North two degrees West, One chain seventy three links Then North one degree West, four chains sixty one links Then North thirty two degrees West, two chains fifty five links Then North twenty one degrees & thirty minutes East, two chains Then North ten degrees West, four chains seventy eight links Then North forty seven degrees [illegible] minutes East, two chains and thirty links, Then South sixty five degrees West, thirty three chains to the place of beginning Containing by admeasurement forty eight acres three roods thirty four perches. And also one other tract or parcel of land required by us for a fortification on Mohawk Bay on Lake Erie below the [illegible] and upon the said tract of Four thousand acres and butted and bounded as follows, that is [illegible]

Commencing [illegible] of highland on the [illegible]
[illegible], at a peak at the South West [illegible] of the [illegible]
[illegible] or [illegible] Island the West point bearing [illegible]
South Sixty [illegible] degrees West, and the [illegible]
[illegible] Island [illegible] due South [illegible]
[illegible] fifteen degrees East fifteen chains, fifty links
thence South West [illegible] degrees [illegible] fourteen chains
fourteen links thence South fifteen degrees West fifteen
chains [illegible] more or less Thence North [illegible]
two degrees West, [illegible] chains Thence North [illegible]
seven degrees West [illegible] chains Eighty links. Thence [illegible]
seventy four degrees thirty minutes West two chains
[illegible] eight links [illegible] to the
place of beginning — containing by admeasurement [illegible]
[illegible] acres — [illegible] the said
tract of land [illegible] and granted to him the
said William [illegible] excepting
and excepting the [illegible] parcels thereof hereinbefore
particularly [illegible] Saving also [illegible]
[illegible] heirs and successors [illegible]
[illegible] that [illegible]
[illegible] of the said [illegible]
[illegible] and [illegible]
[illegible] heirs and successors [illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible] part of the said parcel of land
[illegible] Saving also
and reserving to [illegible] heirs and [illegible]
[illegible] then the said Province at
all times [illegible] and undisturbed, right of way
as and for a public highway through the said [illegible]
so granted to the said William [illegible] of the [illegible]
[illegible] Commencing [illegible] the [illegible] the
said [illegible] and the Township known as the Township
of [illegible], and granted to the late Earl of [illegible]
[illegible] Wesley [illegible] in the [illegible]
[illegible] thence [illegible]

near as may [illegible] Convenient the dam [illegible] where
[illegible] the banks of the Grand River near that
of Gilbert McMicking and to the northward of the
Establishment, And also a free and unobstructed [illegible]
of way as and for a public highway of one chain in
width from the bank along the Banks of Lake Erie
and also along the banks of the Grand River within
the said tract not interfering with the reservations
for public purposes hereinbefore described –

[illegible] that no part of the parcel or tract of land
given and granted to the said William [illegible]
be within any reservation heretofore made and marked for
[illegible] Surveyor [illegible]
[illegible] in which case this [illegible] grant for
[illegible] to the said
William Dickson and his heirs aforesaid [illegible]
[illegible] being [illegible] to be found within a
[illegible] reservation shall be null and void [illegible]
any thing herein contained to the contrary notwithstanding.
Provided also that if at any time or times hereafter the land
[illegible] granted to the said [illegible]
and [illegible] shall come into the possession [illegible]
any person or persons whomsoever [illegible]
Deed of [illegible] conveyance [illegible]
gift inheritance descent devise or marriage [illegible]
persons shall within twelve months next after [illegible]
their [illegible] into and possession of the same take the [illegible]
prescribed by law before [illegible] of the [illegible]
said Province, and a certificate of such oath having been
so taken shall cause to be recorded in the [illegible]
of the said Province. In default of all or any of the said
conditions limitations and restrictions, this said grant and
every thing herein contained shall be and [illegible]
the same to be null [illegible]
[illegible] whatsoever, and [illegible]
and [illegible] the [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] [illegible] vested, [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

the [illegible] thereof in due [illegible] [illegible]

and notwithstanding [illegible] of the Parliament of

Great Britain passed in the thirty first year of [illegible]

late Majesty King George the third [illegible] [illegible]

repeal certain parts of an Act passed in the fourteenth

years of His Majesty's reign entitled [illegible] [illegible]

more effectual provision for the government of the

Province of Quebec in [illegible] [illegible]

further [illegible] [illegible] the [illegible] [illegible]

Province &c. [illegible] [illegible]

made shall be valid or effectual unless the same

contain a specification of the lands [illegible]

and appropriated solely to the maintenance of

Protestant Clergy in respect of the lands to be thereby

granted. We do [illegible] that the said

an allotment [illegible] [illegible]

the [illegible] [illegible]

two perches to be made in a certain tract of [illegible]

the westward of [illegible] [illegible]

lands reserved for the future disposition of the [illegible]

[illegible] of the County of [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] in the District of [illegible]

In testimony whereof We have caused these

Letters to be made Patent and the Great Seal of our

said Province to be hereunto affixed. Witness

our trusty and well beloved Sir Peregrine Maitland

K.C.B. Lieutenant Governor of our said Province

Major General commanding our forces therein

at York this tenth day of July in the year of our

Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty

and in the first year of our reign

By His Excellency's Command

[illegible]

[illegible]

Entered 10th Octr 1820

[illegible]

4th & 5th October 1820.

[illegible]
[illegible]

On the representation of the Attorney General, that the Grant of Land to the Honble William Dickson Esquire directed to be perfected by His Majesty's Government, cannot be completed until the Surrender of the Tract of Land to be granted, is accepted from the Indians, and duly registered; His Excellency in Council is pleased to accept the said Surrender, under the official Signature of the Honble Colonel Claus Deputy Superintendant of Indian Affairs, and to direct that the same be registered in the Office of Province Registrar.

His Excellency submitted to the Council a letter from Earl Bathurst on the subject of the Honble William McGillivray's application for a Grant of the Indian Reserve between Cornwall and Williamsburg for its Consideration & Report.

Adjourned till tomorrow.

At the Council Chamber at York on Thursday 5th October 1820.

Present.

The Honorable Chief Justice Powell
The Honorable Samuel Smith
The Honorable & Revd Dr Strachan.

Read the following Petitions

[illegible] Richd Carter — Praying for a Gratuitous Location of fifty Acres of Land.
Granted fifty A.

Alexr McKinnon — Praying for a Gratuitous Grant of fifty Acres of Land
Granted fifty Acres

Gore Oliver Gallinger — Praying for a Grant of Land as the Son of a U. E. Loyalist.
Granted two hundred Acres as such

[illegible] Peter Bradt — Praying for a Grant of Land as the Son of a U. E. Loyalist
Granted two hundred Acres as such.

[illegible] 581 Peter McPhail — and his Sons Hugh & John McPhail Praying for a Grant of Land.
Granted 100 Acres to Peter McPhail and 50 to Hugh & John each.

Dominion of Canada, in trust for said Band of Shawanaga Indians and whenever the said Band shall cease to occupy the said lands, then the same shall revert to and become the property of the Province of Ontario.

The Committee advise that the recommendation of the Commissioner be acted upon.

Certified,
J. G. SCOTT,
Clerk Executive Council, Ont.
24th December, 1877.

The Hon. Comissioner of Crown Lands.

No. 188.

To His Excellency Francis Gore, Esq., Lieutenant-Governor of His Majesty's Province of Upper Canada, &c., &c., &c.

Whereas, the Sachems, principal Chief Warriors and people of the Mohawk or Six Nation Indians, in consideration of William Dickson, of Niagara, Esquire, had given counsel and advice and done other professional services to and for the said Nations, did, in full council assembled, at the head of the Lake, on the nineteenth day of November, in the forty-ninth year of the reign of His present Majesty, deeming such services worthy of remuneration, decree, resolve, and determine that in reward and compensation thereof the said Nations would surrender to His said Majesty, His heirs and successors, a certain tract of land, containing by admeasurement about four thousand acres, situate at the mouth or entrance of the Grand River, by virtue of and under the authority of a certain instrument in writing under the hand and seal-at-arms of Sir Frederick Haldimand, late His Majesty's Captain-General and Governor-in-Chief of His Province of Quebec and Territories thereon depending (now His Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada), done at the Castle of St. Lewis, the 25th day of October, 1784, and in the twenty-fifth year of His said Majesty's reign ; to the intent that the said tract of land so to be surrendered should be regranted by His said Majesty, His heirs or successors, to the said William Dickson, for the purposes aforesaid.

Wherefore We, the said Sachems, principal Chief Warriors and people of the said Mohawk or Six Nation Indians, willing that the solemn acts and resolutions of our council should be held inviolate, do, in full council assembled at Niagara, in pursuance of and for carrying into effect the above recited decree or resolution, hereby for ourselves, our several Nations, and posterity, surrender, relinquish and quit claim to His said Majesty, His heirs and successors, our possession and right of possession of the said tract of land situate as aforesaid and adjoining the lands granted to the Right Honorable the Earl of Selkirk, butted and bounded as follows, that is to say ; Beginning at a maple tree marked on each side with a blaze and three notches, standing on the southern boundary line of the lands of the said Earl of Selkirk, and near a creek running into the said river; thence east one hundred and sixty chains to a post; then south fifty-one degrees, east one hundred and fifty-two chains, more or less, to Lake Erie; thence along the shore thereof to the mouth or entrance of the said river; thence up the middle of the said river to the western bend thereof, and thence up the said creek to the place of beginning, containing four thousand acres, more or less, holden of His said Majesty under the authority aforesaid, to the intent that the same be re-granted as aforesaid.

And we, the said Sachems, principal Chief Warriors and people for ourselves, our several Nations and posterity, request and beseech His said Majesty that He will be pleased to grant the said tract of land in fee to the said William Dickson in consideration of and for his services above recited.

In testimony of which request, we the said Sachems, principal Chief Warriors and people of the Mohawk or Six Nations Indians have hereunto set our hands and affixed our seals at Niagara, this thirteenth day of March, in the forty-ninth year of the reign of His said Majesty.

Signed, sealed and delivered for the purposes therein mentioned in presence of:
Henry Proctor, Colonel Comr.
W. Claus, D.S.G.
Col. Short, Major.
H. Saunders, Lieut. and Adjt., 41 Regt.
Alex. Eager.
Thos. Burnard, Ens. 41 Regt.
David Prud, Interpreter.
Benj. Fairchild, Interpt.
T. B. Rausserx.

Henry Dekaretroga, [L.S.]
Daniel Ohnawera, [L.S.]
Peter Dewadoharonigee, [L.S.]
Peter Dewadoharonigee, [L.S.]
Jacob Johnson, [L.S.]
Laurence Son David, [L.S.]
David Ashiquarison, [L.S.]
John Johnson, [L.S.]
Seth Astaweaswart, [L.S.]
Peter Shayonwigo, [L.S.]
Henry Shosgoharvire, [L.S.]
John Peters, [L.S.]
Joseph Raghka, [L.S.]
Joseph Ohaongoton, [L.S.]
Adam Deyotsigerega, [L.S.]
Jacobes Oshonwadago, [L.S.]
Onondagas,
Atstacho Onondag Ch. [L.S.]
John Adeahan, [L.S.]
Captn Henry Clearskey, [L.S.]
Araghqweade, [L.S.]
Athagerarea, [L.S.]
Henry Calwell Onererah-erc, [L.S.]
Big Foot, [L.S.]
Shugoweanonserorta, [L.S.]
Lewin Kanonhorwat, [L.S.]
Teyonkentrashea, [L.S.]
Shagoheahe, [L.S.]
Ojagegtde, [L.S.]
Thoronyongon, x [L.S.]
Isinontawertica, [L.S.]
T. Isinonwantronde, [L.S.]
Kanatquagearat, [L.S.]
Skeanedati, [L.S.]
Delaware Aron. x

Recorded 9th October, 1820, under the authority of an Order in Council, 4th October, 1820, as per Lib. A. (O.C.) 210.

Department of the Secretary of State of Canada.
Registrar's Branch, Ottawa, 15th March, 1882.

I hereby certify the within to be a true and faithful copy of the record of the original surrender, as entered in Lib. D., Folio 49.

L. A. CATELLIER,
Dep. Registrar-General of Canada.

No. 1[illegible]3

Know all Men by these Presents, that we, the Chief and Principal Men of the Abenakis Tribe of Indians of Becancour, owning the Indian reserve in the Township of Coleraine, in the County of Beauce and Province of Quebec, being this day assembled in council, have agreed to surrender and yield up unto Her Most Gra-

We the Chiefs of the Cayuga
Nation do hereby acknowledge to
have received from the People of
the State of New york by the
hands of Jasper Parrish four
thousand eight hundred Dollars
being the full amount of the
consideration money in a Deed
executed and delivered by us for
the remainder of our Land East
of the Cayuga Lake
Canandaigua June 12, 1809
In Presents of

Reuben Hart Justin Perw
John Wood.

Tone Ne hoges his mark X
Iwan daugh haw his mark X
Tan Ne gau his mark X
Cugh quaga his mark X

To the Seneca Nation of Indians living at Cataraugus —

Brothers

We desire to add a few words to the Speech of our friends at Philadelphia and hope your ears will be open to receive them. —

Brothers

When some of our friends were at your Village a few years since you said we had made you a present of one plow, that so many wanted to use it and so few could have it that you requested us to send Irons for two more plows

~~Brothers~~

We sent the plow Irons at your request, but on examining your Corn fields &c we were ~~very~~ sorry to see so little use made of them. —

Brothers

We hope ~~If~~ your men will ~~not~~ work and learn to plow, more than they now do, ~~the wi~~ ~~the example of our friends who live near you will be of very little use to you~~ — if your minds were more strong for work then your women would have more time ~~Brothers~~ to learn to spin

We are pleased to observe some increase in the number of your Cattle, but if you had more Cows and Oxen and fewer horses you would find an advantage in it —

Brothers

You have a great quantity of fine Land without any Trees growing on it — if you were to plow this Land in the

fall of the year ~~where~~ your Oxen are strong
it ~~could~~ be ~~ready to~~ planted with Corn in the Spring
with very little labour

Brothers

We are glad to find ~~so many of~~ you have so generally left off the use of strong Drink, this is so far good, and if many of you would learn to work more that would be good also— ~~it ha~~

~~Brothers~~

+ We ~~desire you to consider whether~~ think if ~~several more of~~ you were to ~~make~~ fence ~~fences round the~~ Lots of Land ~~your families~~ separately ~~[illegible] the land [illegible] whether~~ ~~we believe~~ you could ~~not work fit~~ raise grain more to your satisfaction than you now can when so many use one large field.—

Brothers

We wish not to fill your ears with words but hope you will attend to the little we have said—

~~afforded us in looking over your fields~~ we were much
pleased with the Improvements that are made by some of your people ~~on~~ the upper Flats
which are under good Fence and the Corn &c growing there
looks well – we think if you were to fence Lots of Land
separately you could raise grain more to your satisfaction
than you now can when so many use one large field –

Substance of Concudius Introduction &, Cornplanters reply to the address of Frien at the Cold Spring Settlement of Indians on the Allegany River – 9mo 25th 1809. –

Concudiu – Brothers attend –

We are very happy that we have the Pleasure of seeing you this Day in Council. – We thank the Great Spirit that He has preserved you safe thro' your long Journey – when you arrived here we were absent at a Council at Buffaloe Creek – you then dispatched a Runner to Inform us that you were desirous to see us at home we have now arrived and are ready to hear what you have to say to us ~

Our Addresses were then read & interpretted to them by Henry Obeal and appeard to be received with satisfaction

After a little time of Conference with the Other Chiefs Cornplanter replied –

Brothers attend – We have heard your Addresses, & I have now the Satisfaction to Observe that a great while ago on viewing the Circumstance of our Nation – that we were become reduced & in a State of Poverty, I had a desire that my Friends the Quakers might come & set down by us – they accordingly came & have been Setting along side of us for some Time – We have experienced a great advantage from the Instructions we have received from them ~

Brothers – We are pleased to find that it has afforded you satisfaction on viewing the Improvements we have already made – We have lived for a number of Years in good Friendship with your Friends who are Settled near us –

Brothers – We are very sensible that it is displeasing to the Great Spirit for Husbands & Wives to Separate, and I am very happy that you have now mentioned it when so many of our Young Warriors are present, who have the Opportunity of hearing, & I hope they will attend to the Good Council you have given. ~

Brothers – We are also sensible that the practice of playing Cards & Gaming is a Wicked one — People by following one bad Habit are often led into others, & those who indulge themselves in playing Cards are often drawn into the use of Strong Drink — We have taken some Care in advising our Young Men against it & hope, as so many are now present they will attend to it — he was glad we had mentioned the Subject as he was sensible no good Could arise from such Practices —

Brothers — I hope we shall be Careful in future how we take the Lives of any for Witchcraft, without being sure that they are Guilty, and he thought it very difficult to prove it —

Brother — We thank you for the Offer now made to us that Jonathan Thomas should Weave our Yarn — Our Women are pleased with learning to Spin — We think it has been of advantage to us, and we hope some of them will learn to Weave also, for they are pleased with having Cloth of their own making —

Brothers you have desired us to speak plainly if there was any thing in the Conduct of your Friends who have lived here which we did not like — We are not afraid to tell them if any thing is done which we disapprove but hitherto we have had no fault to find with them — we have always lived in harmony together — We find that Friends are different from other People — they do not speak roughly to us and what they do Say is like our Friends and intended for our Good —

Brothers — We wish our Old Friends in Philadelphia to be informed that it is a Satisfaction to us to be remembred by them — We Consider ourselves as Children, and are glad to hear that they are well — we thank them for their Friendship towards us, and desire to be remembred to them.

After our Addresses had been interpretted they were informed verbally that in passing thro' their Settlement we had observed many Children & as they were now increasing in number it was proper they should Consider whether it would not be right to retain the Land they now held - to which ~~they~~ Cornplanter replied -

This Subject has been fully Considered at our late Council at Buffaloe & we hope we shall Come to an agreement not to Sell any more Land - That Some of the Young Warriors had said they would Kill any Chief who should Sell any more of their Land & for his part he thought it would be right - He then asked whether the Quakers would approve of Such a Measure - & was informed that we did not approve of taking Life on any occasion - he then said that he thought it would be better to take Life for this than for Witchcraft, because it Could be proved, and the other he had his Doubts about - He thought then ~~they~~ the Indians were very much like the Quakers - they had no Laws among them to punish for such Crimes no more than we, and that was the Reason they Could not restrain So many of their People putting away their Wives & Wives their Husbands. -

Previous to our leaving the Council Room, Cornplanter addresd the Indians in an Animated Speech in which he endeavoured to enforce the Various Subjects of our Communications, - particularly that part which respected the Separation of Husband & Wives - informing them that it was an Evil Practice & that in consequence of it they were thought lightly of among their White Neighbours. -

To the Chiefs and others of the Seneca Nation
settled on & near the Alleghany River

Brothers

You have now heard the Speech of our friends in Philadelphia from which you will learn their continued regard for your Welfare —

Brothers

At the time when we who now visit you came here you were generally gone to attend your great Council at Buffaloe, which we hope has been conducted to your satisfaction; — during your absence we have been examining your Farms, Houses, Cattle &c on this river and whilst observing the great improvements you have already made, we felt desires for your farther advancement in every good work —

Brothers

If many of you were to do more work on your Farms than you now do and were to encourage your Wives and Daughters to learn how to Spin Flax, Wool &c, and two or three of them how to Weave; we believe you would find great advantage from it —

Brothers

For one year from this time Jonathan Thomas is willing to Weave all the yarn that your Women Spin and no charge will be made for the Weaving, ~~but in that time we expect~~ two or three of your women ~~[illegible]~~ will learn how to Weave in that time — for you know it is our practice to put you in the way of doing your own work and not to do it for you — If none of your Women learn to Weave whilst Jonathan is here, his being among you will not be of that advantage we could wish

Brothers

We are aware that it has been a custom among your Nation for Husbands and Wives to separate when one is dissatisfied with the other, and for the Husband to take another Wife, and the Wife another Husband, We desire you to ~~deliberate on~~ consider this subject for we believe ~~no man should lightly~~ it is displeasing to the Great Spirit for a man to put away his Wife, Nor a Wife her husband. ~~[illegible]~~ which practice often leaves your children in Poverty and distress. —

Brothers

We also desire you to ~~deliberate~~ think very seriously indeed before you condemn and kill any for supposing them guilty of witchcraft. We have an account that about a hundred years since such a practice prevailed in one neighbourhood among White People, and before it was put a stop to, some of those who had ~~[illegible]~~ been Judges of others were themselves ~~condemned~~ charged with the same offences and executed ~~for Witchcraft~~ —

On these two subjects we do not desire any reply from you, yet we hope that at a suitable time they will claim your careful attention. —

Brothers

You know that some of our friends who used to live amongst you are now gone to Catarogus with an intention of instructing those of your Nation who reside there — we desire you may improve yourselves whilst you have the opportunity of obtaining the advice and instruction of those friends who yet remain with you

Brothers

Many of you have seen the bad effects of playing Cards and other gaming, and we hope there is much less of it in your Nation than formerly, yet we think if your principal Chiefs and Wise Men were to discourage such practices it would be of use to your young people. —

Brothers

You and ~~we~~ several of our friends have now lived together many years in harmony and friendship, yt if there is any part of our conduct towards you which is not quite as you would wish it, we desire you to speak your minds freely and let us know, we have endeavoured to promote what we thought would be useful amongst you. —

Cold Spring 9 Mo. 25. 1809

Trial enclosed; Copies of which I have forwarded to Machina, Fort Dearborn and Fort Wayne; please to write by returning Mail, and give me all the News you can, with your Opinion respecting the Army, whether any Part of it will be disbanded next Seſsion of Congreſs, if so, what part, and what Arrangements will be made for those that leave Service, whether they will get a Brevet (as has been thought by some would be the Case) one Grade higher than the Rank they now hold, and a certain Sum of Money; or what Compensation they will probably receive.— I learn by a Letter you wrote Captain Dyson, that one Colonel, six Captains, six Subalterns, and one Surgeons Mate are in Arrest, which is news to us in this Country.— If you will be so obliging as to enclose a List of their Names, I will thank you.— The News papers state that a great Number of the Officers in New Orleans have resigned, you can probably inform me, whether Resignations have been frequent in Orleans

Ebenezer Bebee Esqr.
Brigade Inspector
Albany
Mail State of New York

I am, Sir, with great Esteem
(Signed) your most Obdt. Servt.
Jacob Kingsbury Colo.
1st Regt. Infantry

No. 45

Fort Detroit, Michigan Territory
6 Oct. 1809

Sir

Enclosed is a Monthly Return of the Troops at Fort Wayne. Governor Harrison is now holding a Treaty with the Indians at Fort Wayne for the Purpose of purchasing Land on the Wabash

I am, Sir, with Esteem
your most Obd.t Serv.t
(Signed) Jacob Kingsbury Col.o
1.st Reg.t Infantry

Major A. Y. Nicoll
Adjutant & Inspector
of the Army
Mail Washington City

No. 46

Fort Detroit 12 Oct. 1809

Sir

I received your Monthly Return for September by Lieut. Whistler, I have forwarded to you by him a Number of News Papers. — My Compliments to the Ladies and Gentlemen at your Post. —

I am, Sir, with Esteem —
your most Obd.t Serv.t
(Signed) Jacob Kingsbury Colonel
1. Reg.t Infantry

Capt. Nathan Heald
Commanding
Fort Wayne

L. Whistler

No. 47

Dear Sir,

Fort Detroit, Michigan Territory
18 Oct. 1809

I have recently received your Letter of the 25.th of last November, had I received it previous to the last Session of Congress, I should have used my utmost Endeavours to procure you an Appointment in the New Regiments now composing Part of the Army of the United States. — I am extremely unhappy to learn by your Letters that Fortune has frowned on you, and that you have been unfortunate, with respect to Property,

however

Sir

Of the Lands purchased from the Christian party of Oneida Indians is a small tract of about 428 Acres South of Seneca Turnpike Road adjoining to the Lands belonging to Pagan Party - A petition was as I am informed presented last winter by the Pagan party to have it exchanged for other land adjoining to them - and heretofore occupied by the Quakers - but nothing was done probably owing to the [illegible] &c. Mr. Eddy wrote me last [illegible] as one of a Committee of his society on the subject - whose [illegible] induced me not to sell that tract, with the other lands last purchased from the Oneidas, at my last sale of public Lands - believing that the interest of the State would not be injured by it - I have not heard whether the proposal of the Indians has been renewed this session - The Tract is divided into 5 Lots No. 1. of 40 8/10 ac. at $1.86 — No. 2, 48 acres - $1.85 - No. 3 - 121 ac. at 85 cents - these have no improvements reported by the Surveyor - The other two lots have - The survey was made in 1811 — I possess no other information which I conceive can be of use to the Committee

I am very respectfully
Your Obt Servt
S. De Witt

[illegible] Hoffman Esq

To the Hon.ble the Legislature of the State of New York in Senate and Assembly convened — The petition of the subscriber Dolley Denny an Oneida Indian.

Humbly Sheweth that by treaty between the Pagan party of the said Indians and the people of this state, the said Indians have reserved to and for the said Dolley Denny two hundred acres of land situate on the Senenando creek — Now therefore your petitioner resting with confidence in the justice of your honorable body humbly solicits from your honors a grant for the said tract of land, conveying the same to your petitioner her heirs & assigns in fee simple — and that the Surveyor General of this State be authorized and directed to make such conveyance — And your petitioner as in duty bound shall ever pray —

Dolly her + mark Dana

Oneida Castle }
Jany 20th 1810 — }
Witness present —
Myn Winspel

The petition of Dolley
Denney ~~a~~ ~~[illegible]~~ ~~[illegible]~~
of Oneida Indian

Surv. General

S.G.'s Report (enclosed)
with Petition ref.d
to Mr. Bulkley
" Hogeman
" Carpenter

In Asy. Feb. 10 –

12

The Surveyor General on the Petition of Dolly 3
Denny referred to him by the Honorable the Assem-
bly respectfully reports

That in the Cession of Lands made last winter
by the Pagan party of the Oneida Indians to the State
there is reserved "For Dolly widow of John Denny
"deceased for her and her posterity forever unalienable
"Two hundred acres to be laid out as nearly as
"may be in a square on the North side of the
"Sconondo Creek at or near the place where the
"old mill stands" On a Survey it is found that
[illegible] belonging to the Christian party of the Oneida
Indians includes the part intended to be so appropri-
ated by the Pagan party as will appear from
the annexed Map – The land intended for said
Dolly cannot therefore be designated by official
surveys. It will be seen also that fifty acres
reserved in the same manner for John Sarn
of Gorhaleto Sagayanitha is in a similar
situation

Respectfully submitted

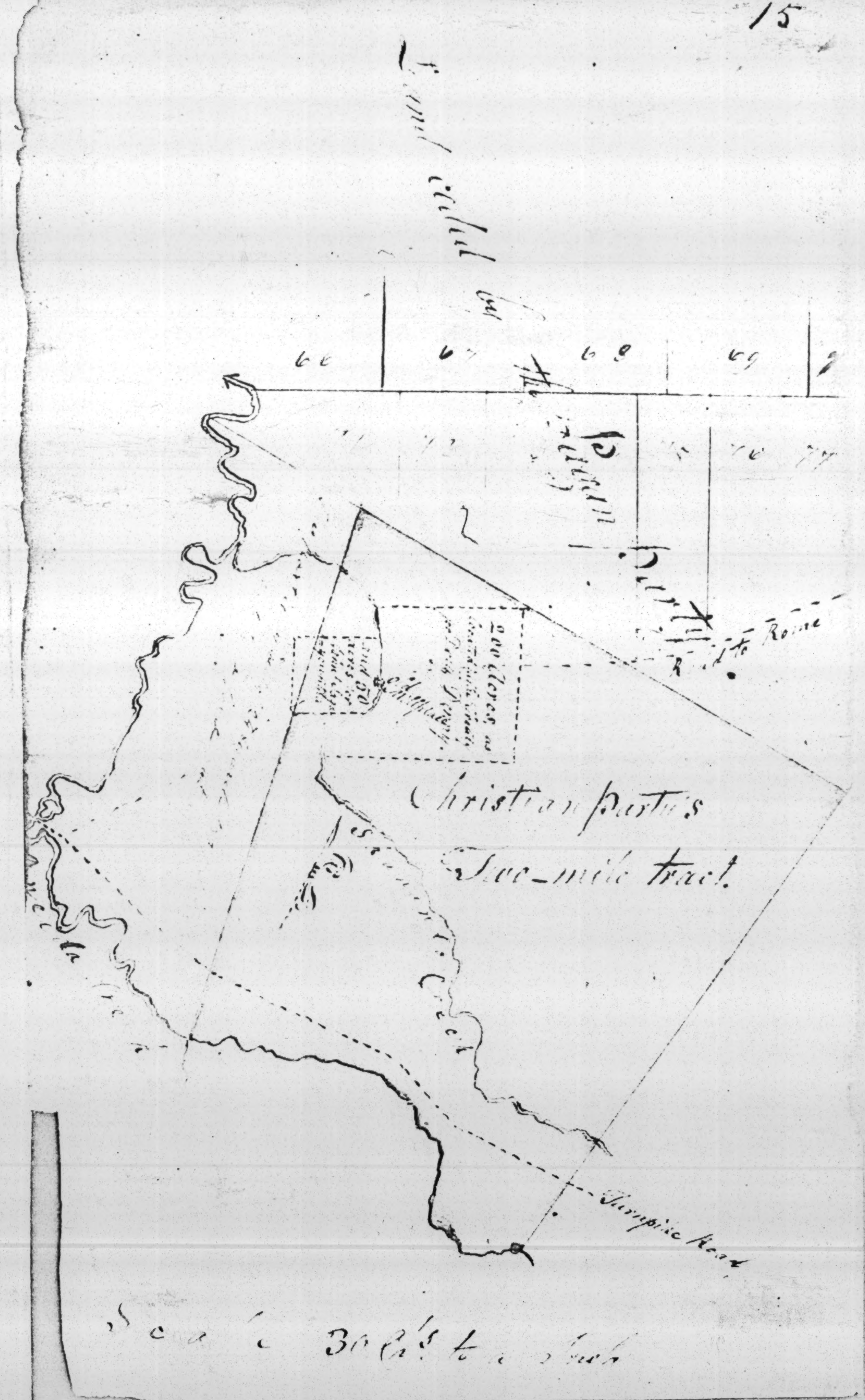
Simeon DeWitt
Surveyor Genl

1 Feby 1810

14

Attor. Genl. Report
on the Petn of
Sally Denny

~~The Attorney General on the Petition of~~
~~Denny~~


Land ceded by the Pagan Party
66
67
68
69
71
72
76
77
200 acres
Christian parties
Two-mile tract
Road to Rome
Creek
Turnpike Road
Scale 30 Ch.s to a Inch

should only get $500 a year. Phelps is dead. [Jasper] Parrish and [William] Jones [interpreters] must assist us in getting our pay.

We have let Phelps have Little Bairds [or Beard's] Reservation [on the Genesee River]. He was to pay $12,000 but [we] agreed to take land. We have got nothing. We call on Parrish and Jones to assist us. If no other way [can be found], tax the White people. Our agent [Granger] was not here at the time, but we expect he will assist. We have strengthened Parrish and Jones.

(Little Billy spoke:)

On your return from Washington, the Governor [Tompkins] and others proposed to buy our island and other lands. It was laid over to the time when you went into the great [Council] House. The Governor and Judge Taylor inquired if we have ever sold the Grand Island to Sir John Johnson. We were to inquire of the old Chiefs. The business was to rest here. We have had three meetings and inquired of the oldest Chiefs, but [they have] no recollection of any grant to Sir John. We view the islands as our own, and shall claim them.

At a Council at Onondaga Captain [Joseph] Brant produced a paper — 16 years since. We then called on the oldest Chiefs. No one could tell anything about it. We sent the paper back to Sir John. You must [advise] the Governor not to take notice of any claim. We own all the islands. Do not wish at present to sell them, but remain as they are.* We have concluded not to dispose of any of the reservations on the Genesee River at present. Will let the people know.

(Cornplanter spoke:

He hopes the white people will not trespass on the islands and wishes me to prevent [them].)

*The Iroquois claim to these islands was not recognized by New York or the United States.

15. Red Jacket indicts the United States for failures to honor treaties. February 13, 1810. (War Department Records, National Archives)

Red Jacket appeals to Secretary of War, William Eustis, for justice. The United States, he charges, has permitted the great chain of friendship to rust. Their rights are ignored and they suffer from the depredations of the white man. The Government, he charges, considers the violation of treaties "a small thing." On their part, the Iroquois have endeavored to restrain the Western Indians from hostile acts.

Washington, D.C., February 13, 1810

Brother, As you are appointed the great War Chief of your Nation, we are told that it is to you that all communications from the different tribes of Indians residing in the United States must be made. Therefore, we the delegates of the Six Nations of Indians have come forward to the Great

Council Fire of the United States to make known our wishes. And we hope you will listen with attention to our voice, and hear what we have to say.

Brother, There has been from time to time treaties made between the United States and the Six nations, but the principal treaty, which now governs us and which binds us together, was made at Canandaigua about fifteen [nineteen] years since. To this treaty we now call your attention.

At the time it was formed, all the disputes between us were settled. It also pointed out the way in which any difficulties or disputes which afterwards might arise should be adjusted.

After this treaty was formed your government appointed an agent to keep bright this chain of friendship. We were also told by your Commissioner, Colonel [Timothy] Pickering, that if the chain became rusty, and your agent could not make it bright, we should have liberty to send some of our chiefs to the seat of your government, and there make known our complaints to our great Father, the President of the United States.

Brother, We were told by your Commissioner that in time difficulties might arise and disturb the peace and friendship then to be established. He said, "We have some bad men amongst us, and so have the Indians, who perhaps will commit unfriendly acts on both sides; such as stealing property from each other." In order therefore to preserve our peace, it was agreed in the treaty that no private revenge or retaliation should take place, but if either party was injured, complaint should be made to the offending party of the injury done; and that compensation should be made to the satisfaction of the sufferers, and their minds made easy.

For some years this great chain was kept bright; compensation was made for damages done to the satisfaction of the injured party. On our part, we have to this day complied with the treaty, and still wish to hold fast to it. But brother let me remind you that your part has become rusty. For three years past we have received injuries from the white people. Our cattle and horses have been stolen and carried off, and although we have made complaint to your agents, yet we have not received any compensation for our loses.

Brother, We have thus far made known to you our minds; and in behalf of the Six Nations, whom we represent, we now call on your Government to fulfill this part of the treaty, and make good the damages done us by your bad people.

Brother, Why should you hesitate to comply with a treaty you have made? With you it is but a small thing. To us it is of consequence, and will you suffer us to return with heavy hearts? Shall it be said that the Government of the United States are the first to violate their treaties? We acknowledge that every part of the treaty has been faithfully fulfilled on your part except that part of which we now complain, and as we believe there has been some mistake about it, we have no doubt but when you come to understand the thing, you will not be slow on doing us justice.

Brother, We have often made our complaints to the agents whom you have appointed. They have told us that they had not the means to make satisfaction. We want to know whether the fault is in them. If it is not, we wish you now to instruct them that whenever we make satisfactory proof of losses sustained by the bad conduct of White people, they should immediately satisfy our minds by a reasonable compensation, thereby forever maintaining that peace and friendship so necessary to both Nations.

Brother, We still ask your attention to what we further say. We often meet with our Agents to do business, but we have no proper place to hold council. Some times they are held in a blacksmith shop, at other times in a kitchen or barroom. You must be sensible how inconvenient it is to do business in such places. As we are poor, we hope you will consider our case, and feel willing to build us a suitable house for doing business.

Brother, At the time we were making bright the chain of friendship at Canandaigua the Commissioner on your part told us that the time might come when your enemies would endeavour to disturb and do away the friendship we had then formed with you. That time Brother has already arrived. Since you have had some disputes with the British Government, their agents in Canada have not only endeavoured to make the Indians at the westward your enemies, but they have sent a war-belt among our warriors to poison our minds and make us break our faith with you. This belt we exhibited to your agents in Council, and then sent it to the place from whence it came, never more to be seen amongst us.

At the same time we had information that the British had circulated war belts among the western Indians within your territory. We rested not, but called a general Council of the Six Nations, and resolved to let our voice be heard among our western brethren, and destroy the efforts of the poison scattered among [them].

We have twice sent large deputations to their council fire for the purpose of making their minds strong in their friendship with your Nation, and in the event of a war between the white people to sit still on their seats, and take no part on either side. So far as our voice has been heard, they have agreed to harken to our counsel, and remain at peace with your Nation.

In effecting this great object we have expended six hundred and twenty dollars of our own money. This is known to your Agent.

Brother, If war should take place we hope you will inform us of it through your Agents, and we will use our influence with all the Indians with whom we are acquainted, that they shall conduct according to your wishes.

(A copy of Red Jacket's letter in the archives of the War Department varies somewhat from the copy in the Granger Papers. The last line of the last paragraph is different and an additional sentence is added. The War Department copy reads:)

Brother, If war should take place we hope you will inform us of it through your Agents, and we will use our influence with all the Indians with whom we are acquainted, that they will set still up their seats and cultivate friendship with your people.

Brother, We have now made known to you the business we came upon; if it is agreeable to your customs, we should be glad to have it laid before our Father, the President, and we will wait till he thinks proper to give us an answer. Washington City, February 13, 1810.

(Possibly the addition to the letter was written just prior to its presentation to Secretary Eustis.)

Red Jacket (X)

Witnesses:
Pollard (X) J. Parrish, Interpreter
Captain John Kill Buck (X)
Edward French (X)

16. Farmer's Brother and Chief Warrior expound upon grievances against the United States. December 19, 1811.

At a Council at Buffalo Creek on December 19, 1811, Farmer's Brother and Chief Warrior respond to the closing of the Bank of the United States, the resulting delay in the payment of their dividend, and other uncertainties.

[Farmer's Brother speaks:]

December 19, 1811

Brothers,

We are sorry we cannot find papers relative to this business. We cannot find the large belt . . . . We should have laid it on the table and explained.

After Pickering's treaty [1791] General Washington sent for us [to come] to his seat. We took him by the hand. He appointed Colonel Pickering to speak. [He said] "The treaty we have made we will lay on a rock which you know is strong. . . . This belt is the chain. The silver metal will not rust. We will put it on the rock . . . . Something may happen to part our hands. We will then pay attention to it.

(Referring to the war with the western Indians) Use your influence with the western Indians to make peace, as you have; and they will be happy . . . . [I will] appoint an agent to attend to our business and keep bright the chain of friendship."

Our four [*sic*] fathers owned this island. When they first saw the skin of white people, they were small [few]. We were happy. We were willing you should enjoy your property, and we prevented our people, as far as we had authority, from injuring you. . . .

We hope the President will take pity on us. Our field, it appears, is this year barren. How shall we clothe ourselves? Must we go naked? The

THE GOVERNOR EXPRESSES HIS VIEWS ON THE PROPOSITION TO PARDON A COUNTERFEITER OR FORGER,

Albany, Feby 24, 1810.

Sir: Your letter in relation to Piercey's pardon was duly received last evening. I expect that at the spring session of the Judges &c. at the State prison, upon laying the papers before them, they will recommend him to pardon, in which case the pardon will issue of course. I mentioned to Mrs. Piercey that I could not pardon before that time.

The crime of forgery or passing counterfeit money has become so prevalent that it becomes the duty of public officers to become extremely circumspect as to any acts which may countenance or extenuate that crime. I sympathise with the connections, and as an individual, would gladly relieve them from their anxiety, but as an officer, I feel bound to postpone any interference until the Spring session of the State prison board.

Oliver Waldron, Junr. Esqr.

ONEIDA INDIANS DESIROUS OF SELLING MORE OF THEIR LANDS.

Gentlemen: The Christian party of the Oneida Indians have offered to sell to the state certain lands, described in the annexed Memorandum Marked A.

It rests with the Legislature to determine whether such purchase shall be authorized and to direct the time and manner of conducting a treaty upon that subject.

Daniel D. Tompkins.

Albany, 26th February 1810.

A.

The Christian party of the Oneida Indians offer to sell to the State, as follows: After laying out a square for themselves, extending from Myndert Wemple's tract to the turnpike gate, 114 chains to the Eastward thereof, along the turnpike road, and north thereof the same distance; then they propose to cede to the state all their land extending from said square to the Oneida lake, and bounded east by a line drawn from the north East corner of said square, to a point on the Oneida Lake half a mile distant from the Oneida Creek, and on the West by the lands heretofore ceded? Also, the following tract: Beginning where mud-creek empties into the Oneida Creek, to the southward of the Oneida Castle, and running thence in a straight line south to the line of the Pagan party, then along the same east to the Oneida Creek, and then down the same to the place of beginning.

Gentlemen: The Expense and payments attending the treaty with the Christian party of the Oneida nation of Indians, amount to three thousand and fifty five dollars, and two cents, for the reimbursement of which, it is necessary provision should be made by law. The treaty, duly executed and acknowledged, is herewith sent, for the inspection of the members.

Daniel D. Tompkins.

Albany, March 7th, 1810.

THE GOVERNOR TO THE LEGISLATURE REGARDING THE MILITARY RESOURCES OF THE STATE IN 1811.

Gentlemen: By virtue of the authority granted by the Act of the legislature of this state, entitled "an act making further provisions for the erection of an arsenal in the city of New York, and for other purposes," passed Nov. 8th, 1808, I have caused the gores of land therein mentioned to be sold for the sum of fourteen thousand and eighty three dollars and eleven cents. That sum has been partly expended, pursuant to the fifteenth section of the supply bill of 1809, in the extinguishment of a balance of one thousand seven hundred and thirty three dollars and seven cents and an half, due the commissary of military stores upon the account of expences in erecting a powder magazine in the city of New York, and in the payment of a balance of one thousand six hundred and forty four dollars and ninety-two cents, due to me upon the arsenal account, previously audited by the comptroller, which last balance was directed to be repaid out of the proceeds of the sale, by the act first above mentioned. In consequence of those two payments the residue of the considera-

Sealed & Delivered
In the presence of
The words "and also an hundred dollars for the land herein after directed to be paid to Angel De Ferriere" being first interlined —

Simeon DeWitt
John Taylor
James [illegible]

Nicholas Cusick
Cornelius his × mark Doxtader
Angel his mark De Ferriere

We the Indians being [illegible] of the [illegible] Party of Oneida [illegible] received from the People of the State of New York by the hands of Isaac Denniston the sum of [illegible] hundred dollars being the amount [illegible] the [illegible] of the land [illegible]

Witness [illegible]

[illegible] May [illegible]

[illegible] Ferriere

[illegible]

Be it remembered that on the third day of March in the year one thousand eight hundred and ten before me Ambrose Spencer a Justice of the Supreme Court of Judicature of the State of New York [illegible] Nicholas Cusick & Cornelius Doxtader the said [illegible] personally known; and they the said John Taylor [illegible] Doxtader being duly sworn severally made oath [illegible] John Taylor saith that he subscribed the within deed as [illegible] and that he saw the said Nicholas Cusick & Cornelius [illegible] whom he personally knows also subscribe the same as witnesses [illegible] Cusick and Cornelius Doxtader [illegible] to be the [illegible] mentioned in the within deed as grantors, to be the persons described therein [illegible] the said persons described therein [illegible] the within deed as their free and voluntary act [illegible] the same as witnesses to the execution [illegible] satisfactory evidence that the said [illegible] subscribing witnesses to the [illegible] Cusick & Cornelius Doxtader [illegible] the persons who executed the same: I do allow [illegible] and that they know the persons who executed the same to be recorded.

Ambrose Spencer

We the Oneida Nation of Indians acknowledge to have received from the People of the State of New York by the hands of Isaac Denniston the sum of One hundred and Eighty five Dollars seventy five Cents in full for our annuity within mentioned. Witness our hands this 30th day of May 1811

Witness present

[illegible]

[illegible]

John Skenando his mark ×
Christian [illegible] ×
Anthony [illegible] ×
Peter Wheelock — ×
[illegible] ×
Lewis Denny — ×
Jacob Doxtader ×

[illegible] Sachems and Chiefs being [illegible]
Party of Oneida Indians do hereby [illegible]
ceived from the People of the State of New York by the
hands of Isaac Denniston the sum of [illegible] hundred
dollars being the Amount [illegible]
[illegible]
money of the lands [illegible]
Witness our hands at Oneida [illegible]
day of May 1810

Angl De Farier

Abraham Hatfield

his mark
John Skenando X
Christian Caronta X
Anthony Senoghlie
Peter Wheelock X
Thomas Schanando X
Jacob Dockstader X

We the Undersigned being Sachems and Chiefs of the Christian Party of Oneida Indians do hereby acknowledge to have Received from the People of the State of Newyork by the hands of Isaac Denniston the sum of One hundred and Eighty five Dollars seventy five Cents in full for our Annuity within Mentioned

Witness our hands this first day of June One thousand Eight hundred and thirteen

Witness present
J. Stevenson
Wm Jenkins

Their Marks
John X Skenado
Anthony X Sonechlie
Jacob X Dockstadr
Martinus X Denne
Anowonta X Powles
Moses — X Skenado
Peter X Schermerhorn
James X Bread

We the Oneida Nation of Indians do hereby +

---

of Isaac Denniston the sum of One hundred and eighty five Dollars seventy five Cents in full for Our annuity within mentioned. Witness our hands this 30th day of May 1811

Witness present
J. Schellinger
J. Stevenson

his Mark
John Schanando X
Christian Caronta X
Anthony Senoghlie X
Peter Wheelock —
Thomas Schanando
Lewis Denne — X
Jacob Dockstader X
Capt. Powles — X

We the Oneida Nation of Indians acknowledge to have received from the People of the State of Newyork by the hands of Isaac Denniston the sum of One hundred and Eighty five Dollars seventy five Cents in full for our annuity within Mentioned

Witness our hands this first day of June One thousand Eight hundred and Twelve

Witness Present
Angl De Farier
J. Stevenson

his Mark
John Schanando X
Christian Caronta X
Anthony Senoghlie X
Thomas Schanando X
Jacob Dockstader X
Martinus Denne X
Neddy Tenck — X
John Jourden — X

We the Oneida Nation of Indians do hereby Acknowledge to have Received from the People of the State of Newyork by the hand of Isaac Denniston the sum of One hundred and Eighty five dollars seventy five cents in full for the Annuity Within Mentioned

Witness our hands at Oneida this six day of June One thousand Eight hundred and fourteen

Witness present—
[illegible]

John Skenado his Mark X
Anthony Sonoch[illegible] — X

Peter X Schermerhorn
James X Bread

We the Oneida Nation of Indians do hereby

Neddy Tenck X
John Jourdan X

We the Oneida Nation of Indians do hereby Acknowledge to have Received from the People of the State of Newyork by the hands of Isaac Denniston the sum of One hundred and Eighty five dollars seventy five cents in full for the Annuity Within Mentioned

Witness our hands at oneida this sec. day of June One thousand Eight hundred and fourteen

Witness present—
Benj. Petrie
Joseph Dejeaque

John Skenado his Mark X
Anthony Sonosh[illegible] X
Thomas Skenado X
Peter August X
Martinus Dinne
Thomas Webster X
Johannis Squevill X
Johannis Peters X
Peter Bread X

We the Oneida Nation of Indians do hereby acknowledge to have received from the people of the State of New York by the hands of Isaac Denniston the sum of one hundred and eighty five dollars seventy five cents in full for the Annuity within mentioned

Witness our hands at Oneida this thirty first day of May one thousand Eight hundred and fifteen

In presence
Lloyd S. Foster
[illegible]

our Marks
John Skenado X
Martinus Denne X
George Dockstader X
Cornelius Dole X
William Hickes X
Neddy Obequet X
Joseph Ashy X
[illegible] Peter X
Abraham [illegible] X

We the Oneida Nation of Indians do hereby Acknowledge to have received from the People of the State of New York in the hands of Isaac Denniston the sum of One hundred and Eighty five dollars seventy five cents in full for the annuity within mentioned

Witness our Hands at Oneida this thirty first day of May 1816—

In presence of—
Abrm. Van Eps
N. Davis Jr

our Marks
Powles Onensunto X
Joseph Cahunta X
Cornelius Sonoughlee X
Adam Skenedo X
Thomas Skenedo X
Paul Powlis X
Peter Onoursunta X
Jacob Dockstader X

We the Oneida Nation of Indians denominated Christians do hereby acknowledge to have received this day from the People of the State of New York by the Hands of Isaac Denniston the sum of One hundred and eighty five dollars seventy five cents it being in full for the Annuity within mentioned

Witness our hands at Oneida the first day of June 1818

In presence of—
E. Hotchkiss
C. [illegible]

Paul Powlis X
Moses Skenedo X
Anthony Sonoughlee X
Neddy Obequett X

in the hands of Isaac Denniston the sum of One hundred and eighty five dollars seventy five cents in full on the Annuity within mentioned

Witness our hands at Oneida this thirty first day of May one thousand Eight hundred and fifteen

In presence

[illegible]

our Marks
John Skenando — X
Martinus Denne — X
George Doxtader — X
Cornelius Dole — X
William Sickels — X
Neddy Obequett — X
Joseph Day — X
[illegible] Peter — X
Abraham White — X

[illegible]

acknowledge to have received from the People of the State of New York in the hands of Isaac Denniston the sum of One hundred and Eighty five dollars seventy five cents in full for the Annuity within mentioned

Witness our hands at Oneida this thirty first day of May 1816—

In presence of—
Abm. Van Eps
N. Davis Jr.

Johannes Squivill — X
Johannes Peter — X
Peter Bread — X

our Marks
Powles Onowsunta X
Joseph Cahunta — X
Cornelius Sonoughlee X
Adam Skenedo — X
Thomas Skenedo — X
Paul Powles — X
[illegible] Onoisunta — X
Jacob Dockstader — X

We the Oneida Nation of Indians denominated Christians do hereby acknowledge to have received this day from the People of the State of New York by the Hands of Isaac Denniston the sum of One hundred and eighty five dollars seventy five cents it being in full for the Annuity within mentioned

Witness our hands at Oneida the first day of June 1815

In presence of—
[illegible]
G. Baldwin

Paul Powles — X
Moses Skenedo — X
Anthony Sonoughlee X
Neddy Obequett — X
Anthony Asaligo — X
Jacob Dockstader — X
Martinus Cochin — X

In presence of
[illegible] Getty
[illegible]

Paul Powles X
Moses Skenedo X
Anthony Asaligo — X
Neddy Obequett — X
Cornelius Sonoughlee — X
Jacob Dockstader — X
Martinus Dana — X
[illegible] — X
Adam King — X
George Dockstader — X

We the Oneida Nation [illegible] denominated Christians do hereby acknowledge to have received from the people of the State of New York by the hands of [illegible] one hundred & eighty five dollars seventy five cents [illegible] for the annuity of the present year [illegible] the 1st day of [illegible] 1818

Witness our hands at [illegible]

In presence of
N. Davis Jr.

Cornelius + Beachtree
Cornelius + [illegible]
Jacob + Dockstader
Adam + King
[illegible] + [illegible]
Martinus + [illegible]

their marks

1810

At a Treaty held at the City of Albany on the third day of March in the Year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ten by His Excellency Daniel D. Tompkins Esquire Governor of the State of New-York with the Chiefs or Sachems of the Christian [illegible] Oneida Nation of Indians It is agreed and Covenanted as follows to wit The said Indians sell and [illegible] unto the People of the said State All their Right and Title in and to the following Lands being [illegible] called the Oneida Reservation which belongs to the said Christian Party by virtue of an agreement [illegible] of the said Nation recorded in the Office of the Secretary of said State that is to say a Tract of Land [illegible] follows Beginning at a point which is one Mile and a half North of the twenty fourth mile stone [illegible] the Seneca Turnpike Road between the Oneida and [illegible] Creeks and running thence with a straight line to a point on the Shore of the Oneida Lake which is half a mile on a straight line Westerly from the Mouth of the Oneida Creek thence along the shore of said Oneida Lake Westerly to the lands belonging to the People of the said State then along the same Southeasterly and Southerly to the land of Wyndert Wemple then along the same Easterly to the North East corner thereof then North to the distance of One Mile and a half from the said Turnpike Road and then Easterly to the place of beginning Also another Tract of Land [illegible] as follows Beginning on the West side of the Oneida Creek opposite to the mouth of the Mud Creek which empties into it near the Oneida Castle and running thence South to the Line of the Lands belonging to the Pagan Party of said Indians then along the same Easterly to the said Oneida Creek and then down along the middle thereof to the place of beginning In Consideration of which the said Governor on the part and in behalf of the People of the said State now pays to the said Chiefs or Sachems for the use of the said Christian Party the Sum of five hundred Dollars and Covenants promises and agrees to and with the said Christian Party that the further Sum of three hundred Dollars shall be paid to them on the first day of June next and also forever thereafter annually a Sum which shall be equal to an Interest at the rate of Six per cent on a sum which shall be equal to the value of said Lands calculated at the rate of half a Dollar per acre after deducting from the same the said two payments amounting to Eight hundred Dollars and [illegible] hundred dollars for the land [illegible] after directed to be granted to Angel De Ferriere according to the Certificate thereof which the Surveyor General shall give after causing a Survey of said Lands to be made which said annual payment shall be made at such time and place as are or shall be [illegible] or stipulated for the payment of the other annuities from the said People to the said Oneida Nation of Indians and it is further [illegible] as follows— Beginning on the West side of the Oneida Creek opposite to the mouth of the Mud Creek which empties into it near the Oneida Castle and running thence South to the Line of the Lands belonging to the Pagan Party of said Indians—then along the same Easterly to the said Oneida Creek and then down along the middle thereof to the place of beginning.— In Consideration of which the said Governor on the part and in behalf of the People of the said State now pays to the said Chiefs or Sachems for the use of the said Christian Party the sum of five hundred Dollars and covenants promises and agrees to and with the said Christian Party that the further sum of three hundred Dollars shall be paid to them on the first day of June next and also forever thereafter annually a sum which shall be equal to an Interest at the rate of Six per cent on a sum which shall be equal to the value of said Lands calculated at the rate of half a Dollar per acre after deducting from the same the said two payments amounting to Eight hundred Dollars and also one hundred dollars for the land herein after directed to be granted to Angel De Ferriere according to the Certificate thereof which the Surveyor General shall give after causing a Survey of said Lands to be made which said annual payment shall be made at such times and places as are or shall be agreed or stipulated for the payment of the other annuities from the said People to the said Oneida Nation of Indians—and it is further covenanted by and between the said Parties that there shall be granted out of the said first described Tract to Angel De Ferriere two hundred acres to be bounded on the North by the said Oneida Lake and on the East by the East bounds of said tract to be twenty chains in breadth East and West and to extend Southerly so far as ~~that~~ to comprehend said two hundred acres.

In Testimony whereof the said Governor on the part of the People of the State of New York and the said Chiefs or Sachems on the part of the said Christian Party of the Oneida Nation of Indians have hereunto set their hands and Seals the day and Year abovementioned

Daniel D. Tompkins

Peter Schermerhorn +
Eleazer Wheelock +
Jacobus Taweyach +
William Tehunwatatea ×
Abraham Scheantea +

Paulus Lawrence ×
Martinus Lawrence +
Martinus Dockstader +
Lawrence Cook +
Thomas Skanando +
Aaron Smith +
Peter Paulus ×
Louis Toganghwa +
Peter Dockstader +
Abraham Dockstader +
Oneida John +
Joseph Martin +
Jacob Waastine +
Baptist Denney +
John Honyost +
Jacob Schenondo +

Martinis [illegible]
Atony Shononroyo ×
Moses Skenondo +
Peter Willog ×
Joseph Karonyaly ×
Isaac Skaronyot +
John Skenondo +
John August +
Jacob Dockstader +
David + Orontadekha
Jonathan Dimey
Isaac Wiler
Peter August +
John Jourdan
John Hill
Jos. Dana

Peter Schermerhorn +
Eliazar Wheelock +
Jacobus Taweyach- +
William Johnnmtatia +
Abraham Wheantia +

Lawrence Cook +
Thomas Skannado +
Aaron Smith +
Peter Paulus +
Louis Toganghwa +
Peter Dockstader- +
Abraham Dockstader +
Oneida John +
Joseph Martin- +
Jacob- Waastine- +
Baptist Denney- +
John Hanyost- +
Jacob Schonondo- +
Moses Potshin- +

Peter Billog +
Joseph Karonyaly +
Isaac Skavongel +
John Skanondo- +
John August +
Jacob Dockstader +
David + Corontadekha
Jonathan Dinney
Isaac Weler
Peter August +
John Jourdan-
John Bill
Jos. Dana

We the Subscribers Sachems and Chiefs of the Oneida Nation of Indians do hereby for and in behalf of the said Christian party of the Oneida Indians acknowledge to have received this day from the People of the State of New York by the hands of Isaac Denniston Agent for Indian affairs the sum of One hundred and Eighty four dollars twenty five cents being in full for the Annuity due from said State on the first day of June by the Stipulations of a Treaty made and entered into the third day of March in the year One thousand Eight hundred and [illegible] between Dan.l D Tompkins Governor of the State of New York of the one part and certain Deputies from said Christian Party of the other part

Witness our hands at Oneida the first day of June 1822-

In presence of-
J. Sergeant Jun.r
John Hubbard

Paul X [illegible]
mark
William X Dockstader
mark
Daniel X [illegible]
mark
Henry X [illegible]
mark
Peter X [illegible]

We the Subscribers Sachems and Chiefs of the Oneida Nation of Indians as well for and in behalf of the said Christian party of the Oneida Indians acknowledge to have received this day from the Treasurer of the State of New York by the hands of Isaac Denniston Agent for Indian affairs the sum of One hundred and Eighty four dollars twenty five cents being in full for the annuity due from said State on the first day of June by the Stipulations of a treaty made and entered into the third day of March in the year One thousand Eight hundred and Ten between Danl. D Tompkins Governor of the State of New York of the one part and certain Deputies from said Christian party of the other part

Witness our hands at Oneida the first day of June 1822-

In presence of
Jacob [illegible] Jun.
[illegible] Hubbard

Paul his x Powles
mark
Peter Anthony his x Lockin
mark
Daniel his x Stephen
mark
Henry his x Powles
mark
Neddy his x Doxtator
mark
Anthony his x Jacobs
mark
Thomas his x Christian
mark

ROBERT TROUP TO JASPER PARRISH

(Copied by W. H. Samson, June 26, 1911, from the Original.)

Geneva, Ontario County, 24 August 1810.

Dear sir,

By a letter received on Saturday night from Mr. T. L. Ogden, the brother of Mr. D. A. Ogden, and dated New York 15th August I find that the plan of a general meeting at this place on Wednesday next the 26th instant is given up, and that no meeting will take place. This resolution appears to be owing to the letter I wrote Mr. Ogden in consequence of the interview I had with you in the latter part of July. In that letter I strongly advised them to adopt the following course:

1. To have no connexion whatever with the Quakers at present with respect to the project of concentrating the Indians on the Allegany reservation or with respect to any other object whatever.

2. For us to lie perfectly still and to make no appearance whatever at the September Council; but to leave everything entirely in the hands of the Agents of the General Government, in full confidence that the Agents will do everything in their power, according to their instructions from the Government, to induce the Indians to accept of a grant of land in the West.

3. I insisted in my letter to Mr. Ogden that we had better say and do nothing at all about extinguishing the Indian right to our reservations, until a cession of land to the West was actually made to the Indians. After this cession was made and not before it would be time enough for us to sound the Indians about selling their right to us, and moving away to their new seat.

Mr. Ogden and his friends in New York interested in the reservations have acceded to my ideas and advice, and the consequence is that a general meeting as proposed in July is thought to be unnecessary. I mean Mr. Thomas L. Ogden, when I speak of Mr. Ogden, for I do not know whether Mr. David A. Ogden means to attend the September Council or not.

It appears to me therefore and so it does to the New York gentlemen, that keeping our Company and the purchase of the Indian right to our reservations entirely out of sight at the insuing Council in September, the true course with regard to us, at the Council, will be

1. To get the Indians to consent to accept a new seat to the West.

2. In case the Indians do not like a seat on the Arkansas then to get them to locate a spot in the Northwestern Territory, which the Government will be likely to grant them. I presume you are informed that the Government wishes the location to be on the Arkansas; and that the Secretary at War in a letter to Mr. David B. Ogden of the 14th May last says: "I think there are almost insuperable difficulties in assigning them a place between the Lakes Ohio and Mississippi. It is certain that should it be selected in Ohio, Indiana, or Illinois great discontent and complaints would be justly excited, and beyond the limits of those states, no position presents itself to me, to which the Indians in New York could be tempted to emigrate. I am of opinion that the Arkansas, in every point of view, presents much the most advantageous site for their new residence." Such is the opinion of the Secretary at War as expressed to Mr. Ogden in May last.

It will therefore naturally occur to you, in case the Indians will not accept of a seat on the Arkansas, to be prudent to induce them, if you can, to select some tract that will not oppose the opinion and wishes of the Government as given by the Secretary at War. I do not see why a situation in the Michigan Territory and in the neighborhood of Green Bay would not be agreeable to all parties.

It is thought by all of us that it will be prudent for you, if practicable, to induce the Indians, at the ensuing Council, to appoint a delegation to wait on the President and solicit the seat they wish to have granted to them. This delegation I think you told me would, in all probability be appointed; and it appears to all of us as an object of great importance.

Such are my ideas and those of the gentlemen in New York; and I submit them to your better judgment. Whether Mr. David A. Ogden will be up to attend the Council I do not know, not having heard from him in answer to my letter of July last.

If you think, after this communication, that a personal interview between us will be of service I will either ride to Canandaigua to see you, or you can come and see me here.

Will you be kind enough to let Mr. Jones know that the general meeting does not take place here according to what was agreed upon between ~~you~~ you and me in July last.

I am dear sir very respectfully
Your humble servt,
ROBERT TROUP.

Mr. Jasper Parrish.

Governor Hilliard
Spain
to the adjacent
Nations

To the Chiefs of Wyandots Ottawas Chipeways Potawatomies

[illegible] Onondagas Cayugas Tuscaroras Delawares Miamis

K[illegible] & Shawanese & all other nations assembled

at Brownstown, to consult for the general good of the

[illegible] whole.

[illegible]

[illegible] of [illegible]

My Children [illegible]

[illegible] of love and [illegible]

[illegible] among yourselves and to [illegible]

[illegible] which [illegible]

My Children I have [illegible]

[illegible] that the [illegible]

with [illegible] happily accomplished.

My Children Your Council fire [illegible]

is perhaps the largest [illegible] has been

[illegible] by the nations

[illegible] representing numerous

distinct nations [illegible] your desire.

further to the North than the head of
Lake Superior — some farther to the west
than the Mississippi — some further to the south
than the Ohio and some farther to the east
than the [illegible] great lakes extend

My Children

[illegible] you will consider the fact
[illegible] of the great
made the [illegible]
[illegible] may be [illegible]
ted by the [illegible]

[illegible] you [illegible]
[illegible] of the [illegible]
that we live in the same country as
[illegible] the same [illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible] all people
[illegible]

[illegible]

My Children

[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible] have been [illegible]
[illegible] you were [illegible]
[illegible] the ancient customs of your nations
[illegible] have been [illegible]
a new order of things [illegible] into pow=
=er and authority men, who have no claims
either from virtue, wisdom, or family to
Govern the nations. I would ask you wether
it

It is with [illegible] you to consider the conseq-
-ences of such conduct – whether it is not time
for you to repose in the peace & tran-
-quility, and ~~of~~ such pretenders or prophets
[illegible] of these measures
[illegible]

[illegible] the peace [illegible]
[illegible] that [illegible] place
[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] quarters [illegible]
[illegible] reasonable [illegible]
[illegible]
-lective & peace [illegible] and [illegible]
the people of your respective nations and of
[illegible] friendship with all your white
brethren Your Father & Friend (Signed) Wm Hull Gov.
Detroit of the Terri. of Michigan &
3 Septr 1810 Superintendent of Indian Affairs.

Sep. 16th 1810. Council opened at the Village Cornplanter Spoke It puts me in Mind of what took place at the Close of the War I was at this place Chosen by the Warriors to go ford. & Make peace — went to Ft. Stanwix there Met the State of N Y — I refused to treat with them alone. —

Commissioners arrived from Congress we then agreed to bury the hatchet —

Peace was agreed on all agreed to live in friendship we had assurances. —

they promised we should Not be wronged, but should have Justice done us in all Cases. —

the old Story about Giving up prisoners you killed all but we Spared — we Spared when at war with our own Coller — we have their Blood to Show. —

Soon after another Council was held at Muskingum all the different Nations I was told that ~~Whites~~ Indians were first made & then Whites because the first were lacking in Industry

the Commissioners contended for a Contra principal.

I then admitted that was the Case & said you Must treat us as fathers treat their Children — here are papers dillivered at that time hands the ~~[illegible]~~ Speeches & treaty for my perusal

~~Soon~~ soon after we returned another great man came forward Mr. Phelps we supposed he was from the States & had authority — he wanted Land — we concluded to sell — Mr. Kirkland came with him — advised us to sell for $1000. a year — we Met him at Canandaigua we got $1000. & was then told we should only get 500 a year. —

P is dead — Parrish & Jones Must assist us in getting our pay —

we have let Phelps have Little Beards reservation
he was to pay $1000, but agreed to take land &
we have got nothing, we Call on P–k &
J–s to assist us – if no other way tax the White
People & our agent was not here at the time
but we expect he will assist – we have
strengthened P & J. —

Little Billey Spoke –
on your return from Washington the Gov.^r & others proposed to buy our
Island & other Islands & it was laid over to this time
when you went into the great house the Gov. –
& Judge Taylor enquired if we have ever sold
the Grand Island to Sir John Johnson we
were to enquire of the old Chiefs & the business
was to rest here

we have had three Meetings & enquired of the
oldest Chiefs but No recollection of any Grant
to Sir John – we view the Islands as our own
& Shall Claim them. —

at a Council at Onondaga Capt Brant produced
a paper – 16 years since – & we then called on the
oldest Chiefs – no one could tell any thing about
it – we sent the paper back to Sir Ind. – you
must the Gov. Not to take notice of any Claim
– we own all the Islands & do not wish
at present to sell them but remain as they are

we have concluded not to dispose of any
of the reservations on Genesee River
at present – will let the people know

Corn planter spoke
he hopes the W. P. will not trespass
on the Islands & wishes me to prevent

Memorandum
of an Indian
Council
Sep. 10th 1810

Sep. 16th 1810. Council
opened at the Village
Cornplanter Spoke
It puts me in Mind
of what tooth place at
the Close of the War
I was at this place
Chosen by the Warriors
to go for.d & Make peace
– went to Ft. Stanwix
there Met the State of
N.Y. – I refused to treat
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~~Soon~~ soon after we returned
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came forward Mr. Phelps
we supposed he was
from the States & had
authority – he wanted
Land – we concluded
to sell – Mr. Kirtland
came with him – advised
us to sell for $1000. a
year – we Met him
at Canandaigua
we got $1000. & was
then told we should only
get 500 a year. —
P is dead – Parrish &
Jones Must assist us
in getting our pay –

we have let Phelps have Little Bairds reservation
he was to pay $1000, but agreed to take land — we
we have got nothing; we Call on P—k &
J—s to assist us — if no other way tax the White
People — our agent was not here at the time
but we expect he will assist — we have
strengthened P & J —

Little Billy Spoke —

on your return from Washington, the Gov. & others proposed to buy our
Island & other Islands it was laid over to this time
when you went into the great house the Gov.
& Judge Taylor enquired if we have ever sold
the Grand Island to Sir John Johnson we
were to enquire of the old Chiefs & the business
was to rest here

we have had three Meetings & enquired of the
oldest Chiefs but No recollection of any Grant
to Sir John — we view the Islands as our own
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at a Council at Onondaga Capt Brant produced
a paper — 16 years since — we then called on the
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— we own all the Islands & do not wish
at present to sell them but remain as they are

we have concluded not to dispose of any
of the reservations on Genesee River
at present — will let the people know

Cornplanter spoke

he hopes the W. P. will not trespass
on the Islands & wishes me to prevent
it —

No 22 No 15 Buffalo

I have no [word] from the Secretary of War. Make your minds easy for the present, and be united.

Brothers of the Six Nations; The improvements you have made in agriculture is pleasing; your goods are ready. Continue to follow the advice we give, and you will prosper and do well. Your children will reap the benefits. [But] you must quit some habits.

It has always been my wish to see you built up as a great people . . .

14. Cornplanter and Little Billy review historical relationship of Indian and White. September 16, 1810.

At a council in 1810 Cornplanter and Little Billy reviewed land dealings with the United States. Cornplanter went back to the Revolutionary War and recalled the transactions which had stripped the Indians of their lands, while Little Billy dealt with the more immediate issue regarding Iroquois claims to Grand Island and smaller islands in the Niagara River. Cornplanter, son of a white father (O'Bail or Abeal) and Seneca mother, was one of the vertans among the chiefs — about seventy-eight years of age at this time. Little Billy was also a Seneca chief and a resident of the Buffalo Reservation.

September 16, 1810

[Granger's Notes]

(Council opened at the Village [Buffalo]. Cornplanter spoke:)

It puts me in mind of what took place at the close of the [Revolutionary] war. I was at this place chosen by the warriors to go forward and make peace. Went to Fort Stanwicks [sic]. There met [with] the State of New York. I refused to treat with them alone. Commissioner arrived from Congress. We then agreed to bury the hatchet.

Peace was agreed on. All agreed to live in friendship. We had assurances. They promised we should not be wronged, but should have justice done us in all cases.

The old story about giving up prisoners. You killed all, but we spared. We spared when at war with our own [color]. We have their blood to show.

Soon after another Council was held at Muskingum [with] all the different nations. I there told that Indians were first made and then Whites, because the first were lacking in industry. The Commissioners contended for a contra principal [*sic*].

I then admitted that was the case and said you must treat us [as] fathers treat their children. Here are papers delivered at that time. (Hands the papers and treaty for my perusal.)

Soon after we returned another great man came forward — Mr. Phelps. We supposed he was from the states and had authority. He wanted land. We concluded to sell. Mr. [Samuel] Kirkland [missionary to the Oneida Indians] came with him [and] advised us to sell for $1000 a year. We met him at Canandaigua. We got $1000 and was then told we should only get $500 a year. Phelps is dead. [Jasper] Parrish and [William] Jones [interpreters] must assist us in getting our pay.

We have let Phelps have Little Bairds [or Beard's] Reservation [on the Genesee River]. He was to pay $12,000 but [we] agreed to take land. We have got nothing. We call on Parrish and Jones to assist us. If no other way [can be found], tax the White people. Our agent [Granger] was not here at the time, but we expect he will assist. We have strengthened Parrish and Jones.

(Little Billy spoke:)

On your return from Washington, the Governor [Tompkins] and others proposed to buy our island and other lands. It was laid over to the time when you went into the great [Council] House. The Governor and Judge Taylor inquired if we have ever sold the Grand Island to Sir John Johnson. We were to inquire of the old Chiefs. The business was to rest here. We have had three meetings and inquired of the oldest Chiefs, but [they have] no recollection of any grant to Sir John. We view the islands as our own, and shall claim them.

At a Council at Onondaga Captain [Joseph] Brant produced a paper — 16 years since. We then called on the oldest Chiefs. No one could tell anything about it. We sent the paper back to Sir John. You must [advise] the Governor not to take notice of any claim. We own all the islands. Do not wish at present to sell them, but remain as they are.* We have concluded not to dispose of any of the reservations on the Genesee River at present. Will let the people know.

(Cornplanter spoke:

He hopes the white people will not trespass on the islands and wishes me to prevent [them].)

*The Iroquois claim to these islands was not recognized by New York or the United States.

15. Red Jacket indicts the United States for failures to honor treaties. February 13, 1810. (War Department Records, National Archives)

Red Jacket appeals to Secretary of War, William Eustis, for justice. The United States, he charges, has permitted the great chain of friendship to rust. Their rights are ignored and they suffer from the depredations of the white man. The Government, he charges, considers the violation of treaties "a small thing." On their part, the Iroquois have endeavored to restrain the Western Indians from hostile acts.

Washington, D.C., February 13, 1810

Brother, As you are appointed the great War Chief of your Nation, we are told that it is to you that all communications from the different tribes of Indians residing in the United States must be made. Therefore, we the delegates of the Six Nations of Indians have come forward to the Great

To our Brethren of the several Nations
we represent —

We have buried up the Council fire at Browns town and shall now inform you of the result of our deliberations —

The good of every individual of the nations we represented were the objects of our meeting — It has been our study to effect those objects. —

Brethren,

We considered good will to each other and peace and friendship with our white Brethren the most desirable of all blessings, we therefore recommend them to you in the strongest language we are capable of using. In looking back on our situation, we are convinced the wars which have taken place among ourselves, and with our white brethren, have been our greatest calamities — The great Spirit commands us to love one another, to forgive injuries — To do to others as we wish others to do unto us — If we observe this temper we shall always live in peace and harmony. —

Brethren,

Our situation has changed and it becomes us to improve it to our advantage — Every day we become more connected with our white brethren — We live with them in the same Country, and are all under the influence of the same kind protecting providence — We ought to feel the same love to them we feel to each other — The language of our great Father who stands at the head of the seventeen fires, is peace and friendship — His conduct manifests the sincerity of his language — It is both our duty and interest to meet him on this benevolent ground. — When we see the improvements of our white brethren, and the comforts which attend them, we ought to imitate their example — When we see them offering us their assistance, and anxious for our welfare, we ought to feel grateful — It depends indeed on ourselves, whether we improve the advantages which are presented to us. — It is only necessary to look to the situation of our own brethren, who have attended to agriculture to know the advantages of it. We see them surrounded with permanent comforts which the uncertainty of hunting and fishing can never afford. — We therefore recommend to all our brethren an attention to agriculture, as the surest means of producing the comforts of life — We need not tell you how often you are disappointed in the chase, and the hunger and nakedness you experience in consequence of it — Cultivate the earth and you never will be disappointed — You will be sure to receive the fruits of your labour.

Brethren,

We have likewise considered our

situation in relation to all the white people with whom we now are, and heretofore have been connected — we find they are wiser in precept than example — They do not follow themselves the wise measures they inculcate on us — They are frequently at war, and destroy one another, we find there is no perfection in man whatever may be his colour — The French and English nations, with whom we have formerly been connected, are now at war with each other — Our connections with those nations are now dissolved, and we have no other interest in their wars. than what man ought to feel in the destinies of man. In the struggles of these nations, we understand our American brethren have received injuries, that these injuries may possibly produce war — Under an event of this kind, which possibly may take place, we have seriously considered, what line of conduct will be proper for us — — — The representatives of all the nations in the Council on this subject are united — They have agreed to follow the advice of their Great Father of the seventeen fires — to take no part in quarrels in which we have no interest — not to waste our blood in fighting the battles of others, which can produce no good to ourselves — to remain quiet at our villages and attend to our

Agriculture, hunting and the wellfare of our women and children.—

This being the determination of the general Council of the nations, it becomes the duty of every individual to attend to it. We expect it will be attended to as we consider ~~it~~ a measure on which our safety, happiness, and perhaps our future existance as Nations depends.—

We call on the old Chiefs to impress this advice on the young warriors— And we call on the young warriors to listen to the council of their old Chiefs, and afford all their aid in carrying into effect the determination of the council of the Nations.

This speech was signed at
the Council fire at Brownstown, the 26th Sepr 1810
by the Chiefs & head men
of the following Nations.
Wyandots, Ottawas, Chippewas,
Pottawattamies, Shawanoes,
Delawares, Miamies,
& the Six Nations from
the ~~west~~ Eastwards.

Copy. attest.

William Hull.

To our Younger Brethren the Shawanoese.

Brothers.

The old nations, from whom you descended, salute you in friendship. When we hear of difficulties among any of our brethren we feel an interest in their situation. Whatever concerns your internal police, we leave to yourselves, we only wish you to make such regulations as will be for your good; whenever your measures have an influence on the other nations, it is their duty to speak to you, and to speak in the plain language of truth. In that language we shall now addreſs you.

Brothers.

Why have you separated from your elder brethren of the old nations? why have you forsaken their ancient customs, and manners? why have you discarded your good old chiefs, and committed the management of your affairs to inexperienced young men? why have you invited the young men of the old nations to your councils and influenced them to measures contrary to the customs of the nations to which they belong? Why have you not listened to the counsel of your great father of the seventeen fires? why have you refused his justice and liberality, and in a manner which must have justly provoked his indignation? You ought to consider and we all ought to consider the relation in which we stand to our white brethren. It is not neceſsary to look back further than the Treaty of Greenville. We then buried the hatchet and it has remained buried to the present time. If we regard our own happiness, and the happiness of our descendants, we never shall again take it up. We live in the same country, and have occasion to travel the same roads both by land and water. The same great Spirit protects us and is pleased when we are friends, and angry when Enemies. If we have any habits injurious to us let us forsake them. If your Example or advice have been useful in any respect, we thank you. Whatever improvements we see among our white brethren, let us adopt them: above all things let us live in peace and harmony among ourselves, and in friendship with all our white brethren.

Speech

Brothers.

Open your ears and listen to what we lastly say to you. The great council fire for the different nations has been for a long time, and will continue to be kindled at this place. Here your chiefs will attend and will be listened to: it will be improper for you to kindle one at any other place, except for your nation alone. When you think it necessary to kindle one at any other place, for your own particular nation, you must invite no other nations to attend. We are willing to forget what has past, provided the same thing does not take place in future. We are willing to forget the distress and calamity which has attended our people in their useless journies to your Villages. We do not wish to count the number who died, or dwell on the distreſs of those who survived and returned. But remember you are the youngest of our nations, and those things must not be repeated.

This Speech to the Prophets
and the Shawnoes, who
reside on the Wabash
was signed, in my
presence, by the
Wyandots, Ottawas, Chippewas
Pottawattamies, Shawnoes,
Delawares, Munsees, &
the Six Nations, from
the Eastward — 26th Sepr. 1810.

Copy. Attest.

William Hull

From William Hull

Detroit 30th Septr 1810 —

Sir,

The Chiefs and a large number of the young warriors of the six nations, have been four or five weeks in this Country, attending a General Council at Brownstown — — Inclosed are two Speeches, one to the Prophet and the Shawanees residing on the Wabash — — The other to the several Nations represented in the Council — They have likewise sent a very friendly Speech to the President of the U.S. — — Before the council commenced, they invited me to attend — I was with them ten days, and witnessed all their proceedings — Near two thousand were present — — I never have seen a more orderly assembly of men — In, and about the council house, were generally attending about six hundred — During the ten days, I neither saw or heard of one being intoxicated — The Mohawks and Cayugas from upper Canada were present — They made some difficulty, and endeavoured to produce a very different result — — They were entirely borne down by all the other Nations — — Red Jacket chief of the six nations spoke the principal part of a day — He was listened to by at least six hundred with the most profound attention — — His discourse, and the manner

manner in which it was delivered, would have done honor to the celebrated Orators of ancient or modern times —— After addressing each Nation separately, and congratulating them on so general a meeting – He produced a number of belts of old wampum which had been exchanged at former Councils, explained the proceedings of those councils, and the figurative signification of the belts – – – He then entered into a consideration of the savage state before they were connected with the white people – Explained the time and manner the French people came among them – the consequences of it on their habits and customs – their connections with the British Government. The events of the revolutionary war – and their present connection with the American Government & people. After giving this general history he described their present situation, and considered the advantages and the disadvantages of the savage and civilized state – – – He then in a very impressive manner on the handle of his Tomahawk, pointed out the manner in which they had retired from the ocean towards the setting sun – laid his finger on their present position, which was more than half the distance, then grasping the end of the Tomahawk, observed, if they proceeded on, they would drop off, and that would be the end of them ——

He then observed to them that their situation was changed, and it became necessary to chang their mode of living — that the Game had left the country, where they now lived, & they must not depend on hunting entirely for a support — that it was true they had received disadvantages from their connection with ivilized people — that such indeed was their destiny, and they must make the best of it. Their interest now was to imitate the improvements made by their white Brethren — That they must retain the lands they had reserved, and permanently settle on them — Build themselves comfortable houses, inclose & cultivate their farms, and attend to the domestic arts in the same manner as they see their white brethren — — In doing this their great father of the seventeen fires had offered them his assistance. — He then considered their connections with the white people in a political point of view — Observed that wars among themselves and wars with the white people had been their greatest calamities — That their Great Father of the seventeen fires, had informed them, that he did not desire them to take a part in his wars if he should have any. — That they had no interest in them & right not to waste their blood in fighting for others — that all he asked of them was to remain quiet at their villages, and take care of their corn fields, and their women and children — That he had likewise told them the consequences of taking any part against him — He concluded by recommending to them, all to agree to follow his advice.

This, Sir, is only a very general sketch of his speech — It was interpreted through several different languages, and the spirit and beauties of it, must have been in a great measure lost — I will endeavour to send you a more correct account of it hereafter.

I have furnished the young King, and twenty three of his nation with a boat, two guns, ammunition, and spears, hooks & lines, &c. to return home — I wish you to take the boat, and sell it for the most you can obtain — It is a public Boat, and you will please to return me the avails of it, to be credited to the United States — The Guns you will please to deliver to Lt. Brevoort, and he will return them.

I am very respectfully, your most Obt. Servt.

William Hull

Detroit 30th Septr 1810.

Colo Kingsbury —

MISSOURI HISTORICAL SOCIETY ST. LOUIS

Sir —

The young King, with twenty three of the Seneca Nation, are now here — They came to the Country from Buffaloe to attend the general Council at Brownstown — They have manifested the best disposition towards our Country — I have concluded to furnish them with a boat to return home — They have no Guns — Two Guns will be necessary for them to hunt on their way home — They will require less provisions, if they have them — I will thank you for the loan of them from the public Store, and I will direct the Indians to deliver them to the Indian Agent at Buffaloe, and desire him to return them by the Brig — I am very respectfully

Wm Hull.

Please to take the young Kings receipt for them —

No 6 Detroit 30th Sept 1810

Col Kingsbury

Sir

The young King with twenty three of the Seneca nation are now here they came to the Country from Buffaloe to attend the general Council at Brown=town — they have manifested the best disposition towards our Country

I have concluded to furnish them with a boat home — they have no Spears — Two guns will be necessary for them to hunt on their way home

They will require less provision if they have them — I will thank you for the loan of them from the public store — & I will direct the Indians to deliver them to the Indian Agent at Buffaloe — and direct him to return them by the Brig

I am very respectfully

Signed Wm Hull

Please take the young kings receipt for them

Col Kingsbury

No 6

Fort Detroit
Michigan Territory
5th October 1816

Dear Sir

I have received your letter of the 28th August enclosing my note for five hundred dollars. — I wrote you on the 31st of August by mail, and enclosed two fifty dollar bills. I now forward you one Hundred dollars in two fifty dollar bills one has the letter G No 84 of the bank of the United States payable on demand at their office of discount and deposit in New Orleans, to Benjamin Morgan President thereof or to his order, Dated Philadelphia the 7th Day of February 1805; signed G Simpson Cashier Thos Willing Presdt. — The other bill is of the bank of North America payable to C. Digby or bearer on Demand, Dated Philadelphia 25 of May 1809 — and is No 716 with the letter C10; signed H Drinker Cashier and J Morton President; — Please to endorse one hundred dollars, on the last five Hundred dollar note you hold against me — In my letter to you of the 20th of March I had informed you that I had paid Mr Palmer Samuel Hyde in full for the Palmer farm and that Abigail Palmer held a note against him, as my Agent for three or four hundred Dollars

Statement made by the Tuscarora Nation of the property they had stolen by the White people

Capt William in behalf of those who had lost property address to the agent

Witness gone — if you had been in earnest in the time of you could have found out the mischief

appoint an agent near us to whom we can Complain

In behalf of Isaac — one fat, Red Cow — no white — Crooked horns — Stolen in the fall 1806

Levy Howel said he saw the Cow killed by Wm Howel & others. —
L. Howel is fled —— $20. —

Thos for himself
one two year old heifer Red brindle
Stolen in the fall 1806 value $9. —

John Mountpleasant — one Red white faced Cow — very large & fat — Stolen in December 1805 value $20. —

Capt. William & John Mountpleasant in behalf of Old Jack's family
One black Brindled Ox — loped horns — old
Value —— $25. —
one black white faced Cow — 20 Do —
Stolen in the fall —— 1806.
Jacks Daughter one black white faced Cow — face all white Stolen in & fall of the year — 1806 — Value $18. —

Long Board the Chief
one Ox — Red — White face — long horns —
— was gone his wife missed the Ox — tracked him, & a Man's track towards Jno. Goulds — some snow — saw Blood

Stolen after snow fell in 1806 - Value $35.-

Little Billey - lost a Brindle spoted face Cow - short horns & tail very fat - Skinner told him he believed a wolf had Killed her - looked guilty - Skinner fled to Canada
Stolen in the fall 1805 Value $20.-

Sacunsa in behalf of him self
1 yoke of Steers - had of Willard
the last they were seen was Near
William Howels ——— Value $30.
one brown white face heifer Value 10
Stolen in the year 1806.-

Davids Grand Mother
one Red Cow - stolen in the ~~fall~~ Winter
1805 - Value $20.

George had a horse Stolen in the spring 1808 - taken from his pasture - got word of the horse & thief near Genesee River George pursued - heard of them Near Gerundagut - which was the last knowledge he got of them Stolen by one Phillips - the horse & thief advertised but Never heard of Value $50.-

---

Cusick in his own behalf
one three year old Red Steer
Stolen in the fall 1806 Value $15.-

Capt. William Rintup.

one Red White face Cow — short tail — Value	$ 16.
1 two year old heifer — white face	10.
1 two year old of Bull	10
1 yearling heifer	8

Stolen in the fall 1806

John Fox

one brown Mare 5 years old
Stolen by Clark & Mosier, & sold
to one Bacon in Canada
Clark fled to Canada — Mozier
enlisted in the army. —
Bacon absconded —
Stolen in May 1805 Value $50. —

Octr. 11th 1810. —

Statement of the
Tuscarora Chiefs of
Property Stolen

Westhill 6th mo 7th 1811.

Dear Father

I think I have not written thee since the acceptable receipt of thine of the 3d mo: 27th & 28th tho Susan has I believe more than once; Several Conveyances to your Island being reported as likely soon to occur I begin this Sheet without foreseeing how I shall fill it, to evince my disposition to keep up talk whilst we are indulged with the priviledge which some here are at times apprehensive the perversity of our rulers may ere long abridge, rumours of this nature I transiently heard this Morning, tho' I know not yet upon what foundation they rest, but think it most likely they arise from the unpleasant occurrence about the 15th ulto. between the American Frigate, President & the British Sloop of War, Little Belt, the rencontre is stated to have taken place in the night, & if the Statement of the American Commander is to be relied on, was much if not altogether owing to the rash precipitation of the British Captain, who fired on the American Ship without any pretence of access to the secrets of the Cabinet, I am inclined to believe no declaration of decided Hostilities will occur between your Country & this, unless the first blow is given by the English, not that my Mind now is, or has been for two or three years past, free from Apprehensions that the present administration here are but too much disposed to bend to the views of France, but they know well that unless the attack is made or appears to be made by Britain, that the onerous load of expence & loss that must of consequence ensue would ſoon render the American people too restive for them to keep in the Saddle, & this they are fully disposed to do at all hazards as long as they can. The restrictions imposed upon Commerce within the last five years in the Shape of embargo, non-intercourse &c have press'd heavily on some portions of this Country, & I question their being much longer ~~s~~ubmitted to, great uneasiness is excited already in some of the eastern States & will probably increase & eventually prove the downfall of the present party in Power, unless indeed they succeed, in the views which some ascribe to them, of provoking your government into an ~~of~~ declaration of open warfare, if such are their wishes, may they & all others who seek the ~~ir~~ accomplishment of their own selfish purposes, by the Sufferings of their fellow Men meet with the disappointment which such depravity merits, So much for political Subjects, I will now turn to others of a more pleasant Nature. On 3d day Morning the 4th Uncle & Aunt D. returned home from New York, & do not appear the worse in health for their Journey, they came in a ~~f~~ Steam boat to Brunswick thence across in the Stage to Bordentown where they lodged, & the next morning in the other Steam boat down the river to Burlington, I understand they left Susan Horne well in health, & that after the yearly Meeting she proposed spending ~~some~~ a short time in Long Island & then going towards Newport to attend that yearly Meeting which I suppose begins this day week, in a Letter principally consisting of extracts from hers lately rec.d from England, which she addressed Susan from New York on the 31st ulto, she mentions the mode of their going eastward as undetermined, but I think it probable they may embark with their horses & Carriage on board one of the Rhode Island Packets, which are said to be very Superior Vessels & often make the run in 48 hours & sometimes less. Our Cousin Susan R Smith accompanied by Grace Wills left home yesterday Morning (I have now got to the 8th) for the same place, Richard & S Wills the husband of Grace, accompany them as far as New York from whence they will have other Company to Newport, Susan's views do not extend further than the Y. Meeting at Newport: At that lately held at N York I hear there were friends from fourteen of our States & S. Horne might be considered as a representative from you, that at Rhode Island will ~~not~~ probably be

attended from as many different parts, Evan Thomas from Baltimore is gone
on there, when here on his way I made some enquiry of him respecting the
present State of the Indian concern in their Yearly Meeting, & found that
their Committee had now two persons among the Shawnese engaged in bui
-ing a Mill for them & that he considered the influence of the pretend
~~Ph~~ Prophet which of late years has been exerted in opposition to the pla
laid for the instruction of the Indians in the arts of civilised Life,
rather on the decline, should this obstruction be removed & the indians
continue at Peace perhaps friends may be able to make some progres
in the benevolent attempt. My private opinion is that friends of M
-land not having been much accustomed to transactions with Indians
engaged in this undertaking with expectations too sanguine to be reali
disappointment has of course followed, & (in part) given rise to the discouragement
under which they have latterly appeared to be & from which I rather
hope they are now rising with the acquision of an experience which
may prove a useful guide in their future movements in this hum
but arduous engagement. Stephen Grellet thou will probably
see before the lapse of many months, he being now furnished with
the necessary credentials for his proposed religious visit to Europ
& has, I learn taken his passage for Liverpool in the Ship Orbit
to sail from New York in two or three weeks, John Burlingha
intends being his fellow passenger, Stephen has in view a visit to fri
in England & Ireland & should way open for it will probably also go to some places
the Continent, his tender delicate wife, appears to be remarkably supported in
this prospect of a long separation from her affectionate husband, I expect she
spend at least part of this Summer among her relations in this neighbourh
& probably take up her abode in Burlington during the time of his absence

Thomas Roach & Wife who last Winter took a Journey to the State of Ohio, for the benefit of her health, as was said, were lately at Trenton on their return to their home at Hartford in Connecticut, report represents them so much pleased with that western country, as to have concluded on a removal there in the ensuing Autumn, for such a step there may be motives of more solidity than I am aware of, but I confess it appears to me, that if they think their Service at Hartford, whither they went about 10 years ago under some zeal or supposed apprehensions of duty to assist a little Company who there profess our principles, are at an end; they might find an employ at New Bedford in attending the declining age of her worthy parents, as useful as they will probably find in Ohio; however it may be most safe to suspend any positive opinion on the Case, as they neither have, nor will consult me on it. The extracts furnished us by S. Horne from her Sister Martha Letter, written at Ipswich have given us a very agreeable idea of our Sister Ann's settlement there; may her comforts be continued to her there is our sincere wish; the removal of George & Judith has doubtless occasioned a vacuum to them, but feeling themselves as they do in their proper alotment & within reach of an almost daily intercourse with you, we hope this privation will not be very greatly felt. I suppose the Swansea Ware was not shipped by the Euphrates, as I ~~lately~~ observed a vessel of that name to have recently sailed from New York for England, & having heard nothing from T. Collins on the Subject the presumption is that the Crockery is still safe at Bristol where it may as well & better be than in the Claws of our Custom house Gentry when the present restrictions are removed, it may be forwarded when a conveyance to Philad^o. or New York offers. Thou will probably see by the Newspapers that the latter place has recently suffered by fire, the same calamity has since been much more heavily felt at Newbury-port in Massachusets where the damage sustained, by this devouring element on the 1st of the present Month is represented as little short of two Millions of Dollars, tho' as the place was not large I should rather suppose this account to be ~~rather~~ exagerated.

11th Our friend Edith Feriss of Wilmington, came here this Morning, bein on her way home from New York, from her we learn that Susan Horne &c left that City, with Thomas Scattergood on the 4th intending by Land thro' Connecticut for Newport, for which place our Cousin Susan R Smith sailed yesterday Morning with a fair wind & as it has since continued without much variation I hope she ~~is~~ by this time has made two third of her passage, I suppose her good Man Richard, may have reached hom by this time, tho' I have not seen him, during the absence of his Wife, his Mother officiates as house keeper for him. Yesterday bigan the cutting of my Crop of about 30 acres of grass some of which is very fine, & the brightness of this Morning, particularly, cheered my haymakers, with the hope of securin the 6 or 8 tons already cut without much difficulty, but in small as well a greater things disappointments often attend us, about 10 o Clock the clouds gathered & have since poured a succession of Showers, & frustrating our pla but we must endeavour to be content & keep fair weather within doors, & then it is not likely the Storms without will do us much harm.

Expecting that it would be agreable to thee occasionally to be possd of information relative to the state of politics, Literature &c in thy native Country, further than the situation & habits of most of thy Correspondents enab them to furnish thee with I lately requested our Kinsman R Vaux to for to thee by Jonah Thompson the two numbers already published of the American Review which is to be continued Quarterly, these two first numbers conta some well written tracts, how its character will be supported a future day is to decide

With my dear love to all my sisters and brothers. please to tell my dear Lydia that I receiv'd with much pleasure her late Letter dated the 8th of the 4th month. and avail myself at present of her permission to answer it thro our dear Father. please to tell her that I dont believe she ask'd her "friend Jenny's" consent to such an offer of her services. as she has made to me. the difference in our weight. I think would not please the friend, if she has the discernment. her mistress's good opinion implies. and so. as I dont like reluctant or forced service. when we accept our Lydias kind invitation. I think to return her visit on Wheels or what is ~~better~~. on my own feet when we go to live at that cottage. within a walk of Higham Lodge.

I am quite sorry to let a Letter go without any intelligence concerning Smith Travers. but what can we do? the young man will have nothing further to say to us. and yet we have reason to believe he has a degree of kindness toward us. tho it does not operate in the usual way. S.T. does not evince a disposition for much intercourse with us, but I believe my dear Susan when penning the preceding paragraph did not recollect a recent occurrence, which at the time afforded us in the result some satisfaction, as it marked a greater pleability of disposition than he has sometimes shewn; About three weeks since he sent me some Notes from which he wished William Allinson to draw a will. in which my name was to be inserted as Executor; in these notes, ~~no mention was made of his any of his own relations~~, nor any clear disposition was made of his property, beside his books, which excepting a Copy of the Scriptures designed for me, were to be offered to the Library Company of Philada; & having myself some doubts of his being properly qualified to execute a will, it was concluded that I should endeavour to dissuade him from it, which I did, under the plea that his being a British Subject might render necessary the use of some legal forms with which William was unacquainted, & withal suggesting the propriety of his suspending the step untile a further acquaintance in this Country, had enabled him more clearly to decide on the best manner of disposing of his property, in the course of a few days he wrote me he had concluded to adopt the advice which I had given him: from his declining an invitation which Susan gave him, on his leaving our house, to occasionally visit us, & his not calling on me when in the City, I was ready to conclude that the opposition which we had sometimes given to his plans & practices last Winter had occasioned some degree of dislike to us, but the circumstance of his proposing to mention me as a Legatee & executor in his will I think shews the suspicion to have been unfounded, & that some other cause is to be assigned for his conduct. He still resides in the family of M. Hough, where I understand his neat, quiet & inoffensive habits & manners have rendered him an acceptable inmate, & as he evinces a disposition to serve her in going on errands, she frequently contrives to make them, in order to divert his attention from his books, & promote his using some exercise. Doctr Griffitts sometime since requested, on behalf of Gregoire, now, or formerly Bishop of Blois, that I would endeavour thro' thy ~~aid~~ to procure information whether Wm. Wilberforce & Thomas Clarkson had recd ~~the~~ copies of his work "upon the Literature of the Blacks;" if it should lie in thy way to give me the information desired it will oblige the Doctr & his friend — I believe I mentioned the matter once before & now repeat it, least the Letter should have miscarried.

A Note recd this afternoon from Cousin D. Collins mentions that S. Grellet expects to sail on 7th day next, she & her husband were to sett off this afternoon for New York on that account.

I think our Connections in this Neighbourhood are in usual health With much love to the whole Circle at Higham Lodge, we bid thee affectionately farewell & are Thy S H Smith

blessn
the Len
alone

William Dillwyn

No. 24. Bishopsgate Street without,

ꝑ Stephen Grellett

London

West Town 6mo 11. 1811

Sam: Emlen

recd. 7mo 24. ꝑ Stepn Grellet.

ansd. 7mo 27 } ꝑ Selin, William
& 8mo 9 } New York.

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Articles of agreement and Association

made this Fourth day of February in the Year one thousand Eight hundred and Eleven — **Between** David A Ogden of the City of New York Counsellor at Law, of the first part, and Charles L Ogden Thomas L Ogden, Abraham Ogden, Joshua Waddington and Thomas Cooper, all of the same place, and Aaron Ogden of Elizabeth Town in the State of New Jersey Esquires, of the second part — **Whereas** on the twelfth day of September last the said David A Ogden for the consideration of Ninety Eight thousand nine hundred and Seventeen Dollars and fifty cents became the purchaser of Several Tracts or parcels of Land within the bounds of the late County of Ontario, in the State of New York usually called Indian Reservations being parts of the Tract of Country lying West of the Genesee River, which was purchased of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts by Robert Morris and upon a Map thereof made for the Holland Land Company by J & B Ellicott designated as follows, to Wit, One of the Said Tracts as the Cateraugus Reservation, One other thereof as the Tuscarora or Seneca Reservation, One other thereof as the Buffaloe Creek Reservation, One other thereof as the Allegany Reservation, one other thereof as the Cannadea Reservation, and one other thereof as the Tonnewanta Reservation, which said several Tracts were so purchased as containing the respective quantities of Land following, that is to say — - - - - -

The Cateraugus Reservation . . .	Acres	26,880 —
The Tuscarora or Seneca Reservation & Grant -	„	1,920 —
The Buffaloe Creek Reservation	„	83,557
The Allegany Reservation	„	30,469
The Cannadea Reservation	„	8,800
The Tonnewanta Reservation	„	46,209
		197,835

containing in the aggregate One hundred and Ninety Seven thousand, Eight hundred and thirty five Acres of Land as by reference to the said Deed of Conveyance thereof, made between Wilhem Willink Pieter van Eeghen, Hendrick Vollenhoven, Rutger, Jan Schimmelpenninck, Wilhem Willink the Younger, Jan Willink the Younger, Cornelis Vollenhoven and

and Hendrick Seye by Paul Busti their Attorney of the first part and the said David A Ogden of the second part, bearing date on the said twelfth day of September last, and also to a certain release of the same date from Jan Willink the Elder endorsed on the said Deed of Conveyance and a copy of the said Map, annexed thereto may more particularly appear— **And Whereas** to secure the consideration Money above mentioned in Eight Years from the date of the said purchase with Interest at the rate of Six per Cent per Annum to commence in two Years from the same date and to be paid annually thereafter the said David A Ogden did execute and deliver to the said Paul Busti his four several Bonds and also four several Mortgages of and upon the said Lands in several and distinct parcels, which bonds and Mortgages bear even date with the said Deed of Conveyance and for greater certainity are also referred to— **And Whereas** by certain articles of agreement of the same date made between David A Ogden of the first part and the said Paul Busti of the second part, it was stipulated and agreed that he the said Paul Busti should and might become interested in the said Purchase to the extent of one equal fourth part thereof in case his constituents the Grantors in the said Deed of Conveyance should within one Year from the said date signify to the said David A Ogden their Election or assent thereto in writing under their hands, but in case of such their Election or assent is now, and is among other things further provided by the said Agreement that the said David A Ogden should have the exclusive controul and management of the said Lands, as well in regard to the extinguishment of the claim of the Native Indians, as in regard to the Sale settlement, surveying, preservation improvement and disposition of the said Lands— That the said Paul Busti should be chargeable with one equal fourth part of all the Monies which might be expended for these purposes and with the like proportion of the consideration for the same Lands to be paid according to the tenor of the said several Bonds and Mortgages or within twenty days after the same should be demanded by the said David A Ogden in case he should think fit to anticipate the payment of the same, and also in compensation for the personal services, time and expences of the said David A Ogden in effecting such extinguishment and in the management sale and disposition of the said Lands with a commission of ten per centum on the amount of sales, to be retained out of the proceeds thereof as by reference to the said agreement may more at large appear— **And Whereas** the said Charles L Ogden, Thomas L Ogden and Abraham Ogden as original associates with the said David A Ogden, and the said Joshua Waddington, Thomas Cooper and Aaron Ogden by purchase under him are interested and concerned in the purchase of the said Lands to the extent and in the proportions following, that is to say, the said Aaron Ogden, Thomas Cooper, Charles L Ogden and Abraham Ogden each one twentieth part thereof the said Charles L Ogden and Abraham Ogden, jointly one twentieth part thereof the said Thomas L Ogden two equal twentieth parts thereof and the said Joshua Waddington three equal twentieth parts thereof— **Now therefore** it is declared and agreed by and between the parties to these presents in manner following that is to say, **First**, that they shall be and are severally interested and concerned in the said several tracts of Land and premises above mentioned for profit and Loss in the following proportions, to wit, The said David A Ogden in ten equal twentieth parts the said Thomas Cooper in one equal twentieth part, the said Charles L Ogden in one equal twentieth part the said Charles L Ogden and Abraham Ogden jointly in one equal twentieth part, the said Thomas L Ogden in two equal twentieth parts the said Abraham Ogden in one equal twentieth part, the said Joshua Waddington in three equal twentieth parts, and the said Aaron Ogden in one equal twentieth part thereof, Subject in the like proportions to the payment of the said consideration money for the same according to the tenor of the said Bonds or sooner if thereto required as is herein after provided— **Second**. In case the said Paul Busti shall become interested in the said purchase pursuant to the right of Election contained in the agreement above recited, such his interest therein shall be taken from the part and share of the said David A Ogden, so that the interest and proportion of the other parties hereto shall not thereby be diminished or altered— **Third**. The title to the said several tracts of Land shall remain in the said David A Ogden with full power and authority to extinguish or take measures for the Extinguishment

extinguishment of the claim of the Native Indians to the same at such time or times and in such manner and upon such terms and conditions as he shall in his discretion judge adviseable toward the charges and Expences whereof the said parties shall severally contribute according to their respective interests and proportions above mentioned, And should it be necessary for the purpose of effecting such extinguishment, to give release, sell or otherwise dispose of any part of the said Lands, the same shall be deducted rateably from their several shares therein according to their respective quantities — **Fourth**. After the extinguishment of the claim of the Native Indians to the said Lands, or any of them the said David A Ogden, shall have the sole and exclusive management, sale, settlement, and disposal of all those in respect to which such claim shall be so extinguished, with full power and authority to sell the same for the account and benefit of all the associates, for cash or upon credit at his discretion and without liability for Losses arising from the Insolvency of Debtors, misconduct of agents failure of remittances or other casualty not proceeding from his own bad faith or negligence — For the Services specified in this and the preceding Articles and in lieu of all other claims for personal Expences therein and for commissions to subordinate agents other than such as may be employed to aid in the extinguishment of the claim of the Native Indians, the said David A Ogden shall be entitled to a commission of ten per centum on the amount of Sales to be retained out of the proceeds thence arising — **Fifth**. The said David A Ogden shall be authorized in his discretion to cause all or any of the said tracts to be surveyed and divided into Lots, the expences of which and of all other incidental expences for Taxes, postages or otherwise, except personal Expences shall be borne and paid by the said parties in proportion to their respective shares and interests above specified or if not so paid, shall be retained by the said David A Ogden out of the proceeds of the sale of the said Lands, the Nett Surplus whereof shall be accounted for and paid to the said parties in the like proportions — **Sixth**. In case the said David A Ogden shall think fit to anticipate the payment of any or either of the said Bonds, according to the right which he is understood to possess, for that purpose the parties of the second part shall be bound thereupon to advance and contribute their respective shares and proportions of the same, and in case they or either of them shall make default in so doing, or in the payment of their respective shares and proportions of such of the said Bonds as shall become due and payable without such anticipation or in the payment of their respective shares and proportions of any such sum or sums of money as it shall be found necessary to expend or pay in effecting the Extinguishment of the Claim of the native Indians, for the space of twenty days after the same shall in either of such cases be demanded by the said David A Ogden his heirs or assigns it shall be lawful for him or them to sell at Public auction in the city of New York upon giving four weeks previous notice thereof in two of the Public Newspapers printed there, the right, title and interest of him or them so making default of and in the said Lands and of and in the proceeds thereof and to grant, assign and convey the same to the purchaser or purchasers at such sale rendering the surplus monies thence arising if any there be after paying of such share and proportion with the expences of advertisement and sale to the party so making default his or their executors Administrators or assigns — Seventh The parties to these presents shall severally be at liberty on their own separate accounts, to sell and assign their respective shares and Interests in the said purchase, subject to this agreement, but the title to the whole of the said Lands and the management and controul of them according to the terms and provisions herein contained shall remain in the said David A Ogden — The vendees or assignees under any such sale or assignment, having in virtue thereof a general interest in the said purchase equal to a twentieth part of the same shall respectively be entitled to certificates or declarations thereof under the hand and seal of the said David A Ogden according to the provisions contained in the next — succeeding article and having obtained the same, shall severally be deemed and considered as associates in the said purchase with the like rights and priviledges and subject to the like conditions and restrictions as are herein contained in reference to the parties of the second part above named and not otherwise, but in case of any sale or transfer, of any less or different right or interest in the said purchase the vendee or assignee thereof shall look to and account exclusively with his own immediate vendor or assignor concerning the same. Eighth. The parties hereto of the second part and all future associates in the said purchase shall severally be entitled to a certificate or declaration under the hand and seal of the said David A Ogden for each share in the said purchase specifying their respective Interests therein, but in case of sales or transfers of shares, no new certificate shall be issued to the vendees or assignees thereof until the surrender of the old certificate for the same duly endorsed by the preceding holder or in case of Death, by his legal representatives. **Ninth** It is agreed between all the parties hereto that no part of the said Lands shall be sold by the said David A Ogden upon Joint account at a price less than three dollars per acre, nor shall any agent for the sale of the said Lands or for the receipt of Monies arising therefrom be appointed without sufficient security for his fidelity and good conduct equal to the full value of the Lands intrusted to his care_ unless the said parties of the second part or so many of them or of any future associates in the said purchase as shall together represent six shares or twentieth parts therein shall have previously concurred in such sale or appointment, **Tenth.** The said David [illegible] himself at any and [illegible] hereafter upon the request of any one or more of the associates in the said purchase separately or together representing seven shares or twentieth parts therein to release and convey the said Lands and premises by way of trust in such manner and to such persons as may be mutually agreed on in order to the convenient management sale or division thereof in the event of the Death of the said David A Ogden, or of his inability by reason of indisposition or otherwise to execute this agreement, and in case of Disagreement as to the Trustees or the nature or form of the trust to such persons and in such manner as the Chancellor of the State of New York for the time being upon the application of either party by bill or otherwise shall order and direct Provided Always that nothing herein contained shall be so construed as to interfere with or contradict any agreement of the said David A Ogden contained in his Articles with the said Paul Busti above referred to, and provided also that no such conveyance shall operate or be made legally Effectual to vest the legal Estate to the said Lands in a trustee or trustees during the Natural life of the said David A Ogden unless he shall become unable or unwilling to execute the agreements herein before contained respecting the said Lands and the Sale and disposition thereof — And it is hereby declared and agreed that in the event of the termination of the Agency and Contract of the said David A Ogden by any of the causes above referred to, he shall be deemed to have earned the following commissions that is to say if after the extinguishment of the claim of the Native Indians, one half of the gross commission specified in the fourth article if after the commencement of Sales on Joint account a further Commission of two and one half per cent on the amount of all sales then made and a further and like commission of two and one half per cent on all monies then received and the same shall become a lien upon all unsold Property conveyed to such trustee or Trustees —

Sealed and Delivered
in presence of
The word [illegible]
[illegible]

David A Ogden

Chas L Ogden

T. L. Ogden

A Ogden

J Waddington

Thomas Cooper

Aaron [illegible]

David A Ogden

[illegible]

Charles L Ogden

Thomas L Ogden

Abraham Ogden

Joshua [illegible]

Thomas [illegible]

Aaron Ogden

At a Treaty held at the City of [illegible] one thousand eight hundred and eleven by His Excellency Daniel D. Tompkins Esquire Governor of the State of New York with the Chiefs or Sachems of the Christian party of the Oneida Nation of Indians — It is agreed and covenanted as follows to wit. The said Indians do cede and forever quit claim unto the people of the said State all their right and title in and to the following tract of land being part of the tract called the Oneida Reservation which belongs to the said Christian party and bounded as follows to wit — Beginning at a point which is one mile and one half north from the twenty fourth mile stone on the Seneca Turnpike road between the Oneida and Cowasselon Creeks and running thence East in continuation of the line forming the south bounds of the lands last purchased from said Indians to the Oneida Creek thence along and including the said creek northerly to the Oneida Lake thence along the same westerly to the lands belonging to the people of this State and thence along the same southerly to the place of beginning. In Consideration of which the said Governor now pays to the said chiefs or sachems for the use of the said Christian party the sum of [illegible] dollars the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged by the said Chiefs or Sachems And further it is covenanted and agreed on the part of the said people that the lands herein before described shall be surveyed and the number of acres therein contained shall be certified to the said Indians by the Surveyor General of this State together with the sum to which the same will amount at the rate of fifty cents per acre after deducting the said sum of [illegible] the sum of [illegible] hundred dollars the said Governor promises to pay the said Indians [illegible] of the people of the State [illegible] hereafter annually be paid to the said Indians a sum which shall be equal to an interest at the rate of six per cent on the sum to be certified by the Surveyor General as aforesaid which said annual payment shall be made at such times and places as are or shall be agreed or stipulated for the payment of other annuities from the said people to the said Indians

In Testimony whereof the said Governor on the part of the People of the State of New York and the said Chiefs or Sachems on the part of the said Christian Party of the Oneida nation of Indians have hereunto set their hands and seals the day and year above mentioned. It is further agreed by the said Indians that two hundred acres of their lands to be laid out at the direction of [illegible] adjoining the Southerly bounds of the tract above ceded to the State which ~~two hundred~~ [illegible] by the State to Jacobus [illegible] & Abraham Young.

Baptist Denny [illegible] mark

Daniel D. Tompkins

Anthony [illegible]'s mark X

Nicholas [illegible]

Paulus Tauwengarroras mark X

Cornelius [illegible] mark X

Peter [illegible]'s mark X

[illegible] mark X

Lodewick [illegible] mark X

[illegible] mark X

Moses [illegible] mark X

John [illegible] mark X

Eleazer [illegible] mark X

Abraham [illegible] mark X

George [illegible]

X

[illegible] mark X

[illegible]

sum to be certified by the Surveyor General as [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] and pieces as are [illegible] shall be [illegible] stipulated for the payment of the annual [illegible] from [illegible] said people to the said [illegible]

In Testimony whereof the said Commissioner on the part of the People of the State of New York and the said Chiefs or Sachems on the part of the said Christian Party of the Oneida nation of Indians have hereunto set their hands and seals the day and year above mentioned. It is further agreed by the said Indians that two hundred acres of their lands to be set out at the direction of [illegible] [illegible] adjoining the Southerly bounds of the tract above ceded to the State which [illegible] [illegible] by the State to [illegible] [illegible] & Abraham Young.

Baptist Den[illegible] mark
Anthony Sanoghsere's mark X
Paulus Tatwongarorat's mark X
Peter Kanadarah's mark X
Lodewick [illegible] mark X
Moses Lodwick's mark X
Eleazer Sanewis mark
George [illegible]
Thomas [illegible] mark X
Lourence [illegible] mark X
Peter [illegible] mark X
Moses [illegible]

Daniel D. Tompkins
[illegible]
Cornelius [illegible] mark X
William [illegible] mark X
John [illegible] mark X
John [illegible] mark X
Abraham [illegible] mark X
[illegible] mark X
[illegible] X
Daniel [illegible] mark X
[illegible] X
[illegible] X

Signed & Delivered in the Presence of

Simeon [illegible]

John Taylor

Isaac Denniston

Ephraim Young

We the undersigned being Sachems and Chiefs of the Christian Party of the Oneida Nation of Indians do acknowledge to have Received from the People of the State of Newyork by the hands of Isaac Denniston the Sum of Four hundred Dollars being the amount Stipulated in and by the within agreement or Treaty to be paid to us in part of the purchase money of the Lands granted therein to the People. Witness our hands this 30th day of May 1811

Witness present

[illegible]

[illegible]

his mark
John Skenando +
Christian [illegible] +
Anthony [illegible] +
Peter [illegible] +
Thomas [illegible]

Lewis Denny

State of New York ss. [illegible] this twenty seventh day of February one thousand eight hundred and eleven came before me Ephraim Young [illegible] the same Daniel [illegible], [illegible] mark +, Paulus [illegible] mark +, Cornelius [illegible] mark +, [illegible] mark +, Moses [illegible] mark +, [illegible] mark +, George Doxtader, Jacob Doxtader's mark +, [illegible] mark +, [illegible], Lewis Denny's mark +, Peter [illegible] + Moses [illegible] mark +, William Schenandoah's mark +, John Schenandoah's mark +, [illegible] mark +, Abraham [illegible] mark +, [illegible] mark +, Thomas Schenando, [illegible] mark, [illegible], Peter [illegible], Baptiste Denny, to me known to be the same persons described in and who executed the within [illegible] severally executed the same [illegible] that together with the said [illegible] subscribed their names as witnesses thereto and that the said [illegible] Denniston to me known being also by me duly sworn [illegible] the said Ephraim Young to be the same person [illegible] the above named persons, from which [illegible] satisfied [illegible]

[illegible]

Master in Chy

Newyork by the hands of Isaac Denniston the Sum of Four hundred Dollars being the amount stipulated ~~or~~ [illegible] by the within agreement or Treaty to be paid to us in part of the purchase money of the lands granted therein to the People

Witness our hands this 30th day of May 1811

Witness present

J. B. Kingsley

J. [illegible]

John Schanandoa his mark x
Christian Corrnete x
Anthony Senonghte x
Peter Ohentok —
Thomas Schanores x
Peter Denne — x
Jacob Dock Stader x
Capt Powles — x

[illegible] this twenty seventh [illegible] eight hundred and eleven [illegible] his mark + Paulus Taswen= [illegible] his mark + Seiwegh Sastenhalontios [illegible] mark + Major Sonenis his mark + George [illegible] mark + Thomas [illegible] his mark [illegible] his mark + Peter Dakstador his mark [illegible] Schanandoa's mark + Peter [illegible] mark + Abraham [illegible] Thomas Schonandoa, Lawrence [illegible] [illegible] together with the [illegible] witnesses [illegible] being also [illegible] [illegible] above named persons, from which [illegible]

We the Oneida Nation of Indians denominated Christians do hereby Acknowledge to have received from the People of the State of Newyork by the hands of Isaac Denniston the sum of Seventy One Dollars Eighty two Cents in full for the Annuity within Mentioned. Witness our hands this first day of June One thousand and Eight hundred and Twelve

Witness Present

A. G. [illegible]

J. B. Brown

John Schenado his mark x
Christian Corrnto — x
Anthony Sonokleo — x
Thomas Schanado — x
Jacob Dockstader — x
Martinus Denne — x

We the Oneida Nation of Indians denominated Christians do hereby Acknowledge to have Received from the People of the State of Newyork by the hands of Isaac Denniston the sum of Seventy One Dollars Eighty two cents in full for the within Mentioned Annuity

Witness Our hands at Oneida this first day of June One thousand and Eight hundred and thirteen

Witness present

J. Brunson

Wm Jenkins

John his x mark Skenado
Anthony x Sonoukleo
Jacob x Dockstader
Martinus x Denne
Ahnsonta x Powles
Moses x Skenado
Peter x Schonondon
James x Brace

Peter Wendrik —— ×
Thomas Schonado ×

Lewis Denny ×
Jacob Dock Stader ×
Capt Powlis —— ×

We the Oneida Nation of Indians denominated Christians do hereby Acknowledge to have received from the People of the State of Newyork by the hands of Isaac Denniston the sum of Seventy One Dollars Eighty two Cents in full for the Annuity within Mentioned Witness our hands this first day of June One thousand and Eight hundred and Twelve

Witness Present — John Schenado his mark ×
A Hyde Deffenez — Christian Carontes — ×
J B Bremner — Anthony Sonoklie — ×
Thomas Schanado — ×
Jacob Dockstader — ×
Martinus Denne — ×
Neddy Farmitz — ×
John Jordan — ×

We the Oneida Nation of Indians denominative Christians do hereby Acknowledge to have Received from the People of the State of Newyork by the hands of Isaac Denniston the sum of Seventy One Dollars Eighty two cents in full for the Within Mentioned Annuity Witness our hands at Oneida this first day of June One thousand Eight hundred and thirteen

Witness present
J B Bremner
Wm Jenkins

John his mark × Skenado
Anthony × Sonoklie
Jacob × Dockstader
Martinus × Denne
Amosonta × Powlis
Moses × Skenado
Peter × Schonnulon
James × Bruce

[illegible] Christians do hereby acknowledge [illegible] received from the People of the State of [illegible] by the hands of Isaac Denniston [illegible] of seventy one dollars fifty [illegible] in full for the annuity within mentioned

[illegible] our hands at Oneida this second day of June one thousand Eight hundred and fourteen —

[illegible] presence —

Joseph De Ferriere

John Skenado his Mark X
[illegible] X
[illegible]
Peter [illegible]
Martinus Dennie X
Thomas Noble X
Hannes [illegible] X
[illegible] Peter X
Peter Bread X

We the [illegible] Nation of Indians denominated Christians do hereby acknowledge to have received from the People of the State of New York by the hands of Isaac Denniston the sum of seventy [illegible] dollars Eighty five cents in full for [illegible] annuity within mentioned

Witness our hands at Oneida this [illegible] day of [illegible] One thousand Eight hundred [illegible] eighteen

[illegible] our [illegible]

[illegible] presence of [illegible]

John Skenado X
Martinus Dennie X
George [illegible] X
Cornelius [illegible] X
William [illegible] X
[illegible] X
[illegible] X
[illegible] X

[illegible] Nation [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] the Oneida Nation of Indians [illegible] do hereby [illegible] received from the People of the State [illegible]

[illegible] Nation of Indians
[illegible] Christians do hereby acknowledge
[illegible] received from the People of the State of
[illegible] by the hands of Isaac Dennistoun
[illegible] of seventy one Dollars Eighty two
[illegible] in full for the Annuity within men-
tioned.

Witness our hands at Oneida this second
day of June one thousand Eight hundred
and fourteen —

[illegible] present
[illegible]
Angel De Ferrier

John Skenando his Mark X
[illegible] Nanoohsee X
[illegible] X
Peter [illegible] X
Martinus Denny X
Thomas Webster X
Hannes [illegible] X
Hannes Peter X
Peter Bread X

We the Oneida Nation of Indians
denominated Christians do hereby acknow-
ledge to have received from the People of
the State of New York by the hands of
Isaac Dennistoun the sum of seventy
Dollars Eighty two cents in full for the
Annuity within mentioned.

Witness our hands at
Oneida this third [illegible] day of May
One thousand Eight hundred and
fifteen

[illegible] their Marks

In presence of
[illegible]

John Skenando X
Martinus Denny X
George [illegible] X
Cornelius [illegible] X
William Decker X
[illegible] X
[illegible] X
[illegible] X

[illegible] Nation [illegible]
[illegible] do hereby acknowledge to have received
from the People of the State [illegible]
[illegible]

We the Oneida Nation of Indians
denominated Christians do hereby acknowledge
to have received from the People of the State of
New York by the hands of Isaac Dennistoun the

[illegible] — X
James Webster — X
Hannes [illegible] — X
Johannes [illegible] — X
Peter Bread — X

[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible] — X
[illegible] — X

We the [illegible] Nation of [illegible] denominated [illegible] do hereby acknowledge to have received from the People of the State of New York by the hands of Isaac Denniston the sum of [illegible] dollars eighty two cents in full for the annuity within mentioned.

Witness our hands at Oneida this thirty first day of May 1816

Witness present
Abm. Van Epps
[illegible]

Powlis Ononwentta — his X mark
Joseph Cochunsa — X
Cornelius Sonoughtie — X
Adam Skinado — X
Thomas Skinado — X
Paul Powlis — X
Aaron Oreckwunta — X
Jacob Doxstader — X

6 We the Oneida Nation of Indians denominated Christians do hereby acknowledge to have received from the People of the State of New York by the hands of Isaac Denniston the sum of twenty two dollars eighty two cents in full for the annuity within mentioned.

Witness our hands at Oneida this second day of June 1817

In presence of
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]

Paul Powlis — X
Adam Skinado — X
Anthony Hodge — X
Jacob Cusquet — X
[illegible] — X
[illegible] — X
Martinus Dana — X
William Sickels — X
Aaron King — X
George Doxstader — X

We the Oneida Nation of Indians denominated Christians do hereby acknowledge to have received from the People of the State of New York by the hands of Isaac Denniston the sum of twenty one dollars eighty two cents in full for the annuity within mentioned.

Witness our hands at Oneida this first day of June 1818

In presence of
[illegible]
[illegible]

Jacob Doxstader X
Christian [illegible] X
Aaron King X
[illegible] Anthony
Paul Powlis
[illegible]
Anthony [illegible]
[illegible] Cusquet X
Cornelius Sonoughtie

We the Oneida Nation of Indians denominated Christians do hereby acknowledge to have received from the People of the State of New York by the hands of [illegible] the sum of [illegible] in full for the annuity within mentioned [illegible]

Martinus [illegible] — x
Thomas Webster — x
Johannes [illegible] — x
Johannis Peter — x
Peter Bread — x

[illegible] — X
William [illegible] — X
[illegible] [illegible] — X
[illegible] [illegible] — X
[illegible] [illegible] — X

We the [illegible] Nation of [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] do hereby acknowledge to have received from the People of the State of [illegible] by the hands of Isaac Denniston the sum of [illegible] [illegible] Eighty two cents in full for the annuity within mentioned.
Witness our hands at [illegible] twenty first day of May 1816

Witness present
Wm Van Eps
[illegible]

Paules Onon[illegible] his Mark ×
Joseph [illegible] — ×
Cornelius Sonaughlie — ×
Adam Skenado — ×
Thomas Skenado — ×
Paul Powles — ×
Sagur Onckwunta — ×
Jacob Dockstader — ×

We the Oneida Nation of Indians denominated Christians do hereby acknowledge to have received from the People of the State of New York by the hands of Isaac Denniston the sum of twenty [illegible] dollars eighty two cents in full for the annuity within mentioned.
Witness our hands at Oneida this [illegible] day of June 1817

In presence of
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]

Paul Powles ×
Adam Skenado ×
Anthony [illegible] ×
Peter Bingut ×
Cornelius Schuyler ×
[illegible] [illegible] ×
Martinus Dana ×
William Sickels ×
Aaron King ×
George Dockstader ×

We the Oneida Nation of Indians denominated Christians do hereby acknowledge to have received from the People of the State of New York by the hands of Isaac Denniston the sum of twenty one dollars eighty two cents in full for the annuity within mentioned.
Witness our hands at Oneida this first day of [illegible]

In presence of
Wm [illegible]
[illegible]

Jacob Dockstader ×
Christian [illegible] ×
Thomas King ×
John Anthony
Paul Powles
Adam [illegible] ×
Anthony [illegible] ×
Peter Bingut ×
Cornelius Sonaughlie

We the Oneida Nation of Indians denominated Christians do hereby acknowledge to have received from the People of the State of New York by the hands of Isaac Denniston the sum of twenty [illegible] dollars eighty two cents in full for the annuity within mentioned

We the Oneida Nation of Indians
Acknowledge to have received from the Agent of the State of New York
by the hands of Jesse [illegible] the sum of seventy one dollars
eighty two cents in part for the annuity [illegible]
[illegible] at Oneida this first day of June

[illegible] King
Joseph Dockstader +

Jacob Dockstader + Paul [illegible]
[illegible] + [illegible] +
[illegible] King + Anthony [illegible] +
[illegible] +
[illegible]

We the Oneida Nation of Indians denominated Christians do hereby acknowledge to have received from the Agent of the State of New York by the hands of [illegible] dollars [illegible] eighty two cents in part of the annuity [illegible]
Witness our hands at Oneida this first of June 1819

Moses [illegible]
Cornelius + Beechtree
Cornelius + [illegible]
Jacob + [illegible]
[illegible] + King
Hendrick + [illegible]

[illegible] Nation of Indians denominated [illegible]

[illegible] dollars [illegible] of the annuity [illegible]

We the Oneida Nation of Indians [illegible] acknowledge to have received from the People of the State of New York by the hands of Isaac Bronson the sum of twenty one dollars eighty two cents in full for the annuity within mentioned
Witness our hands at Oneida this first day of June

Adam King
George Doxstator +

Witness

Jacob Doxstader + Paul Powless
Christian [illegible] + [illegible] +
Adam King + Anthony [illegible] +
[illegible] +
[illegible] +

We the Oneida Nation of Indians denominated Christians do hereby acknowledge to have received from the People of the State of New York by the hands of [illegible] [illegible] eighty two cents in full for the annuity within mentioned
Witness our hands at Oneida this first of June 1819

Witness
[illegible]

Peter Ketshin
Cornelius + Beachtree
Cornelius + [illegible]
Jacob + Adenstaw
Adam + King
Hendrick + Powless

We the [illegible] Nation of Indians denominated [illegible] have received from the People of the State of New York by the hands of [illegible] the sum of twenty [illegible] in full for the annuity within mentioned.
Witness our hands [illegible]
this first day of [illegible] 182[illegible]
[illegible]

[illegible] the twenty one [illegible] day of [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

Witness our hands at [illegible] this fifth June 1819

in presence of

David [illegible]

Roeliff [illegible]

Cornelius + Beaudin

Cornelius + [illegible]

Jacob + Armstrong

Nelson + Kiers

Hendrik + Birch

[illegible] of the above named [illegible]

[illegible] to [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] of the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] the [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] of [illegible]

dollars [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

Within mentioned

[illegible]

this first day of [illegible] 1824

J. [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] eighty two dollars payable [illegible]

Witness our hands [illegible] this [illegible] June 1819

In presence of [illegible]

David Ray

Hosea McElroy

Cornelius x Beauchamp

Cornelius x Sommers

Jacob x Beauchamp

Reuben x Rice

Hendrick x Price

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

Rec^d for rec^d Aug 1 1825

[illegible]

made. For which reason, your letter was not communicated to the Council, or the concluding request, made known to them in season, as it otherwise would have been.

Genl. King.

THE GOVERNOR'S MOCK THREAT TO GENERAL BROWN.

Albany, April 8, 1811.

D'r Sir: I do not recollect which of Messrs. Eselstyne's you mentioned to me as a suitable person for Surveyor at Cape Vincents, on Lake Ontario. But I have concluded with the approbation of Messrs. Hinds and Hunter to recommend Mr. John B. Eselstyne for that appointment, if he will accept it. Not knowing his address, I take the liberty of requesting that you will ascertain and inform me by the earliest conveyance whether he will accept the appointment or not. The salary is $150 per annum, with the usual fees and commissions in addition thereto.

Please to recollect the promise you made me about Jefferson county. I shall feel disposed to degrade you to the rank of Lieutenant Colonel from that of General, unless the result be conformable to the expectations you have excited.

Genl. Jacob Brown.

THE GOVERNOR TO NEGOTIATE WITH THE SENECA INDIANS FOR THE PURCHASE OF ISLANDS WITHIN THE STATE IN NIAGARA RIVER.

Albany, April 11, 1811.

Sir: By an act passed the last session of the Legislature of this State, I have been authorized to make such contract as I shall judge proper, with the Seneca Indians or their agents, for the purchase of the Islands within this State situate in Niagara River, between Lake Erie and the falls.

The claim of Sir John Johnson to Grand Isle I have heretofore mentioned to you. One other circumstance deserves to be mentioned. The Treaty between this Country and Great Britain establishes the territorial line to be along the middle of the water communication between Lakes Ontario and Erie. Whether these words establish as the limit of Jurisdiction, the channel of the Niagara River or a line equidistant at all places from the two shores, may become a question of litigation or for negotiation between the two governments. It will, therefore, be necessary to provide in any treaty to be made, that upon a final settlement or demarkation of that line, by commissioners or otherwise, the Islands to be purchased, or any part of them, shall fall within British Jurisdiction our payments shall cease, and the treaty from thenceforth be void.

Perhaps I may attend personally to this business in the latter part of June next, at such place as may be agreed upon. I will, therefore, thank you to inform me, whether Buffalo, Batavia, Genesee, Canandaigua, or Geneva will be most agreeable to the Seneca Indians, as the place of meeting, and whether the last of June, or beginning of July will be a convenient time for such meeting? I should prefer Buffaloe as the place of treaty, if it be equally convenient for them.

Jasper Parish, Esqr.

THE GOVERNOR FORWARDS TEN DOLLARS TO MR. SAILLY AS FINAL PAYMENT ON THE PLATTSBURGH BARRACKS.

Albany, April 15, 1811.

D'r Sir: Your letter of the 20th Feby, with the vouchers for expenditures in erecting an Arsenal at Plattsburgh were duly received. The Balance of $9.36 due to you, will together with the postage of this Letter, which I intend you shall pay, amount to ten dollars, and therefore the enclosed Ten dollar bill, will balance the account.

Mr. Durand mentioned in his letter, that he paid six dollars for expresses when the militia detachment was ordered out, and that he furnished Mr. Rodman with the account and vouchers therefor, upwards of two years since. Upon my application he has searched for and found the papers. I will thank Mr. Durand to send me by mail, a receipt for the enclosed six dollars, specifying that he has received that amount of me for so much paid by him to Mr. Platt and Mr. George for warning the detachment of militia ordered into service on Lake Champlain in 1808.

Apropos, when I left Plattsburgh, there was an unsettled item for a waggon, which had been provided for me, and which item you insisted upon settling and agreed to charge it to me. As I do not see any charge therefor in our cash account, I take the liberty of reminding you of it.

A new district has been established at Oswegatchie, and the President is authorised to establish a port, with a Surveyor to attend it, further down the River towards St. Regis. It is possible my opinion may be asked by the Secretary of the Treasury as to the proper point for such port, and I shall therefore be greatly oblieged, by receiving information and advice on the subject from you.

Please to present my sentiments of great respect and esteem to Mrs. Sailley, and the rest of your amiable family, not forgetting my friend Capt. Frederick.

The Honble. Peter Sailley.

THE GOVERNOR SUGGESTS THE NAME OF A POSTMASTER AT MAYFIELD.

Albany, April 16, 1811.

Sir: Understanding that there is a propriety and indeed a necessity, for establishing a Post office at the village of Mayfield, in Chautauqua, at the head of Chautauqua Lake, it is probable the expense of carrying the mail from the present Post Road to Mayville, (about seven miles) will be very inconsiderable, and when the great Road leading from Hudson's River to Presque Isle, is completed or opened, which road is now opened to Angelica in Allegany county, Mayville will undoubtedly be the position for a Post office. Should you assent to the establishment of a Post office there, I beg leave to mention Casper Rouse, Esquire, of that village, as a very proper person, both in point of integrity and other qualifications to be Post Master. He is liberally educated, and pursues the profession of an Attorney in the village of Mayville.

The Honble. Gideon Granger.

THE GOVERNOR ASKS THE ATTORNEY GENERAL FOR AN OPINION ON AN INDIAN MATTER.

Albany, April 17, 1811.

D'r Sir: Enclosed you will receive an extract from a law passed March 29, 1811, entitled "An act for the benefit of the Onondaga tribe of Indians, and for other purposes" and a copy of the entry on Record of the treaty or grant by the Oneida Indians to the New England Indians of the lands which the Brothertown and New Stockbridge Indians now occupy.

I will thank you for an official opinion whether upon the construction of the Indian grant, the New-Stockbridge and Brothertown Indians have the right with Legislative sanction, to alienate those lands to the State, although not to individuals, or whether the cession merely grants a right of occupancy, with a reversion to the Oneida Indians whenever the grantees shall remove, or cease to possess the lands described in the treaty or grant?

The performance of the duties contemplated by the within section of the law, above mentioned, makes it necessary that I should be possessed of the accurate legal operation of the present title before I enter upon my negotiation about it with the Oneidas.

Please to present Mrs. Tompkin's and my respects to Mrs. Hildreth, and accept my sincere wishes for a restoration of your health.

Matthias B. Hildreth, Esqr. Attorney General, &c.

Documents enclosed in the preceding Letter.

Copy. "By Guy Johnson Esquire, Superintendent of Indian affairs for the Northern Department of North America, &c. &c.

Whereas, the Indians of Mohegan, Narragansett, Montock, Pequots of Groton, and of Stonington, Nahantic, Farmington, inhabiting within the New-England Governments, did last year represent, that they were very much streightened and reduced to such small pittances of land, that they could no longer remain there, and did through the channel of Sir William Johnson, Bart., late Superintendent, apply to the Six Nations for some land to live on, which was at length agreed to in my presence, at the last treaty, and a tract allowed them by the Oneidas, And, Whereas, some of them have since, in company with the Oneida chiefs, viewed the land and determined on its boundary, as follows: desiring a certificate of the same, and that it might be entered on the record of foreign affairs, vizt:

Beginning at the west end of the Scaw-ia-dairs, or the long Lake, which is at the head of one of the branches of Orisca creek, from thence about twelve miles northerly, or so far, that an east course, from a certain point in the first mentioned course shall intersect the road or pathway leading from Old Oneida to the German Flatts, where the said path crosses Scahindoa creek, running into the Oneida Lake, then the same course continued to the line, settled as the limits, between the province of New York and the Indians at the treaty of Fort Stanwix, in 1768, thence southerly along the said line about thirteen miles, or so far that a westerly line from thence, keeping one line south of the most southerly bend of Orisca creek, shall reach the place of beginning, so as to comprehend the lake first mentioned. I do therefore, in compliance with the joint request of the said Oneidas, and the said New England Indians, declare, that the said Oneidas do grant to the said New England Indians, and their posterity forever, without power of alienation to any subject the afore described tract, with its appurtenances, in the amplest manner. Also full liberty of hunting all sorts of game throughout the whole country of Oneidas, beaver hunting only excepted, with this particular clause or reservation, that the same shall not be possessed by any person deemed of the said tribes, who are descended from or intermixed with negroes or mullatoes.

Given under my hand and seal at arms, Guy Park, October 4, 1774.

(signed) Guy Johnson. [Seal.]

We the Chiefs in testimony of the foregoing affix the character of our tribes, unto the day & year above mentioned.

The mark X of Cenghish—the mark of X Ugh myonge.
Turtle Wolf
The mark of X Canadegoras
Bear

Received the 4th of February 1785 and here recorded—Test.

(signed) Geo. Willis, Secry.

A True copy from the public Records of the State of Connecticut, (Examined the 17th day of September, 1794).

By (signed) G. Willis, Secy.

Extract from An Act entitled "An Act for the Benefit of the Onondaga tribe of Indians and for other purposes, pased March 29, 1811:

"WHEREAS a claim is set up by the Oneida Nation of Indians, to the lands occupied by the Brothertown and Stockbridge Indians, And whereas several tracts of land occupied by the Brothertown and Stockbridge Indians have been sold in fee simple, under the authority of the State. And whereas the said claim is likely to create controversies and disputes between the said Indians, and will materially affect the Interests of the State. THEREFORE

Sec. 4. BE IT FURTHER ENACTED That the person administering the Government of this State, be and he is hereby authorized, to cause the said claim of the Oneida Indians to be investigated, and in case the said Oneida nation of Indians shall appear to have any just, legal, or equitable claim to the lands occupied by the said Brothertown and Stockbridge Indians, to cause the said claim to be purchased, or otherwise extinguished, and that the Treasurer, on the warrant of the Comptroller, pay to the order of the person administering the government of this State, the expenses and consideration money of such investigation & purchase.

THE GOVERNOR'S EXPLANATION OF THE FRICTION BETWEEN HIMSELF AND THE COUNCIL OF APPOINTMENT.

I certify, that on the 5th day of April 1810, three members of the then Council of Appointment (Messrs. Hall, Paris and Williams,) assumed the power of directing a meeting of the Council of Appointment, at such time and place, as they thought proper, without my consent and against my wish; and with my express and positive dissent, made an entry in the Council books, directing a meeting of the Council to be held at the Capitol in the City of Albany, on Tuesday the third day of July then next, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, which entry was subscribed by the three members above named only. On the above occasion, (as well as on a former occasion) the members were notified, that the power exercised by them appertained to the Executive, and had always been claimed and exercised by him accordingly. I refused to abandon the right of summoning and convening the Council, at such times and places as I deemed necessary, and proper, and protested against their proceeding above mentioned, and gave them an express assurance and notice, that if it should so happen that the Executive functions should be exercised by me on the third day of July then next I should not meet them or in any way sanction or acquiesce in their attempt to controul the Executive authority by the aforesaid proceeding.

In addition to that assurance and notice, as soon as I was officially notified of a reelection, a communication in writing, of which the annexed is a copy* was transmitted to each member of the Council, but the copy for Genl. Hall was not received by him, as I am informed, before he had left home.

General Hall called upon me in Albany on the second day of July, and was again informed that I adhered to my former determination, and should not meet the Council the next day. No meeting of the Council was, therefore, attended by me or held on the third day of July last, or at any other time during the continuance of General Hall in Albany.

THE GOVERNOR'S OPINION ON INDISCRIMINATE BOOKMAKING.

Albany, 19 April, 1811.

Sir: Yours of the 16 ulto. came to hand at a season, when the whole of my time was necessarily devoted to public duties, which must plead my apology for the delay in answering it.

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* See communication of June 14, 1810, page 286.

Westhill 5th Mo. 8th. 1811

Dear Father

My last to thee was closed about the 5th ulto since when we are indebted to thee for thy several Letters of 12 mo 5/10 1st mo: 28th & 30th 2d mo & 6th & 2d mo 23d & 25th some of which reached us whilst attending the Yearly Meeting in Philada the others since our return home; S Horne having left with us a Letter to be forwarded to ~~our~~ A.A. Sister, I need add little more concerning her than that after spending three days with us, on the 26th ulto we attended her & M. Allinson to Samuel Coopers nearly opposite to Kensington from whence they two with Caleb Shreve proceeded the following Morning towards Salem intending to take the Meetings round the Sea Coast to Shrewsbury Quarterly Meeting & thence to the yearly Meeting at New York; to attend which Elder Uncle Dillwyn has a Minute from our Monthly Meeting held on 2d day last; at which worthy old Ann Jessup from North Carolina was present in the course of ~~her~~ a present religious visit to the Meetings of friends in this & New York Yearly Meetings. — From the import of the Epistle from the Yearly Meeting of Baltimore to ours I rather apprehend little has been latterly done by Friends there, towards the promotion of Civilization among the Indians, those of these people to whom their attention was directed having for 18 months or 2 years past been too much swayed by the Counsel of a chief who has assumed the Character of a Prophet and appears but too much disposed to use the influence he has obtained in promoting a disposition of hostility towards the Whites & in thwarting any views which may be entertained of assimilating the habits & manners of the Natives to those of a civilised people. The progress made in this benevolent work by the Committee of our Yearly Meeting, tho' but slow is still such as to afford encouragement

for perseverance in the undertaking. there appears a gradual advance in these poor
Children of the Wilderness in some of the more necessary arts of Life, & whoever looks
for more than a gradual progression in cases of this kind, will assuredly be disappoin
ed; the following extracts from Letters from the friends resident amongst them
at Tunesassah & Cattaraugus will serve to shew the ~~of~~ the present state of things at the two Settlemen
under the Care of our Committee; Those stationed at the first mentioned
place in a letter of the 14th of the 6th month last say, "That several of the Indi
Men have sown Spring wheat this Season, and a belief is entertained tha
an increasing disposition prevails amongst them to assist their Women in
in planting of Corn (Indian Corn is here meant); another Letter from the same friends
under date of 12th of 2d month last says "The manufacturing of Woollen and
"linnen Cloth gradually progresses, our Crop of flax is already Spun sufficient
"to make 160 yards of linnen, which was finished about the time they (ie the
"Indian Women) have heretofore come forward to begin, and we expect con-
"siderable more would have been done if we had had flax - we have yet
"on hand Wool & Cotton which some are & have been spinning; Out of 110 wome
"residing on this reserve, upwards of 50 have come forwards to learn to spin
"25 of whom are capable of making good yarn, four of them have had 90 ya
"wove within two years past, & these 4 have now yarn sufficient to make 36
"yards more; 10 of them have purchased Wheels for themselves, two of the forem
"of them have Spun & wove 21 yards of linsey; it was a particular satisfaction to
"that they were prevailed upon to weave it themselves; Sixteen of the Men sowe
"wheat last fall, & 7 or 8 families have salted down pork or beef." — A Letter
from the friends at Cattaraugus dated 12 mo last says "Divers of the Natives
"continue to manifest a disposition to improve in useful industry, some Spinnin
"continues to be done by the Women, a considerable quantity of yarn is now ready
"for the Loom, that on the whole there appears encouragement for further
"perseverance" In another Letter of the 15th of the 3d month the same frien
add, "Divers (meaning Indian Men) have been engaged in Splitting rails
"& seem considerably animated with the prospect of farming, several of those
"who enclosed Lots detatched from the villages have (from last Summers
"Labour) disposed of the produce of their farms to good advantage, & as
"Grain is now much in demand in this Country, several are about enlarg-
"ing their fields for Corn &c & say they now begin to see the advantage of

"cultivating the Soil & rearing Cattle hogs &c above that of ranging the "forest for Support". In explanation of some parts of the foregoing extracts it may not be amiss to mention that in order to encourage the Indian Women to learn to Spin, friends have generally supplied them with flax or wool gratis, or if the yarn has been left with our friends, the Women have been paid for their work so the Committee derive no emolument from what they do. Thou also, it is probable, recollects that the Indian Custom has been to live together in villages & that the little corn they raised was planted in one common field or clearing, & that this was done by the females of the Village, it has been an object with friends to endeavour to persuade them to disperse themselves & cultivate separate Lots, it being found that the Men have less repugnance to taking hold of the plough & hoe in solitary Situations than in those in which they are exposed to the view of others, ~~& in~~ where they do not always escape the ridicule of even the Women themselves, who would be so much benefitted by the change of a Custom which has hitherto subjected them to so much toil & hardship. Since William Allinson &c visit to these two settlements in the Autumn of 1809 no friends from this Quarter have been to see them; it is not improbable but that it may be thought expedient ere long to send another deputation there, should this be done & I can glean anything from those who go on the errand I shall be desirous of communicating it to thee. The same causes which I have mentioned as obstructive to the progress of our Baltimore friends in their endeavours to ameliorate the condition of the Western tribes of Indians, I suppose have in part contributed to suspend the operations of our government in the same cause, I have heard nothing lately respecting the agencies which some years since were set on foot amongst them, that amongst the Creeks & some other Southern tribes I suppose still to be continued. with thee I regret, that the odious vice of holding our fellow Men in Slavery should have found an entrance amongst the Indians, but such is the contagious influence of evil example that almost one of the first Steps which the Creeks took towards an assimilation ~~of~~ to the Customs ~~with~~ of the Whites was (I believe) an adoption of this detestable practice, tho to what extent it prevails amongst them I am not informed. —

A Letter which Aunt Cox dispatched to thee from Philada. will it is most likely, before this can reach thee, have made thee acquainted that our late Yearly Meeting of Ministers & Elders did not so far unite with the Concerns proposed to its consideration by J. K & M.S. as to set ~~th~~ either of them at liberty to proceed, the same Letter will also, if it finds it way to thy hands, ~~will~~ inform thee of the disappointment of our plans & hopes concerning poor Smith Travers, who after being about three weeks teacher of the School for the instruction of the Blacks suddenly relinquished the charge; From Isaac W Morris one of the Superintending committee, A Wilson & myself recd the following information as nearly as I can now recollect; first premising that Smith was cautioned by A.W. against any sudden change in the Method of conducting the School without the concurrence of the Committee — he however took charge of the School, & in two days it was found he had pretty completely changed the mode heretofore in use, this the Committee let him know they did not approve of, & he consented to return to the former practice; he had strong objections to the practice of manual chastisement & the disorder of the School soon evinced he had nothing to Substitute in its place for the ~~to~~ Support his authority, hence it became necessary for one of the Committee to attend daily with him in the School, others went round to the Parents & Masters of the Children to solicit the aid of their influence in promoting an orderly behaviour in the School; what effect this had I have not been informed, but about 10 or 14 days after his entrance on the employ he requested a Special Meeting of the Committee, in consequence of which most of the members attended when he employed near 2 hours in reading extracts from several Authors tending to shew the injury which our common Version of the Scriptures sustained by the present division into Chapters & verses, & also extracts from some of Joseph Lancasters publications on Education, & then concluded the interview with

requesting

+ printed

requesting that they would have certain books ~~printing~~+ ~~certain Books~~ for the use of the School, & some alterations made in the Desks &c, the latter not being likely to occasion much expense were directed to be done, but as the other proposition could not be effected under $2000 it was put by. A few days afterwards one of the Committee rec^d a note from him stating that altho he was sorry to deprive them of their right to a private Judgement, yet the use of the Cane (rod I suppose he meant) & the continuance of six boys in the School, whom he named, was incompatible with his stay therein, even for the 2 weeks that must elapse before the regular time of the meeting of the Committee, this note being receiv'd when friends were engaged by the Yearly Meeting no attention was paid to it untill after the close of the Meeting on 7th day the 20th, when the Committee met him & observed to him that if he still adhered to the Sentiment expressed in his note they could consider it in no other light than as a resignation of his charge of the School, he replied it was so & delivered the Key of the School-room to one of them & thus the matter ended; of which I had no intimation untill the next day when any interference of mine with him would have been too late, nor indeed do I suppose it would have been availing as I have seldom found poor Smith disposed to pay any defference to my advice; during his abode with us last Winter his excentricities often led me to suspect his intellects were disaranged, but his sensible acute remarks, on Books particularly, as often repelled the Suspicion & left me at a loss to assign a Cause for his inconsistencies & aberrations from the common track of Life; but this last rash step involving a beach of a positive contract* deliberately entered into, appears to me to admit of no other apology than that which is to be found under the Idea or belief of his mind being insane. I am glad to find that this irregular Conduct has not, so far as I have seen, ~~procured~~ any harshness in the Minds of friends towards him, & his parents to whom I wish the tender of ~~my~~ our respect & Sympathy may rely on my disposition to serve & assist him so far as his peculiar turn of mind will allow me to exercise it; I have advanced him Ninety five Dollars & in reply to a note which he sent me (for he appears desirous of avoiding personal interviews with any of us) I informed him he might draw on me for what Money he wanted, I believe he still is at the house of the Widow Mary Hough, absorbed in his Studies, tho' to what point they tend

I do

* to give 3 Months notice ~~when~~ if he resign'd the School

I do not know, but I shall consider it as a favourable circumstance if these, or anything else, so occupy his Mind as to induce him to remain contentedly in a residence so comfortable. As to the hint which his afflicted parents have thrown out of their desire of making a pecuniary remuneration for his stay with us, I wish them to dismiss all anxiety on that score, the bounty of Providence in casting our Lot in a South land, has rendered little expenditures of that kind of no moment to us.

10th A Letter recd yesterday from Roberts Vaux conveyed the pleasing information that at their Quarterly Meeting held on the 6th permission was given, with a unanimity almost without precedent in similar Cases, to the Monthly Meeting of Philad to receive our excellent Kinswoman M M Moore into Membership with our Society from which she has been excluded for 47 years, on account of her Marriage with her Cousin Docr Charles Moore; Roberts also mentions our friends John & Ann Warder as still undecided respecting a Voyage to England. A few days ago I sent to the care of John to be conveyed to thee, a roll containing a drafte of the Farm at Westown, which Aunt Cox requests thy acceptance of; in the same parcel I also sent thee a ground plan & elevation of the Meeting house on Arch Street; in the first thou wilt perceive certain yellow spots which denote the position of the pillars which support the Youths Galleries; the view of the whole building is not so well executed as I could wish, but I believe it is correct, except that in order to exhibit the front more plainly, the trees (which have a handsome appearance on the spot) are omitted.

On the 28th ulto our friend Rebecca Wright, after a short illness, breathed her last on the 1st Inst her remains were attended by a numerous concourse of friends & Neighbours to the burial Ground at Mansfield & there interd; her disease I understand was a Gout in the head & Stomach; of the the decease of James Simpson at Frankford on the 9th of last month I expect thou hast been informed, I do not at present recollect any other changes of this kind, to have recently occurred within the circle of thy acquaintance here. At our Monthly Meeting on 2d day last our Cousin Susan R Smith obtained a Minute to attend the approaching Yearly Meeting on Rhode Island, whither Thomas Scattergood is also bound, taking that of New York in the way, he also has a view of visiting some Meetings within the verge of each of those Yearly Meetings; tho' I believe he has not in prospect what is termed a general visit in either of those districts. When in Philada. I informed both Alexander Wilson & John James of the Steps taken with you to further the views of Paul Cuffee.

The bride elect of E Waring I have never seen, that I know of, but I find those who are acquainted with speak well of her, & I hope his ~~prop~~ proposed change of Situation may be productive of an increase of his Comforts, tho' considering all circumstances, particularly the afflictive Malady to which several of his family have been subjected I should have thought it quite as prudent for him to have remained unincumbered with family cares, & when by his industry he had acquired a competency to have returned to his connections in England, an intention which he more than once, a few years since expressed to me; but having often found my conclusions on cases of this nature to have been erroneous I am much disposed to leave this worthy Man to the exercise of his own right of Judgment; the young woman tho' brought up in a friends family & accustomed to frequent our Meetings, not being a Member, some time since applied for admission into the Society; I have not ~~yet~~ heard of her request being yet complied with but suppose it soon will be if it is not already; as I hear the overseers of the Mo: Meeting who visited her thought well of her reception. Her father is living, but in low circumstances, her Mother has been some Years deceased.

A too free exposure to the damp on 3d day last has affected my dear Susan with some rheumatic pains, tho not sufficiently so to prevent her filling a folio which I expect will accompany this to thee, as ~~I expect will~~ also a Letter from Uncle Dillwyn, which will inform thee of their health. Our Neighbours at Oxmead are pretty well excepting Uncle Cox who was yesterday detained from meetg by a pain in his face, to day I hear he is better. Having now stained nearly the whole of this sheet & thereby evinced a disposition to contribute to thy entertainment I will close it after saying that I wish it to convey the assurances of much Love to thyself & thy family from Thy affectionate Son Saml Emlen.

her 4
as still
of John
Aunt the
all

William Dillwyn

No 24 Bishop-gate Street, without

London

0

Westtown 2 m 10. 1811
Sam. Emlen
recd. 7 mo 20. ⅌ Washington.
ansd. 7 m. 13/16 ⅌ Thos Pickering
Indians

Speech of Farmers Brother or Ho-na-ya-was

delivered in a public Council at Genesee River & sent to the Legislature of the State of New York

The Sachems, Chiefs, & Warriors of the Seneka Nation to the Sachems & Chiefs assembled about the Great Council fire of the State of New York

Brothers — As you are once more assembled in Council for the purpose of doing honour to yourselves & justice to your Country, we your Brothers the Sachems, Chiefs & Warriors of the Seneka Nation request you to open your ears and give attention to our voice & wishes —

Brothers — You will recollect the late Contest between you & your father the great King of England — This Contest threw the Inhabitants of this whole Island into a great tumult & Commotion like a raging whirlwind which tears up the trees, and tosses to and fro the leaves so that no one knows from whence they come, or where they will fall —

Brothers — This whirlwind was so directed by the great Spirit above, as to throw into our arms two of your infant Children Jasper Parrish and Horatio Jones. We adopted them into our families and made them our Children. We loved them and nourished them. They lived with us many years. At length the Great Spirit spoke to the whirlwind and it was still. A clear and uninterrupted Sky appeared. The path of peace was opened, and the Chain of Friendship was once more made bright. Then these our adopted Children left us to seek their Relations. We wished them to remain among us, and promised if they would return & live in our Country to give each of them a Seat of Land for them & their Children to set down upon —

Brothers — They have returned and have for several years past been serviceable to us as Interpreters — We still feel our hearts beat with affection for them, and now wish to fulfill the promise we made them & to reward them for their Services — We have therefore made up our minds to give them a Seat of two miles Square lying on the outlet of Lake Erie about three miles below Black Rock beginning at the mouth of a Creek known by the name of Scoy-gu-quoy-des Creek running one mile from the river Niagara up said Creek then northerly as the river runs, two miles to the place of beginning so as to contain two Square miles —

Brothers — We have now made known to you our minds. We expect & earnestly request that you will permit our friends to receive this our gift & will make the same good to them according to the laws & Customs of your Nation —

Brothers — Why should you hesitate to make our minds easy with regard to this our request? To you it is but a little thing & have you not complied with the request & confirmed the Gift of our brothers the Oneidas the Onondagas & Cayugas to their Interpreters? And shall we ask & not be heard?

Brothers — We send you this our Speech to which we expect your answer before the breaking up of your Great Council fire

Extract from the Speech of the Rev. Mr. Cram a Missionary from Massachusetts to the principal Chiefs & Warriors of the Six Nations principally Senekas assembled at Buffalo Creek in Niagara County

Brothers of the Six Nations — I am thankful for the opportunity afforded of uniting together at this time — I had a great desire to see you & enquire into your State & welfare, for this purpose I have travelled a great distance being sent by the Boston Missionary Society — You will recollect they formerly sent Missionaries among you to instruct you in religion & labour for your good.

Brothers — I [illegible] not come to get your [illegible] or your Money but to [illegible] to instruct [illegible] Great [illegible] agreeably to his mind & will & to preach to you the gospel of his Son Jesus Christ — There is but one religion & but one way to serve God, and if you do not embrace the right way, you cannot be happy hereafter — You have never worshipped the Great Spirit in a manner acceptable to him but have all your lives been in great errors & darkness — to endeavour to remove those errors & open your eyes, so that you may see clearly is my business with you —

Brothers — I wish to talk with you as one friend talks with another — if you have any objections to receive the religion which I preach I wish you to State them & I will endeavour to Satisfy your minds & remove the objections

Brothers — I want you to Speak your minds freely, for I wish to reason with you on the Subject & if possible remove all doubts if there be any on your minds. You have now heard what I have to propose at present — I hope you will take it into consideration & give me an answer before we part

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After about two hours consultation among themselves the Chief, Sagu-yu-what-hah, which interpreted is Keeper-awake but called by the whites people — Red Jacket rose & Spoke as follows

Friend & Brother — It was the will of the Great Spirit that we should meet together this day. He orders all things and has given us a fine day for our Council — He has taken his garment from before the Sun and caused it to Shine with brightness ~~upon~~ upon us. Our eyes are opened that we see clearly our ears are unstopped, that we have been able to hear distinctly the words you have spoken. For all these favours we thank the Great Spirit and Him only —

Brother — This Council fire was kindled by you. It was at your request that we came together at this time — We have listened with attention to what you have said — You requested us to Speak our minds freely — This gives us great joy, for we now consider that we stand upright before you and can speak what we think — All have heard your voice, and all speak to you as one man — Our minds are agreed

Brother — You say you want an answer to your talk before you leave this place — It is right you Should have one as you are a great distance from home and we do not wish to detain you — But we will look back a little and tell you what our fathers have told us & what we have heard from the white people

Brother, Listen to what we Say —

There was a [illegible] when our forefathers owned this great Island, Their Seats extended [illegible] the rising to the setting Sun. The great Spirit had made it for the use of Indians — He had created the Buffalo, the deer & other animals for food. He had made the Bear & the Beaver. Their Skins served us for Clothing. He had Scattered them over the Country & taught us how to take them — He had caused the earth to produce corn for bread All this he had done for his red Children because he loved them If we had some disputes about our hunting ground they were generally Settled without the Shedding of much blood — But an evil day came upon us — Your forefathers crossed the great water & landed on this Island. Their numbers were Small. They found friends and not enemies. They told us they had fled from their own Country for fear of wicked men & had come here to enjoy their religion — They asked for a Small Seat. We took pity on them, granted their request & they Sat down amongst us. We gave them Corn & meat, they gave us poison (alluding it is supposed to ardent spirits) in return — The white people had now found our Country — Tidings were Carried back & more came amongst us. Yet we did not fear them — We took them to be friends. They called us brothers. We believed them and gave them a larger Seat. At length their numbers [illegible] greatly [illegible] wanted more land; [illegible] our Country —

opened and our minds became uneasy. Wars took place. Indians were hired to fight against Indians and many of our people were destroyed. They also brought strong liquor amongst us. It was strong & powerful, & has slain thousands.

Brother, Our seats were once large & yours were small. You have now become a great people & we have scarcely a place to spread our Blankets. You have got our Country, but are not satisfied. you want to force your religion upon us —

Brother. Continue to listen. You say you are sent to instruct us how to worship the Great Spirit agreeably to his mind & if we do not take hold of the religion which you offer us we shall be unhappy hereafter — You say you are right & we are lost. How do you know this to be true? We understand that your religion is wrote in a book. If it was intended for us as well as for you, why has not the Great Spirit given it to us, and not only to us, but why did he not give to our forefathers the knowledge of that book with the means of understanding it rightly. We only know what you tell us about it. How shall we know when to believe being so often deceived by the white people?

Brother — You say there is but one way to worship & serve the Great Spirit. If there is but one religion, why do you white people differ so much about it? Why not all agreed, as you can all read the book?

Brother. We do not understand these things

We are told that your religion was given to your forefathers & has been handed down from father to Son. We also have a religion which was given to our forefathers & has been handed down to us their Children. We worship in that way. It teaches us to be thankful for all the favors we receive to love each other & be united. We never quarrel about religion.

Brother. The great Spirit has made us all, but has made a great difference between his white & red Children. He has given us different Complexions & different Customs. To you He has given the arts. To these he has not opened our eyes. We know these things to be true. Since he has made so great a difference between us in other things, why may we not conclude that he has given us a different religion according to our understanding? The Great Spirit does right. He knows what is best for his Children, we are satisfied

Brother. We do not wish to destroy your religion or take it from you. We only want to enjoy our own.

Brother — We have been told that you have been preaching to the white people in this place. These people are our neighbours. We are acquainted with them. We will wait a little while and see what effect your preaching has upon them. If we find it does make them good & makes them honest & less disposed to cheat Indians, we will then consider again of what you have said.

Brother; You have now heard our answer to your talk and this is all we have to say at present, as we are going to part, we will come and take you by the hand and hope the ~~Great~~ Great Spirit will protect you on your journey and return you safe to your friends

As the Indians began to approach the missionary, he rose hastily from his seat & replied, that he could not take them by the hand, that there was no fellowship between the religion of God & the works of the Devil. [illegible] practicable

This being interpreted to the Indians, they smiled & retired [illegible] by a gentleman

Manner = [illegible] the [illegible] of the foregoing speeches [illegible] on being taken down [illegible] at the [illegible]

present who [illegible] returned by [illegible] the Interp[illegible]

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Indiana Speeches
1811 August 10

Entered

Indian Speeches

white people have trusted us [with] clothing. They will distress us . . . .
[Chief Warrior speaks:]
Brothers,

We met the other day: Parrish attended. You thought proper to tell us of this misfortune. When you laid this business before the chiefs of this place they sent to the different villages to call us to consult. We considered it a hard case.

I speak to the President: We shall be in distress. You always advised us to live in peace with the whites. We have followed the same, but this makes great disturbance . . . .

We once had a great deal of land, but the whites crowded on us, and Big Tree [Thomas Morris] persuaded us to sell the most of our country. Colonel Wadsworth was sent by the President. We thought his words would be [fulfilled]. [He] advised us to put [the receipts from the land sale] in a bank. We should draw $6000 per year — as long as water ran or trees grew till the last Seneca was left . . . . "It shall stand forever . . . . I have made it strong, and the President will take care of your money and see that you have $6000 per year."

We hold the United States by the hand, but this lies heavy. We fear it will break our hands apart. We hope this President [Madison] will confirm what the other President did, and take off this burden. We are all sorry we planted our seed in the hands of the whites . . . .

Perhaps the cause is on account of the battle at the westward. You may think we have some hand in the bad business at the westward and have stopped our money. Let us know [the news] from the westward [and] bring all the Six Nations back who have settled there.

We have had peace twenty-five years. Our intention is still for peace. Some will break loose, but we will hold them back if we can. Let the President speak to those bad Indians. If they don't listen, then he may do as he pleases. We had an invitation last summer to move to the westward, but we refuse. The Shawnee Prophet does the mischief.

17. Farmer's Brother's [Chief Warrior?] oration forwarded to the Secretary of War. (December, 1811). (War Department Records, National Archives)

Granger's Report of the Seneca Council of December 19, 1811 to Secretary of War William Eustis. He attributes the Principal Address to Farmer's Brother though the Notes from which he drafted it credit it to Chief Warrior.

[Buffalo, about December 19, 1811]

To the Honorable William Eustis, Secretary of War

The Sachems and Chief Warriors of the Seneca Nation of Indians, understanding you are the person appointed by the Great Council of your Nation to manage and conduct the affairs of the several Nations of Indians with whom you are at peace and on terms of friendship, come at this time as children to a Father to lay before you the trouble which we have on our minds.

Brother, We do not think it best to multiply words; we will therefore tell you what our complaint is. Brother, listen to what we say:

Some years since we held a treaty at Big Tree, near the Genesee River. This treaty was called by our Great Father, The President of the United States. He sent an agent, Colonel Wadsworth, to attend this treaty for the purpose of advising us in the business, and seeing that we had justice done. At this treaty we sold to Robert Morris the greatest part of our Country. The sum which he gave us was one hundred thousand dollars.

Brother, The Commissioner, who was appointed on your part, advised us to place this money on the hands of our Great Father, The President of the United States. He told us our Father loved his red children, and would take care of our money, and plant it in a field, where it would bear seed forever, as long as trees grew or water run.

Our money has theretofore been of great service to us. It has helped to support our old people, and our women and children. But we are told the field where the money was planted is become barren.

Brother, We do not understand your ways of doing business. This thing is heavy on our minds. We mean to hold our White Brethren of the United States by the hand, but this weight is heavy. We hope you will remove it.

Brother, We have heard of the bad conduct of our Brothers toward the setting sun. We are sorry for what they have done. But you must not blame us. We have had no hand in this business. They have bad people amongst them. It is your enemies that have done this.

We have persuaded our agent to take this talk to your great council fire. He knows our situation and will speak our minds.

[nineteen signers]

The foregoing speech was delivered in council by Farmer's Brother at Buffalo Creek December 19, 1811, and subscribed to in my presence by the Chiefs whose names are annexed.

Erastus Granger

18. Onondaga Indians offer services in behalf of peace. [1811]

Secretary's Minutes of a Speech of Coffee House, an Onondaga Chief, at a council in 1811, which was made in response to an address by Granger. He agrees to work for peace.

1. Reiterating my speech.
2. The principal chiefs are present, and have heard your words, and are pleased with what you have said.
3. You have always advised peace. We think peace preferable to war. We hope peace will continue.

Council held at Buffalo Decr. 19th 1811
opened by a Speech from the agent

Speech by Farmers Brother. —

Brother, we will proceed to the Business we are sorry we can not find papers relative to this Business — we can not find the the large Belt — we have searched &c — we are sorry we cant find it, we should have laid it on the table & explained &c —

After Pickerings treaty Genl Washing sent for us to his seat we took him by the hand he appointed Coll Pickering to speak &c —

he said thirteen States had joined — the treaty we have made we will lay on a Rock which you knows is strong &c —

this belt is the Chain — the Silver Meddal will not rust we will put it on the rock &c —

Something may happen to part our hands — we will then pay attention to it

John

Refference to the war with the western Indians

use your influence with the western Inds. to make peace as yo
have & they will be happy &c

that he would appoint an agent to attend to our business and kee
bright the Chain of friendship — after Coll Pickering came on &c.

our fore Fathers owned this Island. whe
they first saw the Skin of white people, they were Small we were happy —

we ~~are~~ were willing you should enjoy your property & we prevented our people as far as we had authority from injuring you &c

John Perry

we hope the President will take pity on us our field it appears is this year barren — how shall we Clothe our Selves — Must we go naked — the white people have trusted us Clothing they will distre
us — &c —

Chief Warrior

we met the other day a Parrish attended, you thot proper to let us know of this Misfortune when you laid this business before the Chiefs of this place they sent to the different villages to call us to consult - we considered it a bad case. ———

I speak to the President - we shall be in distress &c ———

your have always advised us to to live in peace with the whites - we have followed the same. but this makes great disturbance &c

We once had a great deal of land but the whites crowded on us and big tree persuaded us to sell the Most of our Country - Coll Wadsworth was sent by the President - we thought his words would be filled up. &c

C Wadsworth sat in Council & advised us to put in a Bank - we should draw \$6000. Pr year - as long water run or trees Grow till the last Seneca was left. ———

your Fathers sold land, but what can you show for it - you have done right for your poor & Children it shall stand forever &c ———

I have made it strong and the President will take care of your Money & see that you have \$6000. pr year &c ———

we hold the U. States by the hand: but this lies heavy & we fear it will break our hands apart, we hope this P. will conform what the other P. did & take off this burthen. —

we are all sorry — we planted our seed in the hands of the whites but where it [illegible] be — If we had have known before we should not have got trusted &c —

perhaps the cause is on account of the Battle at the westward &c —

you make think we have some hand in the bad business at the westward & have stoped our Money &c —

Let us know from the westward & will bring all the six Nations back who have settled there

we have had peace 25 years. our intention is still for peace — some will break loose, but we Will hold them back if we can — let the P. speak to those bad Indians — if they dont listen — then he may do as he pleases. — we had an invitation last summer to move to the westward but we refuse — the Shawonee Prophet does the Mischief. —

Decr 18 1811

[12-17-1811?]

Speech of Coffee house Onondaga

first reiterating my Speech

2d the principal Chiefs all present & and have heard your words and are pleased with what you have said

3d you have always adhered to peace we think peace preferable to war — we hope peace will Continue &c

4 you have informed that the U States are prepared for war and have ammunition in Store are able to protect them selves & friends — thanks me for all my words this day will endeavour to following my advice in all things —

5 they think they can be of Service in assisting western Indians & prevent war if should come that way

6 they are determined to take hold of the words you have spoken & wish me so to inform the President — that they will do all the good they can at the Westward —

Minutes of Council

7th they are well pleased with all I have said Excepting one thing - that you said you would meet them in private if they wished - they want no private Conferences - they think this business ought to be public

8th you wished to know what the message was from Grand River - they have come to informe us that they are ready to start with us to the Westward but we are not ready yet we leave it to the Prophet to fix the time of starting - we intend to go on this side the water. -

9th we are determined to wait untill the Oneidas come on - we understand you have recd a Message that they are comming

Brother, We have often made our complaints to the agents whom you have appointed. They have told us that they had not the means to make satisfaction. We want to know whether the fault is in them. If it is not, we wish you now to instruct them that whenever we make satisfactory proof of losses sustained by the bad conduct of White people, they should immediately satisfy our minds by a reasonable compensation, thereby forever maintaining that peace and friendship so necessary to both Nations.

Brother, We still ask your attention to what we further say. We often meet with our Agents to do business, but we have no proper place to hold council. Some times they are held in a blacksmith shop, at other times in a kitchen or barroom. You must be sensible how inconvenient it is to do business in such places. As we are poor, we hope you will consider our case, and feel willing to build us a suitable house for doing business.

Brother, At the time we were making bright the chain of friendship at Canandaigua the Commissioner on your part told us that the time might come when your enemies would endeavour to disturb and do away the friendship we had then formed with you. That time Brother has already arrived. Since you have had some disputes with the British Government, their agents in Canada have not only endeavoured to make the Indians at the westward your enemies, but they have sent a war-belt among our warriors to poison our minds and make us break our faith with you. This belt we exhibited to your agents in Council, and then sent it to the place from whence it came, never more to be seen amongst us.

At the same time we had information that the British had circulated war belts among the western Indians within your territory. We rested not, but called a general Council of the Six Nations, and resolved to let our voice be heard among our western brethren, and destroy the efforts of the poison scattered among [them].

We have twice sent large deputations to their council fire for the purpose of making their minds strong in their friendship with your Nation, and in the event of a war between the white people to sit still on their seats, and take no part on either side. So far as our voice has been heard, they have agreed to harken to our counsel, and remain at peace with your Nation.

In effecting this great object we have expended six hundred and twenty dollars of our own money. This is known to your Agent.

Brother, If war should take place we hope you will inform us of it through your Agents, and we will use our influence with all the Indians with whom we are acquainted, that they shall conduct according to your wishes.

(A copy of Red Jacket's letter in the archives of the War Department varies somewhat from the copy in the Granger Papers. The last line of the last paragraph is different and an additional sentence is added. The War Department copy reads:)

Brother, If war should take place we hope you will inform us of it through your Agents, and we will use our influence with all the Indians with whom we are acquainted, that they will set still up their seats and cultivate friendship with your people.

Brother, We have now made known to you the business we came upon; if it is agreeable to your customs, we should be glad to have it laid before our Father, the President, and we will wait till he thinks proper to give us an answer. Washington City, February 13, 1810.

(Possibly the addition to the letter was written just prior to its presentation to Secretary Eustis.)

Red Jacket (X)

Witnesses:
Pollard (X)
Captain John Kill Buck (X)
Edward French (X)

J. Parrish, Interpreter

16. Farmer's Brother and Chief Warrior expound upon grievances against the United States. December 19, 1811.

At a Council at Buffalo Creek on December 19, 1811, Farmer's Brother and Chief Warrior respond to the closing of the Bank of the United States, the resulting delay in the payment of their dividend, and other uncertainties.

[Farmer's Brother speaks:]

December 19, 1811

Brothers,

We are sorry we cannot find papers relative to this business. We cannot find the large belt . . . . We should have laid it on the table and explained.

After Pickering's treaty [1791] General Washington sent for us [to come] to his seat. We took him by the hand. He appointed Colonel Pickering to speak. [He said] "The treaty we have made we will lay on a rock which you know is strong. . . . This belt is the chain. The silver metal will not rust. We will put it on the rock . . . . Something may happen to part our hands. We will then pay attention to it.

(Referring to the war with the western Indians) Use your influence with the western Indians to make peace, as you have; and they will be happy . . . . [I will] appoint an agent to attend to our business and keep bright the chain of friendship."

Our four [*sic*] fathers owned this island. When they first saw the skin of white people, they were small [few]. We were happy. We were willing you should enjoy your property, and we prevented our people, as far as we had authority, from injuring you. . . .

We hope the President will take pity on us. Our field, it appears, is this year barren. How shall we clothe ourselves? Must we go naked? The

white people have trusted us [with] clothing. They will distress us . . . .
[Chief Warrior speaks:]
Brothers,

We met the other day: Parrish attended. You thought proper to tell us of this misfortune. When you laid this business before the chiefs of this place they sent to the different villages to call us to consult. We considered it a hard case.

I speak to the President: We shall be in distress. You always advised us to live in peace with the whites. We have followed the same, but this makes great disturbance . . . .

We once had a great deal of land, but the whites crowded on us, and Big Tree [Thomas Morris] persuaded us to sell the most of our country. Colonel Wadsworth was sent by the President. We thought his words would be [fulfilled]. [He] advised us to put [the receipts from the land sale] in a bank. We should draw $6000 per year — as long as water ran or trees grew till the last Seneca was left . . . . "It shall stand forever . . . . I have made it strong, and the President will take care of your money and see that you have $6000 per year."

We hold the United States by the hand, but this lies heavy. We fear it will break our hands apart. We hope this President [Madison] will confirm what the other President did, and take off this burden. We are all sorry we planted our seed in the hands of the whites . . . .

Perhaps the cause is on account of the battle at the westward. You may think we have some hand in the bad business at the westward and have stopped our money. Let us know [the news] from the westward [and] bring all the Six Nations back who have settled there.

We have had peace twenty-five years. Our intention is still for peace. Some will break loose, but we will hold them back if we can. Let the President speak to those bad Indians. If they don't listen, then he may do as he pleases. We had an invitation last summer to move to the westward, but we refuse. The Shawnee Prophet does the mischief.

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Brother, The Commissioner, who was appointed on your part, advised us to place this money on the hands of our Great Father, The President of the United States. He told us our Father loved his red children, and would take care of our money, and plant it in a field, where it would bear seed forever, as long as trees grew or water run.

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Brother, We do not understand your ways of doing business. This thing is heavy on our minds. We mean to hold our White Brethren of the United States by the hand, but this weight is heavy. We hope you will remove it.

Brother, We have heard of the bad conduct of our Brothers toward the setting sun. We are sorry for what they have done. But you must not blame us. We have had no hand in this business. They have bad people amongst them. It is your enemies that have done this.

We have persuaded our agent to take this talk to your great council fire. He knows our situation and will speak our minds.

[nineteen signers]

The foregoing speech was delivered in council by Farmer's Brother at Buffalo Creek December 19, 1811, and subscribed to in my presence by the Chiefs whose names are annexed.

Erastus Granger

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1. Reiterating my speech.
2. The principal chiefs are present, and have heard your words, and are pleased with what you have said.
3. You have always advised peace. We think peace preferable to war. We hope peace will continue.

Speech by Strong. —

Six days council G River — [Grand River]

we wished to accomplish the object

Great Britain has no feelings for yo
they call you Children & you have
ever fought for them & lost your
Country

your father the King wants you
to fight but we no better &c —

we are determined to take no mo
Notice of the King; he has a smoo
Mouth but will deceive you &

God knows Great B. has ever
cheated us; we will now try the
U S. —

~~we~~ are one people and you ough
to unite with us for we are grea
than you & you ought to
consider for your old people ~~&~~
women & Children.

Deld the speech of our agent
Grand River Indians reply
you have been with us —
with G B and the Indians. —

Strong deld the belt & they would
not receive it; there ended their
friendship. —

we left some of our people in the
States – they were sent to Albany
we will not trust them again
Smooth tongues as well as British

if you listen to U. S. you will be
destroyed and made slaves like Negroes.

The President wants you to lie still
& hold down your heads – but I am
a Mohawk I will paint my face
& be a man & fight yankey as
long as I live. —

You think the U S will pay
your annuities & let you keep
your land but they will drive
you – we answered our agent
tells us, we shall not be injured
we believe him. —

we will try luck with you &
see who comes out best; we will
stick by U. S. & you may by B.
fires

Now what Clause told them. —
he told All the Indians to take
hold of hands & hold fast and
Stand by the K–g — U S talks
loud – Brags – has a great Mouth
we must try all means. —

you & your father the K–g have
been always friends – it will displease
the Great Spirit now to break
the union —

I want you to look out at the ferries & crossing places for the man with big Eyes and see if he is coming you will be safe — you must help us. —

Coll. Clause asked if they agreed the Mohawks said yes — Coll said the business is finished. —

the Onandagas enquired of Clause what would be their situation in case the U.S. Conquered. —

the Mawhawks answered that is not a subject of enquiry, we must conquer or die. —

Strongs Speech
not correct probably
1812

I assure you that my sensibility has been deeply excited by the cupidity and avarice of Representatives and public officers, which I have for two years past witnessed to have been gratified in several instances at the expence of violating official obligations of countenancing & partaking in speculation, bribery & gross immorality; and that the prospect which the recollection of these things brings across my mind has given me many a pang.

Please present my affectionate regards to Mrs. Sailly, your daughters and Captn. Frederick, & receive an assurance of my great respect and esteem for yourself.

It had almost escaped me to mention, that by concurrent resolutions of last year, the Governor is authorised to purchase of the St. Regis Indians, their lands lying within this State. But the danger of exciting unjust suspicions of tampering with them under apprehension of a rupture with England, has restrained me from attempting to perform that duty whilst our relations with Great Britain remain in a suspicious, unsettled posture. I shall, however, in the Spring make arrangements for a treaty and will, therefore, thank you to inform me through Captn. Humphrey or otherwise, what time of the year will be most adviseable to negotiate with the St. Regis tribe—who are the proper agents to employ for the purpose of preparing their minds for a sale—what chiefs and warriors must be secured to our interest to accomplish the purchase & what will the probable expence of a treaty including secret service money & exclusive of the confederation and annuity for the land. Perhaps Judge Bailey can impart some useful information on that head.

The Honbl. Peter Sailly.

THE GOVERNOR'S INSTRUCTION TO CAPTAIN HUMPHREY CONCERNING MR. FRISBEE'S RESPONSIBILITY FOR PUBLIC PROPERTY OF THE STATE.

Albany, 14 Jan'y, 1812.

Sir: The business upon which I have, heretofore, spoken to you and for the transaction of which you are requested to proceed to Elizabeth Town, Essex County & to Plattsburgh in Clinton County is contained in the following questions & remarks. I will thank you to ascertain & report upon all the points subjoined.

1. How much land does Mr. Frisbee own in the village or did own on the —— day of ——— when he conveyed the Arsenal lot to the State.

Remark—The Comptroller is unable to lay his hand at this moment upon the deed of Frisbee for the Arsenal lot which excites some slight fear in my mind that it may have been mislaid. You will, therefore, particularly note down Mr. Frisbee's admissions of having executed and delivered a deed for the Arsenal lot to me, of the date which he supposes it bore—& other particulars relative to it. Ascertain also whether it was acknowledged or recorded in his office of Clerk of that County and whether his wife signed & acknowledged the conveyance or not. If she did not it would be well to take a release of Dower from her; which she must acknowledge and in which her husband may as a party reciting the supposed date, boundaries & import of the former deed. Such a release with such recitals might operate as a deed of confirmation if the original conveyance should not be found.

2. What is the value of the residue of his land & buildings not included in the Arsenal Lot.

3. What mortgages or judgments recorded in the Clerk's office of the County of Essex are still unsatisfied—Who owns them and where do the owners reside.

Remark—Mr. Frisbee informed me that the only incumbrance existing against the land was an ancient mortgage which was owned by one Thorne in Dutchess County, and that he had paid a certain sum say 25 dollars to Thorne in consideration of which Thorne was to send a release for the State Lot. I have recently understood that Thorne does not own the mortgage & that, therefore, Mr. Frisbee's statement to me must have been fallacious—I wish the proprietor of this mortgage to be clearly ascertained if possible.

4. What are the dimensions, workmanship, state of completion, & security of the building erected under the auspices of Mr. Frisbee. Of what materials are the roof, sides, foundation, pillars &c; is it ceiled on the inside or calculated to be, and if so, are the boards seasoned, planed &c.

5. What is the quantity of materials of each description used in the building, what is the current price of each & of the labour & Board of Mechanics & others necessarily employed at it.

6. Call upon Mr. Frisbee for an exhibition of his acct & vouchers relative to the building and require him either to settle the acct on the spot or come forward to Albany and do it without delay.

7. What is the quantity, state of preservation and security of the State property lodged in Mr. Frisbee's care. Examine & count all the Muskets, Cartridge boxes, Cartridges, Cannon shot & other articles & note their deficiencies.

8. If there be articles missing or ruined by any gross neglect on the part of Mr. Frisbee, you are hereby fully authorised and

empowered at your discretion, to resume the possession of the public property remaining and deliver it into the care of Major Skinner, or of such other person as may be advised by Judge Jenks, Judge Kellogg, Sheriff Kirby, Mr. Delance & others to be most suitable and take a receipt therefore, with a bond in the penalty of 6,000 Dollars condition as follows:

Whereas the property of the people of this State consisting of the following articles, viz. (here insert an accurate inventory of the property) have been delivered to
for safe keeping as superintended out of Military Stores at Elizabeth Town, Essex County for which he is to be compensated according to law, now the condition of this obligation is such that if the said shall well and faithfully perform the trust reposed in him & deliver up the said property whenever required by the Commander in Chief, Commissary of Military Stores or other proper officer for the time being in as good condition and state as the said articles now are reasonable & unavoidable deterioration arising from the storage or nonusage of such articles & inevitable necessity excepted, then this obligation to be void otherwise to remain in full force and effect.

9. After you have fully ascertained and adjusted the preceding matters you will proceed to Plattsburgh in Clinton County. Mr. Sailly, Genl. Mooers, Judge Platt, Judge Delord, Judge Smith, Col. Durand, Mr. Nicholls, Captn. Greene, Lieutenant Smith & others, will give you all the information about the militia property there necessary, and about every other object of preparation or defence both on the lake and on the land which will become adviseable or indispensible in the event of a rupture with Great Britain in the Spring or Summer.

All of which information you will please distinctly to note down and report to me.

I have written to Mr. Sailly to inform me now or at any other time, whether there is any probability of negotiating a purchase of the Lands of the St. Regis Indians which I am authorised by law to make. If yea, at what time ought it to be attempted, through what agents ought they to be prepared for a treaty, & what extra payments or secret service money will be requisite to influence the principal chiefs & warriors.

After these duties are thoroughly performed you can return in such route and with such expedition as your own comfort and business may require.

Chauncey Humphrey, Esqr.

GOVERNOR TOMPKINS NOTIFIES WILLIAM RAY THAT A SPECIAL AGENT IS INVESTIGATING THE MATTER OF PUBLIC PROPERTY AT ELIZABETHTOWN.

Albany, January 14, 1812.

D'r Sir: In consequence of the representations of Judge Jenks and of the suggestions of yourself & others, I have sent an agent to enquire into every matter touching the public property & building at Elizabeth Town, by whose report I shall govern myself as to the future disposition of the Arsenal & its contents. Chauncey Humphrey, Esqr, proceeds to Essex for that purpose and is the bearer of this letter.

A communication from Judge Pond and your several letters have been duly received. It must be obvious to you that the office you mention must be disposed of in consonance with the opinion of our friends within the County. It would not be delicate or correct in me to countenance the removal of the present incumbent, until I am acquainted with the facts which dictate it, or after the removal is determined, or to consult & gratify my private wishes at the expence of controuling or affronting the sentiments of the Republicans of Essex by making county appointments hostile to their wishes, or to what they might probibly deem best calculated to promote the public good. You must, therefore, be convinced that the success of your intended application must depend materially upon the countenance and support it may receive from the Republicans of Essex who are most immediately interested in it.

It gives me pleasure to find several respectable persons have already espoused your interest and that I have heard except from yourself of no rival although I cannot interfere to any great extent in the appointment yet I can assure you that no one will feel a more lively satisfaction than myself at finding your claims patronized from the proper quarter & at witnessing your advancement and prosperity.

William Ray, Esqr.

JUDGE JENKS ALSO NOTIFIED BY THE GOVERNOR.

Albany, January 14, 1812.

D'r Sir: In consequence of your friendly intimation concerning the State of the Public property in Essex County, I have engaged the bearer, Chauncey Humphrey, Esqr., to visit your place and make enquiries and report to me upon all the points which are connected with or concern the property of the State deposition at Elizabeth Town. I have taken the liberty to refer and introduce him to you in hopes that will yield him your

AGGRESSIONS UPON INDIANS.

GOVERNOR TOMPKINS GIVES DETAILED INSTANCES TO THE CHAIRMAN OF THE ASSEMBLY COMMITTEE ON INDIAN AFFAIRS.

Albany, February 12, 1812.

Sir: I consider it to be my duty to make you acquainted with the proceedings which have taken place under the authority given last year, relative to the purchase of Lands from the Indians.

The reversionary claim of the Oneida Nation of Indians to the Brothertown & Stockbridge tracts of Land, was extinguished at a Treaty held at Oneida Castle, in July last. A Release to the people of this State was obtained for the consideration of 1200 Dollars, which has been paid. No annuity has been allowed &, therefore, the aforesaid sum with the expences of the treaty is the whole price which that important claim will cost the State. The above treaty was held in pursuance of the fifth Section of our Act. passed 29th March 1811. entitled "An act for the benefit of the Onondaga tribe of Indians, & for other purposes." The authority to treat with the Seneca Nation of Indians, for the purchase of the Islands in the Niagara River, was predicated upon a previous suggestion from some of the Chiefs, of willingness to dispose of those Islands. In May I rec'd. a notification, that they had changed their minds & were disinclined to negotiate upon that subject during the last year. In the course of a journey to the westward, however, I had an interview with a deputation of chiefs and warriors of that Nation which produced no change of the determination of which I had been notified in May. I took that opportunity of explaining to them the nature and slenderness of their title by shewing them that by Mr. Pickering's Treaty held at Canandaigua in November 1794, the lands which they reserved were specifically described by metes and bounds, which metes and bounds excluded the aforesaid Islands, and that as by that treaty they expressly released every pretention and claim to any lands without the boundaries of their Reservation, the said Islands did now in strictness belong to the State of New York. The supposed right of Sir John Johnson to those Islands was noticed, and the consequent title of the State to them without a purchase from the Indians explained. If Sir William Johnson ever had a valid title for those Islands from the Indians, it descended upon his death to Sir John Johnson, upon whose attainder it vested in the people of this State. It was suggested to the Senecas, that the State would nevertheless manifest its friendship and liberality towards them by purchasing and paying for that which by rigid Rules might be recovered without consideration. It was barely urged by me that the preceding circumstances ought to have great weight upon their minds in deciding upon the price of the land contained in those Islands.

I have no doubt the precarious State of our relations with Canada alone, induced the Senecas to defer any negotiation relative to the sale of the Islands in the Niagara River to some period at which a treaty might be held by them on that subject without exciting the jealously and suspicion of the Canadian Government. If the power to make the purchase be not revoked, I feel well assured that it may be effected in the course of the ensuing year. The chiefs with whom I conversed, manifested great solicitude to maintain amity and perfect friendship with the Inhabitants of this State. They remonstrated against the intrusions upon their territory by White people, but expressed much satisfaction at an assurance by me that I would recommend to the Legislature to punish such intruders in some prompt and summary manner.

I have been induced by considerations of prudence, to forbear to open a treaty with the St. Regis Indians pursuant to the authority granted last Session, in consequence of the delicate situation of affairs between the United States and Great Britain. The most open and candid negotiation with an Indian Tribe divided in their attachments & affections between Great Britain and the United States, resident upon the Boundary line between us and Canada, could not have failed during the last year to excite Jealousy and alarm amongst our Canadian neighbours, or to be construed into an attempt indirectly to tamper with the Indians upon the eve of an apprehended Rupture. I trust my determination to defer for that reason, to a more convenient session, the execution of the power vested in me by the concurrent Resolution of 23d March last, will be judged to have been discreet and worthy of your approbation.

With respect to intrusions upon lands of the Oneida Indians, I have only to say, that cases come under my own observation during the Treaty at the Castle, which excited my sympathy for the persecuted individuals of that nation, who had been violently expelled from their huts, gardens & plantations by white people. I made enquiry into one of the complaints, the intruder being present at the Treaty, confessed the fact, and being alarmed by the indignation which I expressed at his conduct, and by an assurance that on my Return from the Westward, I should interfere to his sorrow, he abandoned his usurpation and surrendered possession to the injured Indians before my Return.

With Respect to Trespasses upon the public lands owned by the State, the complaints from Oswego, Niagara and other places, of the waste and destruction of Timber &c by intruders, have been numerous & various. The law confirming a purchase from the Oneidas expressly declared that there should be no right of preemption to those lands with a view to discourage trespassers upon that tract. Notwithstanding which, One Palmer amongst a variety of Trespasses, went and took possession of a Lot on the Turnpike Road adjoining the Oneida Creek, at the head of Navigation, where is an eligible site for an important village. An ejectment was brought when Mr. Van Vechten was Attorney General, but has not yet been tried. He has built a dwelling House, Shed and other conveniences for a Tavern, and pays no regard to the orders or measures of the Public Officers.

The timber on Grand Isle, in Niagara River, belonging to the Senecas is some of the best in the vicinity of the Lakes. My information from the Senecas and from others, together with my own observation, in passing the Island by land and by water last summer, enables me to say that the destruction of timber by the White Inhabitants both of the American and Canada sides has been great.

Complaints have also been repeatedly made to me by the St. Regis Indians of trespasses of white people upon their lands.

It will not, perhaps, be expected by the Committee that I should state any opinion as to the remedy for intrusions upon State lands or Indian Territory, other than that suggested in my public communication to the Legislature. In the year 1788, An Act was passed giving authority summarily to expel Intruders from the possession of public lands, and declair such intrusions to be an indictable offence, which act was executed with salutary effect. Perhaps the Attorney of the District would be the most proper person to take notice of the Complaint of intrusion in the first Instance, and to draw and present the necessary process. The first Judge of the County might be the Judicial Officer to award the process, and the Sheriff the proper officer to execute it.

A warrant for apprehending the offender to give bail for his appearance at the ensuing Court, and a warrant for removing his family and goods would perhaps be the only needful process.

Thos. P. Grosvenor, Esqr., Chairman of the Committee on Indian affairs.

THE GOVERNOR ACKNOWLEDGES MR. CURTENIUS' POLITENESS IN FORWARDING AN OFFICIAL CENSUS RETURN.

Albany, February 12, 1812.

Dear Sir: I feel much obliged by your politeness in procuring & sending to me an official Return of the Census. I send you a check for the amount of the Clerk's bill, which bill I will thank you to have receipted and enclosed to me by mail. As the expenditure was for the State it will be necessary for me to have a voucher for it.

I have no right to give you this additional trouble, but I trust to your usual kindness for a compliance and will add that whenever an opportunity presents of returning the favour it will give me pleasure to embrace it.

Peter Curtenius, Esqr.

THE GOVERNOR TO GENERAL MORTON ON FINANCIAL AFFAIRS, WITH A CHECQUE FOR MR. FLEWWELLING.

Albany, February 12, 1812.

D'r Sir: Yours of 29th January, arrived at a season of great tumult & business in my office, which must be received as my apology for delay in answering it. I have drawn on Mr. Flewwelling in favour of the Commissioners for $1250, with which you will proceed to pay Mr. Smith & others & then send me your account, vouchers and Annual Report. I see no just grounds arising out of the Communication which were made to me in January, to fix any other Rule for the compensation of Mr. Smith, than that which was adopted last year, and as it falls upon me to determine that point I request you to settle his account accordingly.

Genl. Jacob Morton.

P. S. Why lingers your return for promotion.

Albany, February 12, 1812.

D'r Sir: I enclose a check on the State Bank in your favour for $1250, which I will thank you to carry to the credit of the Commissioners of Fortifications.

Samuel Flewwelling.

GOVERNOR TOMPKINS RECOMMENDS MR. HEARD AS CONSUL GENERAL TO LONDON.

Albany, February 17, 1812.

D'r Sir: I am informed that there is a vacancy for a Consul in London occasioned by the Death of Mr. Lyman. Mr. Nichos. T. Heard,* late of New York has resided in London for some years past and contemplates making it his future residence, should he be honored with the above mentioned office.

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*Mr. Heard failed of appointment.

Indians

Albany April 30. 1812

By the tenth Article of the Convention entered into between the States of Massachusetts and ~~New York~~ ~~in~~ on the 16th of Decemr 1786 it is provided that no purchase from the ~~Natives~~ Indians by the Grantee or Grantees, of the preemptive right ~~of~~ to the lands & Territory ~~thereby~~ ceded by New York ~~to Massachusetts~~, shall be valid unless the same shall be made in the presence of and approved by a Superintendant ~~named~~ to be appointed for that purpose by the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

I am not acquainted with the object of the abovementioned provision; but as the Owners of the preemptive right of the ~~Indian lands of the~~ Holland purchase, being the lands & Territory mentioned in the said Convention, are desirous of holding a treaty with the Native Indians for the purchase of ~~the lands~~ their ~~lands in the~~ right ~~to~~ ~~in~~ in a part of said lands, they have desired me to request you to cause a Superintendant to be appointed for that purpose by the Commonwealth of Massachusetts ~~for the~~ pursuant to the aforesaid Article, of the Convention; and I beg leave to recommend ~~for that purpose~~ Judge Lemuel Chipman of Ontario County as a suitable person to be appointed ~~for that business~~. Mr. Chipman was formerly a Senator in this State, is a man of probity, intelligence and respectability ~~wholly~~ not ~~un~~interested in the premises ~~preemptive right~~ and I believe wholly unacquainted with the parties interested. Should ~~you~~ ~~Mr. Chipman~~ he be thought worthy of the appointment and be selected accordingly ~~for the Superintendent~~, the appointment may be enclosed to me & I will cause it to be immediately forwarded to him.

I am, with great respect
Your Excellency's Obt. S.
Daniel D. Tompkins

His Excellency
Eldridge Gerry. Copd Page 372

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to
Gov. Gerry
30 April 1812

Burk

You will, therefore, repair to Genl. Widrig's without delay and receive his instructions. My instructions to Genl. Widrig of which you will take a copy, contain all that is requisite to be communicated to you at present, except my authorizing you, if the Contractor shall not have made provision to supply the troops with rations at their respective places of Rendezvous & from thence to the place of encampment, you are authorized to do it at the contract price (14 cents per ration). I will further remark, that the Arms &c which may be taken from the respective Arsenals must be returned there before your Regiment shall be disbanded, and that you will stand responsible for any wilful or culpable neglect by which any part of them shall be destroyed or taken away.

Lt. Col. Chr. C. Bellinger.

AUGUSTUS PORTER, OF NIAGARA COUNTY, RECOMMENDED BY THE GOVERNOR TO THE PRESIDENT FOR INDIAN AGENT.

Albany, May 2, 1812.

Sir: The proprietors of the preemptive right to the reserved lands of the Seneca Nation of Indians in the westerly part of this State are about to hold a Treaty with the natives for the extinguishment of their claim to those lands. By the convention of 1786 between the States of Massachusetts and New York, it is provided amongst other things that all treaties to be held by the Grantees of the preemptive right with the native Indians, shall be held in the presence and with the approbation of an Agent appointed by the Government of the United States; and I am desired to request the appointment of such agent to attend the contemplated Treaty.

Augustus Porter, first Judge of Niagara County, is a man of intelligence and great respectability in whose integrity & patriotism the utmost confidence may be placed. I, therefore, take the liberty of recommending him as a suitable person for the said agency.

The Honbl. James Monroe.

THE GOVERNOR CENSURES SILVANUS MILLER FOR FLAGRANT BREACH OF FAITH.

Albany, May 2, 1812.

Sir: I have just recd. yours of the 30th of April, in which you allude to the publication of a certain letter and say "that you trust no other use has been made of the confidence I reposed in you with respect to it than what was fully authorized."

You surely have not forgotten already that when you & Mr. Van Wyck urged & even entreated me to permit the Committee which was going to Suffolk & Queens the next morning to shew my letter to some person there, you avowed the object to be to counteract an erroneous impression which prevailed amongst some of our mutual friends there that the nominations in Kings and Richmond, were deemed irregular by me or that I disapproved of them or something to that effect, and that the delegates of Suffolk had probably acted in part under that impression. I stated to you frankly that my uniform opinion had been, that those were the regular nominations for Senators but that the Congressional and Assembly tickets named by the General Committee at Mr. Martling's were, in my opinion, the regular nominations for the City of New York, but at the same time you were explicitly assured of my repugnance to become

At a Council held at Buffalo — May 25th 1812. with the Chiefs of the of the Six Nations. —

1st. a Compliment by the agent.

2 Speech from Red Jacket. —

a compliment — thanks me for advising the young Warriors to listen to the old Chiefs. —

Says not to listen to y. men. —

wishes the Interpreter to be very particular & make no Mistakes

the appearances now are the same as at the begining of the last war. — we were told that the Great King would punish his Children — we were invited to assist & were promised many Good things. —

Clothing — Money Liquor as long as water run &c. —

a Council was held. — an ox was roasted, Sir Guy Johnston took the head and threw it into the fire — this is the way we shall punish the Rebels — a Belt was then produced representing the British & Indians — a Heart in the Middle — the Mohawks first took it & abused the rest, at length they all took it & danced the War dance.

the Senecas were invited to go with British for amusement, and were at length drawn into the War. —

we have related what took place last War. — you spoke then as you do now — the british speak as they did before we are now determined to listen to your words — there sits the deputation who are to go to Canada to speak to our Brothers on that side. —

this is not private we wish the British to know it — the better for us —

the British have tried to persuade us to cross — shew us a Map of the Country — offered us great Seats if we would come over & take an active part — we have refused — we take our seats &—

we have selected Men of sense to go to Grand river & persuade them to agree with us — it will not end here, our voice will be heard to the Westward — they will listen to us. —

We have recd. a message — the Mawhawks have agreed to take up the hatchet but we hope they will hear to us. —

the deputation have recd. instruction — they have Connections on that side — some may come here to live if they can get over. —

If war takes place we hope you will be candid and let us know what regulations you adopt — we want to know at this time

By the agent, a Speech to take to Grand River add.d the Delegation who were selected

Red Jacket — Plan our Money from Phelps where it will bring us Interest & take Land as Security & [illegible]

Phelps & Jones Bond left with me for Safe Keeping, and they are to direct.

Minutes of Red Jackets Speech May 25th 1812

4. You have informed [us] that the United States are prepared for war and have ammunition in store, and are able to protect themselves and friends. Thank me for all my words this day. Will endeavour to follow my advice in all things.
5. They think thay can be of service in visiting western Indians and prevent war if [it] should continue.
6. They are determined to take hold of the words [I] have spoken, and wish me to inform the President they will do all the good they can at the westward.
7. They are well pleased with all I have said excepting one thing — that [I] said [I] would meet them in private if they wished. They want no private conferences. They think this business ought to be public.
8. . . . They have come to inform us that they are [willing] to start with us to the westward, but are not ready yet. [They would] leave it to the Prophet to fix the time of starting, [and] intend to go on this side of the water.
9. [They] are determined to wait until the Oneidas come on. Understand you have received a message that they are coming.

19. Red Jacket reviews Seneca relations with Great Britain; pledges loyalty to the United States. May 25, 1812.

Secretary's report of a speech by Red Jacket at a council at Buffalo Creek, May 25, 1812. He recalls inducements offered to the Indians in the Revolutionary War, but declares that the Senecas now reject British proffers and will support the United States in the event of war. He commends a conference with Canadian Indians at Grand River designed to encourage their neutrality.

Red Jacket:

A compliment

Thanks me [Granger] for advising the young warriors to listen to the old chiefs. Says [they should] not listen to young men. Wishes the interpreter to be very particular to make no mistakes. The appearances are now the same as at the beginning of the last war. We were told that the Great King would punish his children. We were invited to assist, and were promised many good things: clothing, money, liquor — as long as water ran . . . .

A council was held; an ox was roasted. Sir Guy Johnson took the head and threw it in the fire. "This is the way we shall punish the rebels." A belt was then produced representing the British and Indians [with] a heart in the middle. The Mohawks first took it and addressed [?] the rest. At length they all took it and danced the war dance.

The Senecas were invited to go with the British for amusement, and were at length drawn into the war.

We have related what took place last war. You spoke then as you do now; the British speak as they did before. We are now determined to listen to your words.

There sits the deputation who are to go to Canada to speak to our brothers on that side. This is not private; we wish the British to know it; the better for us. The British have tried to persuade us to cross, shown us a map of the country, offered us great seats if we would come over and take an active part. We have refused. We like our seats . . . .

We have selected men of sense to go to Grand River and persuade them to agree with us. It will not end here. Our voice will be heard to the westward. They will listen to us. We have received a message: The Mohawks have agreed to take up the hatchet. But we hope they will hear us.

The deputation have received instructions. They have connections on that side. Some may come here to live if they can get over.

If war takes place we hope you will be candid and let us know what regulations you adopt . . . .

(By the agent: A speech to take to Grand River, delivered [to] the delegation who were selected.)

Red Jacket:

Place our money from Phelps where it will bring us interest. Take land for security; and enough.

20. Iroquois conference at Grand River in June, 1812; an American version.

American Version of Iroquois Council at Grand River, Upper Canada, June, 1812 (just prior to the war). Granger papers.

(Speech by [Captain] Strong [Member of the American Delegation]:)

Great Britain has no feelings for you. They call you children. You have once fought for them and lost your country. Your Father, the King, wants you to fight, but we know [?] better . . . .

We are determined to take no more notice of the King. He has a smooth mouth but will deceive you. . . .

God knows Great Britain has once cheated us; we will now try the United States. We are one people and you ought to unite with us for we are greater [more numerous?] than you. You ought to consider your old people, women and children.

(Now What Claus Told Them [William Claus advising the Canadian Iroquois]:)

He told all the Indians to take hold of hands and hold fast and stand by the King. The United States talks loud, brags, and has a great mouth. We must try all means.

You and your Father the King have been always friends. It will displease the Great Spirit now to break the union . . . .

4. You have informed [us] that the United States are prepared for war and have ammunition in store, and are able to protect themselves and friends. Thank me for all my words this day. Will endeavour to follow my advice in all things.

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6. They are determined to take hold of the words [I] have spoken, and wish me to inform the President they will do all the good they can at the westward.

7. They are well pleased with all I have said excepting one thing — that [I] said [I] would meet them in private if they wished. They want no private conferences. They think this business ought to be public.

8. . . . They have come to inform us that they are [willing] to start with us to the westward, but are not ready yet. [They would] leave it to the Prophet to fix the time of starting, [and] intend to go on this side of the water.

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We have selected men of sense to go to Grand River and persuade them to agree with us. It will not end here. Our voice will be heard to the westward. They will listen to us. We have received a message: The Mohawks have agreed to take up the hatchet. But we hope they will hear us.

The deputation have received instructions. They have connections on that side. Some may come here to live if they can get over.

If war takes place we hope you will be candid and let us know what regulations you adopt . . . .

(By the agent: A speech to take to Grand River, delivered [to] the delegation who were selected.)

Red Jacket:

Place our money from Phelps where it will bring us interest. Take land for security; and enough.

20. Iroquois conference at Grand River in June, 1812; an American version.

American Version of Iroquois Council at Grand River, Upper Canada, June, 1812 (just prior to the war). Granger papers.

(Speech by [Captain] Strong [Member of the American Delegation]:)

Great Britain has no feelings for you. They call you children. You have once fought for them and lost your country. Your Father, the King, wants you to fight, but we know [?] better . . . .

We are determined to take no more notice of the King. He has a smooth mouth but will deceive you. . . .

God knows Great Britain has once cheated us; we will now try the United States. We are one people and you ought to unite with us for we are greater [more numerous?] than you. You ought to consider your old people, women and children.

(Now What Claus Told Them [William Claus advising the Canadian Iroquois]:)

He told all the Indians to take hold of hands and hold fast and stand by the King. The United States talks loud, brags, and has a great mouth. We must try all means.

You and your Father the King have been always friends. It will displease the Great Spirit now to break the union . . . .

Colonel Claus asked if they agreed. The Mohawks said yes. [The] Colonel said the business is finished.

The Onondagas inquired of Claus what would be their situation in case the United States conquered. The Mohawks answered, that is not a subject of inquiry; we must conquer or die.

(Grand River Indians Reply:)

You have broke with us, with Great Britain and Indians. We left some of our people in the states. They were sent to Albany. We will not trust them again. [They have] smooth tongues as well as [the] British. If you listen to the United States you will be destroyed and made slaves like the Negroes. The President wants you to lie still and hold down your heads. But I am a Mohawk. I will paint my face and be a man and fight Yankees as long as I live.

You think the United States will pay your annuities and let you keep your land, but they will deceive you.

(American Reply:)

We answered: Our agent tells us we shall not be injured. We believe him. We will try [our] luck with you and see who comes out best. We will stick by the United States and you may by Britain.

(Strong delivered the belt. They would not receive it. There ended our friendship.)

21. Iroquois conference at Grand River in June, 1812; an English version by J.B. Rousseaux. June 7, 1812.

Canadian Version of the Iroquois Council at Grand River, June, 1812. (J. B. Rousseaux to William Claus, Ancaster, June 7, 1812. P.A.C. *Upper Canada State Papers*, LXXIX, 28, reprinted in *The Valley of the Six Nations*, Charles M. Johnston, ed., The Champlain Society, Toronto, 1964, p. 193.)

. . . I find that Red Jacket has sent a Message by them to the Indians living on the Grand River, particularly the Wolf Tribe, whom he called Brothers, and says, "I hope you will not go and make your Children poor by joining with the British Government in case of a dispute between them and the Americans. If you do, the Americans say, You will lose all your Land, and that it will be taken from you, — that it is wisest for you to remain neutral because the promises the King may make to you, he never will perform. You may remember he did not fulfill his engagements to Captain Brant last war, and I hope you will hearken to what I now tell you, as a Token I send Eight strings of White Wampum."

The Young King has also sent a message saying "Brothers, If you join with the British you ought to recollect how they served you last war. They made a peace, but never thought of you when they did it, but left you to make your own the best way you could. You must be cautious how you act. Do not be led by them any more. Your friend Red Jacket has already represented your situation to you. This is only to strengthen his words, and open your eyes that you may see clearly and refreshen your memory that you may not forget what is passed, as a token I send 5 strings of White Wampum."

22. Iroquois conference at Grand River in June, 1812; a second English version by Major John Norton. 1816.

A second Canadian Version of the Iroquois Council at Grand River, June, 1812. (*The Journal of Major John Norton 1816*, Carl. F. Klinck and James J. Talman, editors, The Champlain Society, 1970, pp. 289-292).

In June 1812, — a Deputation of the Younger Chiefs from the [Seneca], Onondague and Cayugwas living within the American Boundary, came to the council fire at the Grand River; — they avowed their motive was to commune with their Brethren, that they might avoid involving themselves in the difficulties attendant on war. The Chiefs and Warriors of the Grand River assembled, — and on the first day the [Seneca], opening the council after the usual salutations, — Billy, as speaker for the Deputation, arose and spoke to this purport, — "Brother, — We have come from our homes to warn you, that you may preserve yourselves and families from distress. We discover that the British and the Americans are on the eve of a war, — they are in dispute respecting some rights on the sea, with which we are unacquainted; — should it end in a contest, let us keep aloof: — Why should we again fight, and call upon ourselves the resentment of the Conquerors? We know that neither of these powers have any regard for us. In the former war we espoused the cause of the King, We thought it the most honourable, — all our former Treaties having been made with his Representatives. After contending seven years without ever listening to the pacific overtures sent from the enemy, — we found, — that peace was concluded across the sea, and that our enemy claimed our territory in consequence of the boundary line then acceded to. We found none to assist us to obtain justice; We were compelled to rely on ourselves, and make the best of it. Experience has convinced us of their neglect, except when they want us. Why then should we endanger the comfort, even the existence of our families, to enjoy their smiles only for the day in which they need us?

The American Agent, who lives in our neighbourhood, has told us, that the United States do not require our assistance, — that their number is endless and adequate to every emergency of war: — this entirely meets our sentiments, — We are in their power, but we do not wish to join them in war.

Brother, — We entreat that you also sit still in your habitations, regardless of the tempest of battle, — you may thus escape unhurt and unobserved by the enraged combatants.

Let us now pledge ourselves to each other to observe a strict neutral-

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Granger, Erastus, and Red Jacket.
Public Speeches, Delivered at the
Village of Buffalo.
Buffalo, Salisburys, 1812. 31 pp.
(p. 31 mutilated, slight loss of text.)
N copy.

PUBLIC SPEECHES.

PUBLIC
SPEECHES,

DELIVERED
*At the Village of Buffalo, on the 6th and 8th days
of July,* 1812,
BY
Hon. ERASTUS GRANGER,
INDIAN AGENT,
AND
RED JACKET,
One of the Principal CHIEFS and SPEAKERS
of the SENACA NATION,

*RESPECTING THE PART THE SIX NATIONS WOULD
TAKE IN THE PRESENT*
War
AGAINST GREAT BRITAIN.

BUFFALO:
Printed and sold by S. H. & H. A. SALISBURY
—sold also at the Canandaigua and Geneva
Bookstores.

1812.

SPEECHES.

[This Council was convened at the request of the Hon E. Granger, Esq. Indian Agent. The Sachems, Chiefs, and Warriors of the Six Nations of Indians, residing in the United States, were present.]

Monday, July 6, 1812.

RED JACKET,

Addressing himself to the Agent, spoke as follows.

BROTHER,

WE are glad of having an opportunity once more of meeting you in council. We thank the Great Spirit that has again brought us together. This is a full meeting. All our head men are present. Every village is represented in this council. We are pleased to find Mr. Parrish, our interpreter, is present. He has attended all our councils since the last war, and is well acquainted with all the treaties we have made with the United States.

The voice of war has reached our ears, and made our minds gloomy. We now wish you to communicate to us every thing which your government has charged you to tell us concerning this war. We shall listen with attention to what you have to say.

MR. GRANGER'S SPEECH.

Brothers, of the Six Nations.

I AM happy to behold so many of you assembled together at this time. I observe that the chiefs of the Seneca, Onondaga, Cayuga, and Tuscarora nations, and some of the Delawares, are present. The Mohawks, who live in Canada, are not represented, and the Oneidas, living at a distance could not attend.

Brothers—You will now listen to what I say:—

At the close of the revolutionary war the U. States held a treaty with the Six Nations at Fort Stanwix. They restored to you the country of land which they had conquered from you and the British, and set you down once more on your old seats. Several treaties have since been made with you; but that which particularly binds us together, was made at Canandaigua about sixteen years since.

The chain of friendship then formed, has been kept bright until this time.

In this great length of time nothing material has happened to disturb the peace and harmony subsisting between us. Any momentary interruptions of peace which have taken place, have been happily settled without injury to either party. Our friendship has remained unbroken.

Brothers—The prosperity & happiness of the Six Nations have always been objects which the United States have had in view.

You have enjoyed with us all the blessings which the country afforded, consistent with your mode and habits of living. We have grown up together on this great Island. The United States are strong and powerful; you are few in numbers and weak; but as our friends, we consider you, and your women and children, under our protection.

Brothers—You have heretofore been told that the conduct of Great Britain, towards us, might eventually lead to war. That event has at length taken place. War now exists between the United States and the British nation. The injuries we have received from the British, have, at length, forced us into a war.

I will now proceed to state to you the reasons why we have been compelled to take up arms.

For a number of years past, the British and French, who live on the other side of the great waters, have been at war with each other, shedding each other's blood. These nations wished us to take a part in their war. France wanted us to fight against Great Britain. Great Britain wanted us to join against France..... But the United States did not wish to take any part in their quarrels..... Our object was to live in peace, and trade with both nations. Notwitstanding our endeavors to maintain friendship with them, both France and Great Britain have broken their treaties with us. They have taken our vessels and property, and refused to restore them, or make compensation for the losses we sustained.

But the British have done us the greatest injury. They have taken out of our vessels at least six thousand of our own people, put them on board their ships of war, and compelled them to fight their battles..... In this situation,our friends and connexions are confined, obliged to fight for the British.

Brothers—If you consider the situation in which we are placed, you cannot blame us for going to war. I will ask you a question. Suppose that the Mohawk Nation, who live in Canada, were at war with a nation of Indians at the westward. Both these nations being your friends, you were determined to take no part in their disputes,but to be at peace with both—to visit them, and trade with them as usual. In consequence of this determination, you should send messengers with speeches to inform them of the system you had adopted. But the Mohawks not satisfied in seeing you in prosperity, enjoying the blessings of peace, visiting and trading with their enemy—determine to make you feel the evils of war, unless you agree to give up all intercourse with those they are at war with. This you cannot consent to: you want the privilege of selling your furs and skins where you can find the best market. The Mohawks still continue to flatter you—say they are your friends—put on smiling faces and speak good words. But in the mean time, while professing friendship towards you, they fall upon your hunting and trading parties, as they travel back and forth—strip them of their property—leave them naked in the world, and refuse to make satisfaction. Not only this, but they come near your villages, and there murder your people—others they take, when found from home, bind them fast and compel them to go and fight their battles.

Brothers—Could you for a moment submit to such treatment?...... Would you not, all as one, rise from your seats, and let the enemy feel your vengeance? If you are warriors, if you are brave men, you certainly would. What I have stated is exactly our case. The British have done us all these injuries, and still continue to do us wrong without a cause. The United States have risen from their seats—they have raised their strong arm, and will cause it to be felt.

Brothers—I feel it my duty, at this present time, to point out to you the straight path in which you ought to walk. You well recollect the advice given you, by the people of the United States, at the commencement of the revolutionary war against Great

Britain. You were then requested to stay at home—to sit upon your seats at your own council fires, and to take no part in the war.

It would have been happy for you had you followed this good advice. But the presents and fair speeches of the British, poisoned your minds. You took up the hatchet against us, and become our enemies. At the close of the war with Britain, (the event you well know), the U. States had it in their power to have cut you off as a people, but they took pity on you, and let your return to your former seats.

Your great father, the President of the Seventeen Fires, now gives his Red Children the same advice that was given you at the beginning of the last war: that is—*That you take no part in the quarrels of the white people.* He stands in no need of your assistance. His warriors are numerous, like the sand on the shores of the great lakes, which cannot be counted. He is able to fight his own battles, and requests you to stay at home, cultivate your fields and take care of your property. If you have any regard for your women and children—If you have any respect for the country in whose soil repose the bones of your fathers—you will listen to his advice, and keep bright the chain of friendship between us.

You have been invited to join the British in this war. Reflect for a moment on the consequence of complying with their request. You will lose your property in the U. States. We shall soon take possession of Canada. They will have no land to sit you down upon. You will have nothing to expect from our mercy...... You will deservedly, as a people, be cut off from the face of the earth.

The late delegation which you sent

to Canada, was told, that they ought not to put any confidence in the United States—that, if you did, we should deceive you—that the United States kept no promises made to Indians.

Brothers—I now ask, in what have the United States deceived you?...... Have they not punctually paid your annuities as they became due? Have not the Seneca's received annually the interest of their money in the public funds? Has not the state of New-York honestly fulfilled her engagements with the Oneida's, Onondaga's, and Cayuga's? Have not the Tuscurora's been assisted in the sale of their property in North Carolina, and in obtaining a pleasant seat, purchased of the Holland land company? I again ask, have not the U. States observed good faith towards you? Have they deceived you in any one thing? I answer, they have not.

Knowing, as you do, that we are your friends. Will you act like children and suffer yourselves to be imposed upon at this time by our enemies?

Brothers—It was our wish that the Six Nations should all be agreed as one man, but the Mohawks and some few others, living on the British side, have been so foolish as to declare in favor of war. The good advice you lately gave them, has not been attended to. They are now at Newark in arms against the United States. I am sorry they have not listened to good counsel. You however have done your duty, and you are not to blame for their folly. They will soon find they have done wrong, and must suffer the consequence.

Brothers—continue to listen.

You have been frequently told, that in case we went to war, we did not want your assistance. The same thing has this day been repeated. But I find some of your young men are restless and uneasy. They wish to be with our warriors, and I am sensible the Chiefs have not power to control them. As I observed before, we want not their aid, but we believe it better for them to be our friends than our enemies.

If they will not be contented to stay at home, but must see something of a war; perhaps 150, or 200 will be permitted to stand by the side of our warriors, and receive the same pay and provisions which our soldiers receive.

If they should be permitted to join our troops, they must conform to our regulations. Your mode of carrying on a war is different from ours. We never attack, and make war upon women and children, nor on those who are peaceably inclined, and have nothing to defend themselves with. Such conduct we consider as cowardly, and not becoming a warrior.

Brothers—If you have not sufficient time this evening to deliberate on what I have said, I will meet you to-morrow, or next day and receive your answer.

RED JACKET'S ANSWER,

TO

MR. GRANGER'S SPEECH.

Wednesday, July 8, 1812.

BROTHER,

WE are now prepared to give an answer to the speech you delivered to us in council the other day. We are happy to find so many of the *white* people present. We are not accustomed to transact important business in the DARK !....we are willing that *the light* should shine upon whatever we do. When we speak, we do it with sincerity, and in a manner that cannot be misunderstood.

You have been appointed by the United States an Agent for the Six Nations. We have been requested to make you acquainted with the sentiments of those nations we represent. None of the Mohawks, Oneidas, or Cayugas, it is well known, are present. The number of treaties that has passed between the Six Nations and the United States, appears to be fresh in your memory. We shall only mention to you some things that were agreed upon in the treaty made at Canandaigua.

We were a long time in forming that treaty, but we at length made up our minds and spoke freely. Mr. PICKERING, who was then agent for the United States, declared to us that no breach should ever be made in that treaty. We replied to him, If it should ever be broken, you will be the first to do it. We are weak...... You are strong. You are a great people. You can, if you are so disposed, place yourselves under it and overturn it—or, by getting upon it, you can crush it with your weight! Mr. PICKERING again declared, that this treaty would ever remain firm and unshaken, that it would be as durable as the largest rock to be found in our country.

This treaty was afterwards shown to Gen. WASHINGTON. He said that he was satisfied and pleased with what the agent had done. He told us that no treaty could be formed that would be more binding. He then presented us with a chain which he assured us, would never rust, but always remain bright. Upon this belt of wampum, *(holding up a belt of* *wampum, curiously wrought)* he placed a silver seal—[upon which an eagle was engraved, representing the United States.] This belt we always have and always wish to look upon as sacred.

In the treaty, it was agreed that the Six Nations should receive a small annuity, to show the intention of the United States to continue friendly with them. This has been complied with. It was also agreed that, if any injury or damage should be done on either side, satisfaction should be made to the party injured. We were a long time in conference before we could make up our minds upon one article of the treaty—What punishment should be inflicted for the crime of murder? Mr. PICKERING said it should be *hanging*. We told him that would never do: that if a white man killed an Indian, the Indians would not be permitted to hang the white man.....the sacrifice would be considered too great for killing an Indian! We at length agreed, that conciliatory measures should be resorted to, such as would give satisfaction to all parties.

In cases of theft, as in stealing horses, cattle, &c. it was agreed that restitution should be made. In this article, the whites have transgressed twice, where the Indians have once. .....As often as you will mention one instance in which we have wronged you, we will tell you of two in which you have defrauded us!

I have related these articles of the treaty to show you that it still remains clear in our recollection, and we now declare to you, in presence of all here assembled, that we will continue to hold fast the chain which connects us together. Some who first took hold of it, are gone! but others will supply their place.

We regret, extremely, that any disturbance should have taken place among the white people. Mischief has commenced. We are now told that war has been declared against Great Britain...the reasons for it are unknown to us. The Six Nations are placed in an unpleasant situation. A part of them are in Canada, and the remainder in the United States.

Whilst we were endeavoring to persuade those who live in Canada to remain peaceable and quiet, the noise of war suddenly sounded in our ears. We were told that all communication, between us and them would be prevented. We have since heard that they have taken up arms. We are very sorry to hear of this. They are our brothers and relations, and we do not wish that their blood should be spilt, when there is so little occasion for it. We hope that the passage is not so closely stopped, but that a small door may still be open by which we may again have an opportunity of seeing our brothers, and of convincing them to take no part in a war in which they have nothing to gain.

We know the feelings of the greater portion of them. We therefore believe, that if we have another opportunity, we can persuade them to have nothing to do with this war.—Our minds are fully made up on this subject, and we repeat, that it is our wish to see them once more, and to give them our advice about the path they ought to travel.

You (Mr. Parrish) are going to the eastward, you will visit the Oneidas and Cayugas—Relate to them faithfully what has taken place in this council; tell them all we have said, and request that a deputation of their chiefs may be sent to attend our council here. We wish that you would return with them.

[He then brought forward the belt which he had before held up in his hand, and requested Mr. Granger, and the others present, to look at it and observe, whether it was not the one that had been presented to the Six Nations by Gen. Washington.

Red Jacket then held up another belt, much larger, of different colors, which appeared to be very ancient. He continued.]

Brother—I will now state to you the meaning of this belt. A long time ago the Six Nations had formed an union. They had no means of writing their treaties on paper, and of preserving them in the manner the white people do. We therefore made this belt, which shows, that the Six Nations have bound themselves firmly together; that it is their determination to remain united; that they will never do any thing, contrary to the interests of the whole; but that they will always act towards each other like brothers.

Whenever for the future, you see a small number of our people meeting together to consult about any matter of trifling account, we desire that you would pay no attention to it. It may give you uneasiness, when we have no intention to injure you. This happened but a few days ago: It seems that a white man and two or three Indians, living on the same creek, had a small conversation, which the mischievous talked about until the whole country was in an uproar, and many families left their country and homes in consequence!

The council held some time since at Batavia, was unauthorized by us, and we now declare to you, that none have a right to hold council any where except at this place, around the great council fire of the Six Nations.

We hope that you will not accept of any of our warriors, unless they are permitted by our great council to offer themselves to you. And we should be sorry indeed, if any of the whites should entice our young warriors to take up arms. We mention these things to show you that we wish to guard against every thing that may interrupt our good understanding.

Brother—We hope that what has been said will be generally known to the white people. Let every one recollect and give a faithful account of it. We wish them to know that we are peaceably disposed towards the United States, and that we are determined to keep bright the chain of friendship that we formed with them at Canandaigua.

Brother—We have one thing more to which we would wish to call your attention. We present you the papers, (handing to the agent a small bundle of papers), which secure to us our annuities from the U. States. We would be glad to know if this war would affect our interests in that quarter. We also desire that you would inform us, whether the monies we have deposited in the [late] bank of the United States, will be less secure, than if this war had not taken place.

Reply of the Agent.

MR. Granger, after thanking them for their general and punctual attendance, replied as follows:—

Brothers—You have this day brought forward the large white belt, given you at Canandaigua. Your speaker has explained the leading particulars of the treaty made at that time. I am much pleased to find your minds sodeeply impressed with them. I now repeat to you that the United States will, on their part, hold fast to the treaty; they wish you to do the same. Should it be broken on your part, the United States will no longer consider themselves bound by it.

Brothers—It appears that you are still desirous of sending to Grand River to endeavor to prevail on your brethren, in that quarter to remain at peace. An undertaking of this kind will be of little use. They will only fill your heads with idle talk, and poison your minds against the U. States. Perhaps after crossing Niagara river, you will not be permitted to go any further. Should you, however, insist upon it, permission will be granted to four or five of your chiefs to go over, with such instructions as you shall think proper to give them.

But should your young men cross

over and join our enemies, they must never expect to be allowed to set their feet on our shores again as friends. Rest assured they will be severely punished for it.

With respect to the property you have placed in the hands of the United States you have nothing to fear, it will be fully as secure as if this war had not happened. Your annuities will be paid you as formerly, and your bank stock be as productive as usual.

I now return you my thanks for the good attendance you have given at this council. I feel pleased that you have again come forward and renewed the covenant of friendship, that you have once more declared your steady attachment to the United States.

Your friend, Mr. Farrish, will soon go to the eastward, where he will see such of your brethren as were not present at this council. In a short time he will return, and remain here, if he should be wanted, through the summer.

[In consequence of the permission of the Agent, several of the chiefs repaired to Lewiston for the purpose of crossing. Application was made to General Brock, (who has the command of the troops in the Upper Province) that they might be suffered to land on the Canada shore. After two days General Brock sent them word that two o
their chiefs would be permit
come over and converse fe
minutes with such of the
longing to Canada, as wo
thorized to meet them.
cordingly went over, and al
minutes conversation with
the Canadian chiefs, withou
ing their object, they were
to return.]

Sept 8th 1812 Council opened and the War Chief Little Billey spoke. — first a Compliment — thanks the G spirit for health &c — is Glad the Chiefs from distant are present long Council &c. —

You recollect after we were collected as a body — we met, you communicated we then ~~deliberate~~ deliberated — you sent a letter from the President this gave us a New Subject — we have deliberated & now come forward to reply &c —

At the Council at the Village you told us you should have further to say — we considered this council important — we took up the business by tribes separately — many Senecas — others from a distance, have taken home with them — we are now prepared to give an answer. —

You must be sensible we have been for a Number of years in the Path of peace — our exertions have been great on the Continent, we tryed to keep peace — we thought the western Indians would listen to our Voice. but they would not perhaps you are to blame. your comdr. gave up Detroit before the western Indians had time to decide — perhaps this was the case — —

B I have now stated the pains we have taken to preserve peace & your agents have done the same but in vain — we went to G River lately to keep peace but in vain — the path of peace is broken in every part we find no place to fle ~~went~~ where there is peace — on this subject we have been deliberating

B I have said we have said we have come to the path of peace with all others, we find there is no path left for but between us and the U states.. it is not off in every other Instance. agreeable to your communication we shall now prepare to defend against the common Enemy — Meaning the Seuas It is true we have friends on the other side but we are exposed to the blow as well as you & Must defend: —

we no of no other way to preserve peace between us but to rise from our seats. that is to defend. —

we hope you will not ask us to cross over — those that go over is at their risque — if our Mingo they must go voluntary — we only agree to act on the offensive —

Part of the O & C. who live amongst us agree with us — we volunteer we must have our customs be at liberty to take our own course in fighting — we can not conform to your customs in camp —

We shall as far as we can conform to your customs. when you see a boat with a w flag you do not fire we shall do the same but when a boat comes over without we shall then begin —

we have no secrets. let the Enemy know what we have done. our coulor on the other side begun private. we are willing you should send it over. —

The depr. were s over after war declared were not permitted to go up the bang — we c not have an interview with our C. — we were told that friendship was at an end.

we hope if you take C we shall
enjoy our land on that side. —

B if the british should come over
and make a stand we that are on
the line - we want you to point
out a place where our W m and
C. n can retreat to. as you own
the Country to the Eastward. —

the above repeated adding it will
be necessary our W & C should have
refuge — and what provision will
be made for the W & C of those
who fall. —

you have told us you were
Strong & we ask — is it ~~but~~
you have said they would not
fight you — y had friends there
& how s we distinguish between
them —

we Volunteer — we wish you not
to place us in forts — we can not
act you know what took place
at Detroit an army was sold
— we wish not to be sold.

Feb 1812
L

was necessary to show the President that this was the principal council fire of the Six Nations. We will now show you that it is.

We have always told you that this is the Council Fire of the Six Nations, and there is no alteration. We will now convince you that this is the Principal Council Fire of the Six Nations . . . . The President picked this out as the place. He said he would [put] out the fires but one for us to do business with the United States. He appointed Parrish to assist you. You was appointed. If you and Parrish did not do your duty, we must speak, etc. to be heard.

You was seated in the center. Parrish was to attend to the eastern district [?]. You being Chief was seated here. Allegany was out of the center. Mr. Erwin went out, and you was to live here. We mention this to let you know we remember . . . .

From that time business has gone on regular; [it] has gone on well till lately. Now one of the roads that was stoped up is opened. We want it again stoped. We have not come forward to agree, but to confirm what was done formerly. We want to have you know. We determined to stop this business. You must consider we are Chiefs, and will stop this business.

Little Billy: We will now speak on another subject. When we were met last, you told us the President had not invited us [to take action regarding the war], but left it to us to do what we thought proper . . . .

We do not find any provision is made for us in case we have to abandon our present seats. We understood arms, etc. would be provided, but we find nothing is provided in the late answer.

Red Jacket: It appears our peace is like[ly] to be shaken. You appear to be disturbing our peace. We wish you to examine [these] papers.

29. President Madison's advice to Iroquois: Consolidate beyond war zone; does not expect their military aid. April 9, 1813.

Reassurances of President Madison [Secretary of War, John Armstrong] to the Six Nations that they will be spared from the war's devastation.

War Department
April 9, 1813

Brothers of the Six Nations:

Through our sub-Agent and Interpreter, Jasper Parrish, you have expresst some uneasiness with regard to the attack of the British upon your wives and children. Be not disquieted. Should the enemy cross the Niagara River you will be removed to a place of safety. Others of our Red Brothers have been so removed. They were honest to us, and therefore were hated and menaced by the British. They are now eating our bread in the State of Ohio and in places of safety.

My brothers, while on this subject, let me offer to you my advice, that during the war, you should [?] join yourselves together and remove to your reserved tract on the headwaters of the Allegany, where you may work and sleep in safety. My Brothers, you have also expressed some fears lest your annuities and the interest on your bank stock should not be punctually paid. Bad men have raised in you doubts. Listen to such no longer. Have not your claims upon us been punctually paid hitherto. And can you have a better assurance of our future conduct towards you than what is furnished by your own experience of that which is past.

It is true that the quantity of goods payable as part of your annuity is somewhat less now than formerly, but this is the effect of the war forced upon us by the British. They therefore are the true causes of this evil.

My Brothers: Continue your good faith to the United States and true to their justice and kindness.

By Order of the President of the
United States
(signed) John Armstrong,
Secretary of War

Jasper Parrish Reports a Conversation with Secretary of War Armstrong on the use of Indians in the Armed Forces.

Canadaigua, May 2d, 1813

General [Morgan] Lewis:

Sir, I received your letter of the 27 ult. At the time of delivering your letter to the Secretary of War I had some conversation with him on the subject of the war and of employing such of the Indians as have firearms and was offering their servis [*sic*] to the United States last fall.

He observed that they may be of servis to our army, and that he would refer the subject to the President.

The President has given no permission to imploy the Indians or even to except [accept] their servis. He has sent a speech to the Six Nations by me in writing, giving his advice to them to retire from the lines during the War to Allegany, where they may sleep in safety.

I am sir your most humble servent,
Jasper Parrish

30. Little Billy, speaking for Senecas, offers defensive alliance with the United States. September 8, 1812.

Senecas propose defensive alliance, with reservations. Little Billy's Speech at the Buffalo Council on September 8, 1812

[First a compliment; thanks the Great Spirit for health, etc.]

You must be sensible We have been for a number of years in the path of peace. Our exertions have been great on the Continent. We tryed to keep peace. We thought the western Indians would listen to our voice, but they would not. Perhaps you are to blame. Your commander gave up

Detroit before the western Indians had time to decide; perhaps this was the case.

Brothers, I have now stated the pains we have taken to preserve peace. Your agents have done the same but in vain. We went to Grand-River lately to keep peace but in vain. The path of peace is broken in every part; we find no place to flee . . . .

"Brothers, I have said we have come to the path of peace with all others. We find there is no path but between us and the United States. It is cut off in every other instance."

Agreeable to your communication we [meaning the Senecas] shall now prepare to defend against the common enemy. It is true we have friends on the other side, but we are exposed to the blow as well as you and must defend. We no [*sic*] of no other way to preserve peace between us but to rise from our seats; that is, to defend. We hope you will not ask us to cross over — those that go over [The Niagara River], [it] is at their risque. If our men go, they must go voluntary. We only agree to act on the defensive. Part of the Onondagas and Cayugas who live amongst us agree with us.

We volunteer [but] we must have our customs; be at liberty to take our own course in fighting. We cannot conform to your customs in camp. We shall, as far as we can, conform to your customs. When you see a boat with a white flag you do not fire. We shall do the same, but when a boat comes over without [it] we shall then begin.

We have no secrets. Let the enemy know what we have done . . . .

We hope if you take Canada we shall enjoy our land on that side.

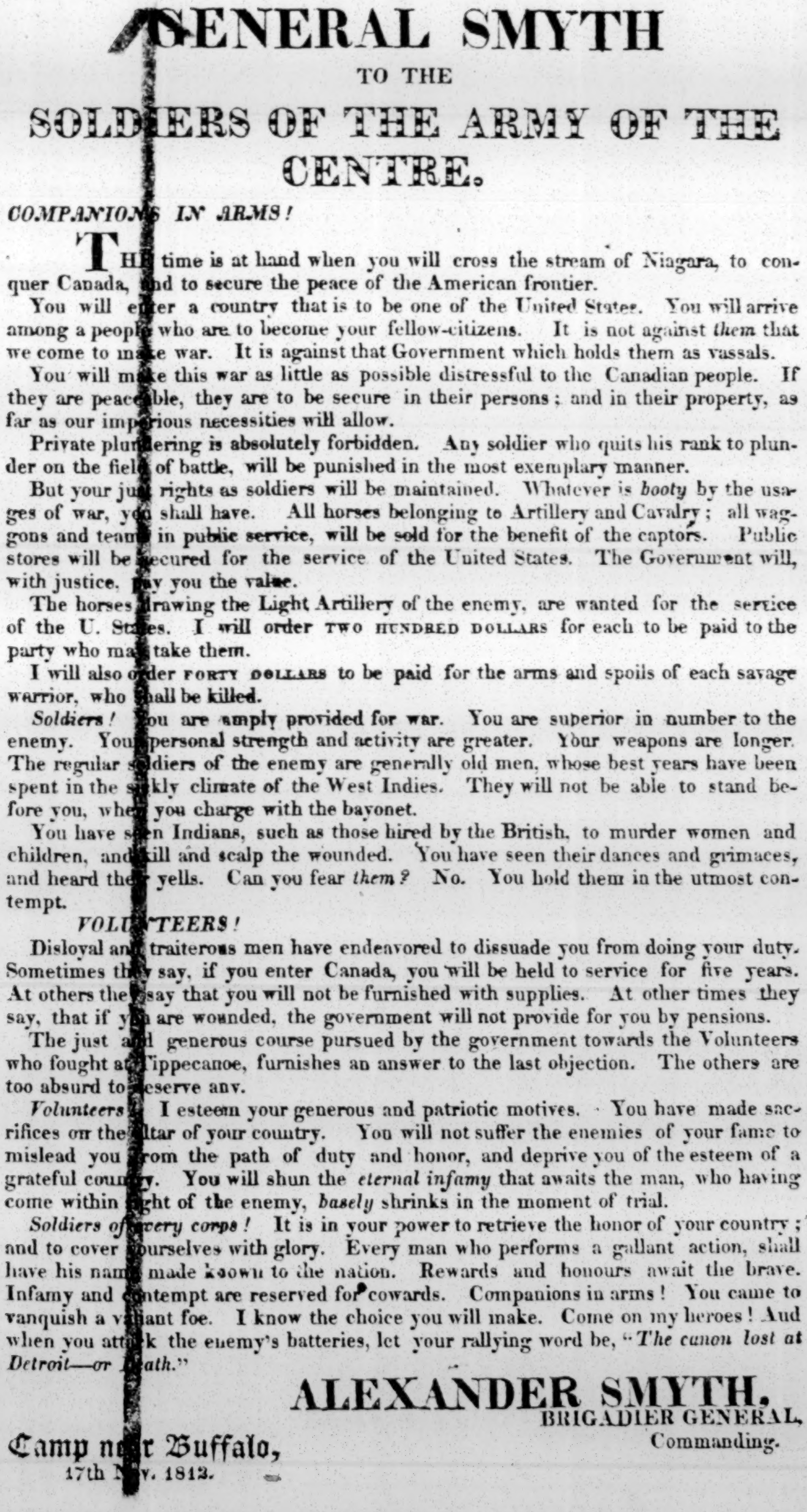
"Brothers, if the British should come over and make a stand, we that are on the line, we want you to point out a place where our women and children can retreat to, as you own the country to the eastward . . . . And what provision will be made for the women and children of those who fall?

You have told us you were strong. We acknowledge it. You have said they would not fight you; that you had friends there, etc. How can we distinguish between [them]?

We volunteer. We wish you not to place us in forts. We can not act. You know what took place at Detroit; and army was sold. We wish not to be sold."

31. General Smyth's Proclamation to the Army. November 17, 1812.

General Smyth's Call for Volunteers with incidental references to the Indian and the War. He offers $40 rewards for arms and spoils on enemy Indian bodies. They are hired "to murder women and children, and kill and scalp the wounded," he alleges.



GENERAL SMYTH

TO THE

SOLDIERS OF THE ARMY OF THE CENTRE.

COMPANIONS IN ARMS!

THE time is at hand when you will cross the stream of Niagara, to conquer Canada, and to secure the peace of the American frontier.

You will enter a country that is to be one of the United States. You will arrive among a people who are to become your fellow-citizens. It is not against *them* that we come to make war. It is against that Government which holds them as vassals.

You will make this war as little as possible distressful to the Canadian people. If they are peaceable, they are to be secure in their persons; and in their property, as far as our imperious necessities will allow.

Private plundering is absolutely forbidden. Any soldier who quits his rank to plunder on the field of battle, will be punished in the most exemplary manner.

But your just rights as soldiers will be maintained. Whatever is *booty* by the usages of war, you shall have. All horses belonging to Artillery and Cavalry; all waggons and teams in public service, will be sold for the benefit of the captors. Public stores will be secured for the service of the United States. The Government will, with justice, pay you the value.

The horses drawing the Light Artillery of the enemy, are wanted for the service of the U. States. I will order TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS for each to be paid to the party who may take them.

I will also order FORTY DOLLARS to be paid for the arms and spoils of each savage warrior, who shall be killed.

Soldiers! You are amply provided for war. You are superior in number to the enemy. Your personal strength and activity are greater. Your weapons are longer. The regular soldiers of the enemy are generally old men, whose best years have been spent in the sickly climate of the West Indies. They will not be able to stand before you, when you charge with the bayonet.

You have seen Indians, such as those hired by the British, to murder women and children, and kill and scalp the wounded. You have seen their dances and grimaces, and heard their yells. Can you fear *them?* No. You hold them in the utmost contempt.

VOLUNTEERS!

Disloyal and traiterous men have endeavored to dissuade you from doing your duty. Sometimes they say, if you enter Canada, you will be held to service for five years. At others they say that you will not be furnished with supplies. At other times they say, that if you are wounded, the government will not provide for you by pensions.

The just and generous course pursued by the government towards the Volunteers who fought at Tippecanoe, furnishes an answer to the last objection. The others are too absurd to deserve any.

Volunteers! I esteem your generous and patriotic motives. You have made sacrifices on the altar of your country. You will not suffer the enemies of your fame to mislead you from the path of duty and honor, and deprive you of the esteem of a grateful country. You will shun the *eternal infamy* that awaits the man, who having come within sight of the enemy, *basely* shrinks in the moment of trial.

Soldiers of every corps! It is in your power to retrieve the honor of your country; and to cover yourselves with glory. Every man who performs a gallant action, shall have his name made known to the nation. Rewards and honours await the brave. Infamy and contempt are reserved for cowards. Companions in arms! You came to vanquish a valiant foe. I know the choice you will make. Come on my heroes! And when you attack the enemy's batteries, let your rallying word be, "*The cunon lost at Detroit—or Death.*"

ALEXANDER SMYTH,
BRIGADIER GENERAL,
Commanding.

Camp near Buffalo,
17th Nov. 1812.

General Smyth's Proclamation to the Army
(Clipping unidentified)

To the President of the United States.—

Brother

The undersigned Chiefs and Warriors of the Oneida, Onondaga, Stockbridge Tuscarora and Seneca Tribes of Indians as far West as Tonawanta,— regularly deputed by our respective Tribes have this day lighted up a Council Fire at Onondaga, the Ancient Council ground of the Six Confederate Nations of Indians, and have invited our White Brothers of Onondaga to meet with us and hear what we have to say—

Brother We see that the Tomahawk is lifted up between your People and the British; we are uneasy about it, and therefore we have met, and determined to tell you our minds about it.—

Brother At the close of the late War Gen. Washington told us to be sober, to attend to agriculture, and to refrain from shedding blood; his advice was good— our good prophet the Seneca Tribe who is now with us in this Council has given us the same advice, and our Tribes have entered into a league to follow that advice, we wish to hold fast to it, and not to take any part in the Contest between your People and the British; We have repeatedly been told by your Agents that it was your wish we should remain neutral and therefore we were much surprised and disappointed in the Council lately held at Buffaloe Creek at being invited to take up the Tomahawk.—

Brother

You must not suppose from what we have now told you that we are unfriendly to you or your People — We are your decided Friends, We reside among your People, your Friends are our Friends and Your Enemies are our Enemies. — In the former War between Your People and the British some of us took up the Tomahawk on their side — When the Peace took place we buried it deep and it shall never again be raised against you, and Your People. —

Brother We are few in Number, and can do but little, but our hearts are good, we are willing to do what we can, and if you want our Aſsistance say so and we will go with your People to Battle. We are anxious to know your wishes respecting us as soon as poſsible because some of our young Men are uneasy and We fear they may disperse among different Tribes and be hostile to you. — Pray direct Your Communication to the Chiefs and Warriors of our respective Tribes to be left at Onondaga Post Office. —

Onondaga September 28th 1812. —

Caloc his X mark waasa
Tuha his X mark tat
Matenis [illegible]
John Jordan
Olagh his X mark kood
Unon his X mark dalack

Can his X mark atate
Onus his X mark Car
Hom[illegible] his X mark use
Tuwas his X mark gunt
Colo his X mark ya
Sata his X mark galis
Canas his X mark sookta
Tanun his X mark tagoy
Cana his X mark johaly
Sanna his X mark kee

We the Subscribers do Certify that we were present at the Council herein before mentioned, that the same is, as interpreted, and that the same was subscribed in our presence. —— Onondaga 29. Sept^{r} 1812.

Eph^{m} Webster Interpreter
& Agent
for the Onon. Indians

Jasper Hopper Clk of Onon. Co.y

Thaddeus Patchen Cap^{t} of Artillery

Polaski King Justice of
the peace

27. Onondagas rekindle council fire and offer support to the President. September 29, 1812.

An Iroquois Response to the War of 1812, drafted at a rekindled Council-fire on the Onondaga Reservation and purporting to speak for The Six Nations.

Onondaga, September 29th, 1812

To the President of the United States

"Brother,

The undersigned Chiefs and Warriors of the Oneida, Onondaga, Stockbridge, Tuscarora and Seneca Tribes of Indians as far west as Tonawanda, regularly deputed by our respective Tribes, have this day lighted up a Council Fire at Onondaga, the ancient council ground of the Six Confederate Nations of Indians, and have invited our White Brothers of Onondaga to meet with us and hear what we have to say.

"Brother,

We see that the tomahawk is lifted up between your people and the British; we are uneasy about it, and therefore we have met and determined to tell you our minds about it.

"Brother,

At the close of the late war General Washington told us to be sober, to attend to agriculture, and to refrain from shedding blood. His advice was good. Our good prophet of the Seneca Tribe who is now with us in this Council has given us the same advice, and our Tribes have entered into a league to follow that advice. We wish to hold fast to it, and not to take any part in the contest between people and the British. We have repeatedly been told by your agents that it was your wish [that] we should remain neutral, and therefore we were much surprised and disappointed in the council lately held at Buffaloe Creek at being invited to take up the Tomahawk.

"Brother,

You must not suppose from what we have now told you that we are unfriendly to you or your people. We are your decided friends. We reside among your people. Your friends are our friends, and your enemies are our enemies. In the former war between your people and the British some of us took up the Tomahawk on their side. When the peace took place we buried it deep, and it shall never again be raised against you and your people.

"Brother,

We are few in number, and can do but little, but our hearts are good. We are willing to do what we can, and if you want our assistance say so, and we will go with your people to battle. We are anxious to know your wishes respecting us as soon as possible because some of our young are uneasy, and we fear they may disperse among different Tribes and be hostile to you. Pray direct your communication to the chiefs and warriors or our respective Tribes to be left at Onondaga Post Office.

Caloc waasa	X	Olagh kood	X	Howan ase	X	Canus sookta	X
Tuha tat	X	Union dalack	X	Tuwas qunt	X	Tanun tagoy	X
Materus S. Otkm		Can Atale	X	Colo ya	X	Cana johaly	X
John Jordan		Onus Car	X	Sata galis	X	Sanus hes	X

We the subscribers do certify that we were present at the council herein before mentioned, that the same is, as interpreted, and that the same was subscribed in our presence.

Ephraim Webster, Interpreter and
Agent for the Onondaga Indians
Jasper Hopper, Clerk of Onondaga
County
Thaddeus Hutchen, Captain of
Artillery
Polaski King, Justice of the Peace

William Eustis, Secretary of War in Response to the Onondaga Council for the President of the United States.

War Department
October 12th, 1812

Ephraim Webster, Esquire
Onondaga, New York
Sir,

Your letter of September 30th addressed to the President has been received and transmitted with the inclosed talk to Erastus Granger, Esq'r., agent for the Six Nations, with directions to inquire into the facts therein stated, and instructions to keep the Indians quiet if possible. Should this be impracticable he is authorized to organize them and report them to the Commanding Officer at Niagara.

Respectfully Sir,
Your Ob't. Servant,
William Eustis
[Secretary of War]

28. Buffalo Iroquois council challenges authority of Onondaga council to speak for the Six Nations. November 4, 1812.

Council at Buffalo November 4, 1812, with representatives of the Senecas, Onondagas and Cayugas participating. Its purpose was to demonstrate that the great Council Fire of the Six Nations was now established at Buffalo, and that the Onondaga Council of September 29, 1812 had acted without authority.

Farmer's Brother: The Agent has communicated to us sundry papers from Washington. We now meet to give an answer. First a compliment . .

Young King: You [Granger] some days ago uncovered a Council Fire at this place. The [purpose] was to let us know that a council was opened at Onondaga. You said, what will the President think? . . . You then said it

MANUSCRIPTS, YI2 7306 F73. PHILADELPHIA, PA.,

Westhill 11th month 4th: 1812.

My dear and honored Father.

Our daily paper, announcing the expected departure of another Cartel, I gladly embrace the opportunity of replying to several letters we have lately had the pleasure of receiving: the last a quarto. by the Mandarin. not only gave us the comfort of hearing of your continued welfare. but enabled us to contribute to that of our dear Rebecca Grellet. by transmitting to her. news of her husband. I think two weeks later than his last date. I believe thy kind attention to her. contributes not a little to make her present situation. appear the most eligible of any she could be in: being much beloved by that part of her numerous family. who are settled in New York. they have much wish'd her with them. and her valuable Mary Roscoe. for a long time. not being easy to have a certificate. I believe sometimes contributed to make Rebecca doubtful if this was her best place. but I hope she is now fix'd. for the period of her temporary widowhood: our friends have seem'd willing to consider her so. and she officiated last fifth day. for the first time. as Clerk of our preparative meeting. to the satisfaction. I believe of all present. and I hope to that of her own dear diffident mind. she spent the next day with us. (a great rarity) accompanied by dear Susan R Smith. their two little girls. and Mary Roscoe. and I hope before long will make us. a longer visit. with Sally Collins. now on a visit to her parents. at Burlington. perhaps she and I will then join in acknowledging our several debts to my beloved Judith. about which we have been talking: it is grateful to my heart to be thus remembred by her.

I suppose my Uncle and Aunt Cox. or one of them has mention'd to thee. the particulars of their late journey to Baltimore. and the pleasure they had in hearing Evan Thomas. speak of you. they said he was very warm in expressing his sense of the kindness he received at Higham Lodge. and affectionately attentive in doing all he could for their accomodation and comfort. while they were entertain'd at his brothers. the journey to Baltimore seem'd almost too much for Uncle. whose health this summer has been very indifferent. but he is better since his return, and yesterday afternoon. when I walk'd over to see them. he appear'd pretty well. I know no one. on whom, to my eye. the marks of age. come on more rapidly. his hair is nearly white. and I do think that my poor cousin has done much toward covering his head with untimely snow. his great tenderness for her obliges him to feel. more keenly than she does herself. the disadvantages. under which she has brought herself. and her children. On the other hand both he and Aunt continue to have much comfort in Susan and her worthy companion. and their two little boys. often at Oxmead. afford them from time to time great amusement. Isaac appears much more delicate. in mind and body. than his robust brother: from the great danger there certainly is. of their both being injured by indulgence. a little brother or sister. expected. about the fifth month. may possibly help to save them. — my J Emlen just returned from Oxmead tells me my Aunts cold is hardly yet well enough for her to come over to see us. as we hoped she would

[illegible] his Daughter [illegible] to [illegible]

MANUSCRIPTS, Y12 7306 F73. … PHILADELPHIA, PA.,

[illegible]
both he and Aunt continue to have much comfort in Susan and her worthy companion. and their two little
often at Oxmead. afford them from time to time great amusement. Isaac appears much more delicate. in mind
body. than his robust brother: from the great danger there certainly is. of their both being injured by indulgen
little brother or sister. expected about the fifth month. may possibly help to save them. – my S Emlen just
from Oxmead tells me my Aunts cold is hardly yet well enough for her to come over to see us. as we hoped sh
this afternoon; tomorrow she is engaged to accompany our friend Martha Allinson and her daughter Sybil to
where the latter is in a few days to have a wen taken from her shoulder by Dr Parrish. and the sympathy
presence of an experienced friend on the occasion is desireable.

And so. my dear Father and mother have lost an old friend and acquaintance in James Sheppard. I sy
with you. knowing that such are not easily replaced. Joseph Woods I think was an acquaintance. but not
there is something very pleasant in those lines. that were found among his papers. taken in connection with t
denness of his departure – We have many instances of persons being indulged in a wish they had often expr
respecting the manner of their departure. Elizabeth Rowe was one. the husband of Katherine Philips. anothe
another under our observation. was a pious sister of Elias Boudinot. who had often been heard to desire a
death. and who expired without illness. sitting in her chair. Such are privileged to escape much suffering
of mind and body. in the languor and pains of sickness. and the still keener regrets of separation from th
of their affection. but the stroke to these must be dreadful. and I would rather leave the choice in the hands
infinite love and wisdom. who must perfectly know. the when. the where and the how. to call us out of th
perfect state of existence. to an higher and better one.. when our tasks are done.

Our beloved friend Susan Horne. now begins to approach our borders. she is with her com
to be next first day at Concord meeting. to which the Quarterly meeting succeeds. and they are to take several
quarterly meetings. and then perhaps (our wishes would say) come and take a little rest at Westhill. but
we must leave. we have assured her how pleasant it would be, to us, in a letter. with several english ext
which my dear Samuel sent to meet them at Reading. -- as to the aspect of publick affairs. no doubt sh
well as we. must mourn. to think of them. to think. not only that England and America. the mother and c
but that the whole civilized world. and part of the savage one, are at variance: as events have been continu
king place in our day. that mock conjecture and calculation. I find it most for my own peace. to turn my min
these frightful spectacles. and if I cannot wholly do that, to hope that some good proportionate to these great e
be brought out of them. and that it may be in the moral as in the natural world. that the darkest part of
immediately precedes the ~~Sunrising~~ Dawn.. most consoling it is to believe that there is a ruler. whom these storms o
who can command an instant calm. when the purpose for which they are permitted to rage is answered.

It was a very agreeable surprize to us. last second day. when we return'd from our Monthly m

SOCIETY OF PENNSYLVANIA, PHILADELPHIA, PA.,
MANUSCRIPTS, Y12 7306 F73.

to find that our dear little neices. with their governess had arrived from Philadª. on a visit to us. bringing an account that their mother is regaining her strength. and their brother Emlen growing finely, under a very good nurse. the little creatures are very happy. and their parents having provided that their improvements shall not be suspended. their visit will be attended with little or no loss of time. dear little Phill alone is wanting to complete the company. but his parents could not I suppose, consent to part with him

19th. My Susan with her Neice have just returned for a visit to some of our friends in Burlington & bring information that the wen was taken from S Allinson's shoulder ~~neck~~ yesterday, & that there is reason to hope a favourable result. Aunt Cox was present & communicated this intelligence by Letter to the family; her husband with his little grandson John Davis went yesterday to Doctr Davis' at Cranbury. — By this Conveyance, I mean the Vessel by which this Letter is intended, you will probably have Our Presidents Message at the assembling of Congress a few days ago, it is deeply to be regretted that its Contents afford so little to encourage the hope of a speedy termination of the war which has most unhappily taken place between our two Countries; melancholy indeed is the reflection that ever nation professing the religion of the Prince of Peace, who came not to destroy, but to save, is now engaged in the work of destruction; a most convincing proof that profession alone has little influence on the Mind when unaccompanied by more powerful motives. — As to the events arising out of the hostile attitude of the two Nations I believe it best to leave the recital of them to the public prints, & confine our Letters whilst we are admitted the ~~use~~ enjoyment of that priviledge, chiefly to our own domestic concerns, & matters which may be considered as of private import, tho' I may mention that among other painful consequences of the war I fear we must count upon a great interruption of the benevolent plan for the civilation of the poor Indians & indeed as it relates to the western tribes an almost total frustration; most of them having joined the British & nearly all taken part on one side or the other; those denominated the 6 Nations being now few in number & many of them appearing to have made some progress in the arts of civilized Life I had indul- [illegible] have been wise enough to have remained peaceably at home war I fear [illegible] -lation of the poor Indians & indeed as it relates to the western tribes an almost total frustration; most of them having joined the British & nearly all taken part on one side or the other; those denominated the 6 nations being now few in number & many of them appearing to have made some progress in the arts of civilized Life I had indulged some hope they would have been wise enough to have remained peaceably at home & attended to their own business, but within a few days I have been sorry to see an article in one of the papers stating that a body of them had joined the American Standard; whether this statement is actually correct, or to what extent this mischievous Spirit has spread among them I do not know but as considerable Bodies of troops are in their vicinity & a severe ~~action~~ battle has recently taken place at Queenston near Niagara I fear the restless Spirits of some of them have been excited into action. The Settlement which friends of Baltimore Y. Meeting had formed to the Westward I learn is broken up_ The Creeks among whom B. Hawkins has been so faithful a Labourer in this work of benevolence, ~~not~~ being ~~within~~ more remote from the scene of turmoil continue quiet & manifest a disposition to remain so. Among the Indians ranged under the British Standard at the late battle at Queenston I observe a Chief named Norton who is stated to be among the wounded.

I am pleased to find your late Harvest promises an abundant Supply, our Crops this Season have been in general plentiful & the demand in the South of Europe continues to afford a vent for our Surplus produce flour sold a few days ago at $12.50 ⅌ barrel & probably will not very soon be much lower, I am now gathering the produce of 9 Acres planted last Spring with Indian Corn which may probably amount to 250 or 270 bushels I have beside I suppose about 300 bus. of Oats 60 of Wheat & perhaps as many of Rye. 150 bus. of Potatoes & 35 Tons of good Hay this with 4 fatted Cattle comprises the amount of the produce of Westhill for the present Year except 10 hogs, to fatten which will considerably reduce the Quantum of Corn in the Crib, so that I am not in the way to grow rich by farming nor indeed have I the same relish for the employ which I had 12 or 15 years ago, the increasing difficulty of procuring trusty Labourers renders the business less agreeable & at some times almost irksome; for several years past I have paid in Hay & Harvest time one Dollar ⅌ day & found them in diet, the general price at this time of the year is 50 Cents. Could I meet with a tenant who would do justice to the Land I should in future be inclined to disburthen myself of the charge of farming as my Neighbour Folwell has already done & I suppose he finds his ~~is no bo~~ profits are not diminished

12th. And so Lewis proves himself a genuine Son of Cambria, at least by a fondness for genealogical researches — but how unlucky it is to be obliged to supply a main Link of the chain by a Supposition! — however these difficulties have often occurd before & been surmounted in the same way by antiquarians — My Name I have thought indicated at least a probability that ~~some of~~ my Ancestors had attended Goats on some of the Welch Mountains, among which a small Hamlet is designated by that same appellation, i.e. Emlen or Emlyn. Of my Family I know nothing beyond my Great Grandfather George Emlen who is represented as honourably sacrificing his prospects of property to his religious Sentiments & being discarded by his Presbyterian relatives emegrated to Penna about the year 1682. When in the West of England in 1785 I met with a poor Woolcomber of that name & I recollect it occurd to me that if the property which my Ancestor had missed, had devolved to him, he was not more benefitted by it than myself — This instant Susan has furnished me with something of a more interesting nature (an extract from a Letter written by Wager Hall who accompanied his afflicted Kinsman from New York to his home) which I will give thee — "Thou hast I suppose heard of the "arrival of my Cousin H Hall he had a passage of 47 days, after being detained several "days before he could get possession of his baggage, he proceeded accompanied by my wife & self

[illegible] Habitations — we arrived there between 8 & 9 o'clock

(an extract from a Letter written by [illegible]
from New York to his home) which I will give thee — " Thou hast I suppose heard of [illegible]
" arrival of my Cousin H Hull he had a passage of 47 days, " after being detained several
" days before he could get possession of his baggage, he proceeded accompanied by my wife & self
" toward his once pleasant, now sorrowful Habitation — we arrived there between 8 & 9 o'Clock
" on the evening of the 12th (of 9 mo) " an awful Crisis indeed to his deeply afflicted mind, & a
" solemn & impressive scene to those who were present to witness it — Language would fail to
" convey an idea of the solemnity that prevailed — he embraces with open Arms his surviving
" Children who hung upon their fathers neck with mingled emotions of joy & lamentation
" — when nature had thus given vent to its purest & strongest Sensations, he is seated between
" his two daughters with their hands clasped in his, a solemn Silence ensues, when he is
" engaged in awful & reverent Supplication, evidently attended by the power & presence of
" Him who lendeth a gracious ear to the prayers of his devoted Children" —

+ ald to William W [illegible]

11th month 15th

My dear Husband took this to Philadelphia a few days ago. where he went to a meeting of the Indian committee, but the Susquehannah not being ready to sail. he brought it back. and an opportunity offering to New York tomorrow. I am anxious that it should take a chance from thence as the Winter. and the [illegible] seem combining to deprive us of our comforts. It is accompanied. as it was to Philada by a letter of [illegible] R Gillet. to her Husband directed to Cropper. Benson and Co: Liverpool.. her patience has been severe[illegible] an interval of more than eight weeks since she received her last letter from him. twice in that time. thy which never was bestow'd on a more sensible heart. has made it glad by transmitting accounts of his welfare. and she desires me to express for her, her love and gratitude — Last evening. the pleasure of my dear Samuels [illegible] tho a cold. windy day. Wherein Sally and I had often anxiously look'd out for him. was enliven'd by thine and our Lydias very acceptable Letters. with one from dear Martha Horne. the good account they all give of our beloved Fathers improved health. is indeed delightful. as it is to know that our dear Lydia is at last surmounting the headachs which have so long afflicted her. I can assure her that I do not think I could walk seven miles. even if I were sure of finding Higham Lodge and all its inhabitants at the end of them. and I'm sure no other earthly sight would so much envigorate my powers. and accelerate my paces. — thy letter having gone this morning to regale my dear Uncle Dillwyn. I cannot read as yet to dear R Gillet. what relates to her best friend. but when we send these Letters to Burlington on their way to New York. we shall send him the Yearly Meeting epistle (an excellent one) and receive in exchange our own and perhaps another letter. (for I was not without some selfish ends and had heard that he al[illegible] a letter from thee by the same conveyance. The operation on S Allinsons shoulder succeeded well. the wen weighed 12 ounces.. it is a week tomorrow since it was done and she is doing well. my Aunt has been detained by Susans indisposition who has been several days confined to her chamber, but is recovering. Maria Logan has a daughter born the 4 of this month, and called Sarah Elizabeth ---- I hasten to conclude, which I do with our united & dear love to the family circle. particularly dear Mother and thy beloved self from thy Susanna Emlen

Our frd S Gullet will conclude that his wife & daughter are well when I tell thee that the former with her amiable sister Sally are spending a few days with us. and when the present storm is over. I hope Rachel will come too. tis a dry storm of high & very cold wind.

(recd 12th 31. 1812

West Hill. 11 mo 4/15. 1812

West Hill, 11 mo 4/15. 1812
Saml & Susa Emlen
recd 12 mo 31. ff
ansd 1 mo 3 — pr Heber, Lew & Phil

2/6

William Dillwyn
No 5. Corbet Court
Gracechurch Street
London

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30 DE 30
1812

27. Onondagas rekindle council fire and offer support to the President. September 29, 1812.

An Iroquois Response to the War of 1812, drafted at a rekindled Council-fire on the Onondaga Reservation and purporting to speak for The Six Nations.

Onondaga, September 29th, 1812

To the President of the United States
"Brother,

The undersigned Chiefs and Warriors of the Oneida, Onondaga, Stockbridge, Tuscarora and Seneca Tribes of Indians as far west as Tonawanda, regularly deputed by our respective Tribes, have this day lighted up a Council Fire at Onondaga, the ancient council ground of the Six Confederate Nations of Indians, and have invited our White Brothers of Onondaga to meet with us and hear what we have to say.

"Brother,

We see that the tomahawk is lifted up between your people and the British; we are uneasy about it, and therefore we have met and determined to tell you our minds about it.

"Brother,

At the close of the late war General Washington told us to be sober, to attend to agriculture, and to refrain from shedding blood. His advice was good. Our good prophet of the Seneca Tribe who is now with us in this Council has given us the same advice, and our Tribes have entered into a league to follow that advice. We wish to hold fast to it, and not to take any part in the contest between people and the British. We have repeatedly been told by your agents that it was your wish [that] we should remain neutral, and therefore we were much surprised and disappointed in the council lately held at Buffaloe Creek at being invited to take up the Tomahawk.

"Brother,

You must not suppose from what we have now told you that we are unfriendly to you or your people. We are your decided friends. We reside among your people. Your friends are our friends, and your enemies are our enemies. In the former war between your people and the British some of us took up the Tomahawk on their side. When the peace took place we buried it deep, and it shall never again be raised against you and your people.

"Brother,

We are few in number, and can do but little, but our hearts are good. We are willing to do what we can, and if you want our assistance say so, and we will go with your people to battle. We are anxious to know your wishes respecting us as soon as possible because some of our young are uneasy, and we fear they may disperse among different Tribes and be hostile to you. Pray direct your communication to the chiefs and warriors or our respective Tribes to be left at Onondaga Post Office.

Caloc waasa	X	Olagh kood	X	Howan ase	X	Canus sookta	X
Tuha tat	X	Union dalack	X	Tuwas qunt	X	Tanun tagoy	X
Materus S. Otkm		Can Atale	X	Colo ya	X	Cana johaly	X
John Jordan		Onus Car	X	Sata gaiis	X	Sanus hes	X

We the subscribers do certify that we were present at the council herein before mentioned, that the same is, as interpreted, and that the same was subscribed in our presence.

Ephraim Webster; Interpreter and
Agent for the Onondaga Indians
Jasper Hopper, Clerk of Onondaga
County
Thaddeus Hutchen, Captain of
Artillery
Polaski King, Justice of the Peace

William Eustis, Secretary of War in Response to the Onondaga Council for the President of the United States.

War Department
October 12th, 1812

Ephraim Webster, Esquire
Onondaga, New York
Sir,

Your letter of September 30th addressed to the President has been received and transmitted with the inclosed talk to Erastus Granger, Esq'r., agent for the Six Nations, with directions to inquire into the facts therein stated, and instructions to keep the Indians quiet if possible. Should this be impracticable he is authorized to organize them and report them to the Commanding Officer at Niagara.

Respectfully Sir,
Your Ob't. Servant,
William Eustis
[Secretary of War]

28. Buffalo Iroquois council challenges authority of Onondaga council to speak for the Six Nations. November 4, 1812.

Council at Buffalo, November 4, 1812, with representatives of the Senecas, Onondagas and Cayugas participating. Its purpose was to demonstrate that the great Council Fire of the Six Nations was now established at Buffalo, and that the Onondaga Council of September 29, 1812 had acted without authority.

Farmer's Brother: The Agent has communicated to us sundry papers from Washington. We now meet to give an answer. First a compliment . .

Young King: You [Granger] some days ago uncovered a Council Fire at this place. The [purpose] was to let us know that a council was opened at Onondaga. You said, what will the President think? . . . You then said it was necessary to show the President that this was the principal council fire of the Six Nations. We will now show you that it is.

We have always told you that this is the Council Fire of the Six Nations, and there is no alteration. We will now convince you that this is the Principal Council Fire of the Six Nations . . . . The President picked this out as the place. He said he would [put] out the fires but one for us to do business with the United States. He appointed Parrish to assist you. You was appointed. If you and Parrish did not do your duty, we must speak, etc. to be heard.

You was seated in the center. Parrish was to attend to the eastern district [?]. You being Chief was seated here. Allegany was out of the center. Mr. Erwin went out, and you was to live here. We mention this to let you know we remember . . . .

From that time business has gone on regular; [it] has gone on well till lately. Now one of the roads that was stoped up is opened. We want it again stoped. We have not come forward to agree, but to confirm what was done formerly. We want to have you know. We determined to stop this business. You must consider we are Chiefs, and will stop this business.

Little Billy: We will now speak on another subject. When we were met last, you told us the President had not invited us [to take action regarding the war], but left it to us to do what we thought proper . . . .

We do not find any provision is made for us in case we have to abandon our present seats. We understood arms, etc. would be provided, but we find nothing is provided in the late answer.

Red Jacket: It appears our peace is like[ly] to be shaken. You appear to be disturbing our peace. We wish you to examine [these] papers.

29. President Madison's advice to Iroquois: Consolidate beyond war zone; does not expect their military aid. April 9, 1813.

Reassurances of President Madison [Secretary of War, John Armstrong] to the Six Nations that they will be spared from the war's devastation.

War Department
April 9, 1813

Brothers of the Six Nations:

Through our sub-Agent and Interpreter, Jasper Parrish, you have expresst some uneasiness with regard to the attack of the British upon your wives and children. Be not disquieted. Should the enemy cross the Niagara River you will be removed to a place of safety. Others of our Red Brothers have been so removed. They were honest to us, and therefore were hated and menaced by the British. They are now eating our bread in the State of Ohio and in places of safety.

My brothers, while on this subject, let me offer to you my advice, that during the war, you should [?] join yourselves together and remove to your reserved tract on the headwaters of the Allegany, where you may work and sleep in safety. My Brothers, you have also expressed some fears lest your annuities and the interest on your bank stock should not be punctually paid. Bad men have raised in you doubts. Listen to such no longer. Have not your claims upon us been punctually paid hitherto. And can you have a better assurance of our future conduct towards you than what is furnished by your own experience of that which is past.

It is true that the quantity of goods payable as part of your annuity is somewhat less now than formerly, but this is the effect of the war forced upon us by the British. They therefore are the true causes of this evil.

My Brothers: Continue your good faith to the United States and true to their justice and kindness.

By Order of the President of the
United States
(signed) John Armstrong,
Secretary of War

Jasper Parrish Reports a Conversation with Secretary of War Armstrong on the use of Indians in the Armed Forces.

Canadaigua, May 2d, 1813

General [Morgan] Lewis:

Sir, I received your letter of the 27 ult. At the time of delivering your letter to the Secretary of War I had some conversation with him on the subject of the war and of employing such of the Indians as have firearms and was offering their servis [*sic*] to the United States last fall.

He observed that they may be of servis to our army, and that he would refer the subject to the President.

The President has given no permission to imploy the Indians or even to except [accept] their servis. He has sent a speech to the Six Nations by me in writing, giving his advice to them to retire from the lines during the War to Allegany, where they may sleep in safety.

I am sir your most humble servent,
Jasper Parrish

30. Little Billy, speaking for Senecas, offers defensive alliance with the United States. September 8, 1812.

Senecas propose defensive alliance, with reservations. Little Billy's Speech at the Buffalo Council on September 8, 1812

[First a compliment; thanks the Great Spirit for health, etc.]

You must be sensible We have been for a number of years in the path of peace. Our exertions have been great on the Continent. We tryed to keep peace. We thought the western Indians would listen to our voice, but they would not. Perhaps you are to blame. Your commander gave up

At a council held at Buffalo
Nov. 4th 1812 — the Senecas — Cayugas, — Onondagas present — the object of the Indians was to show, that the Great Council fire of the Six Nations was now established at the Buffalo Village. —

Farmers Brother

The agent has communicated to us sundry papers from Washington, we now meet to give an answer — First a Compliment. &c. —

Young King Spoke

you some days ago received a C. f— at this p—e — the O—t was to let us kn—w that a Coundl. was a—ind— at Onondaga, your sd. What will the P.— thing &c

You then sd. it was necessary to show the P. that this was the Principal C.— f— of the S x N. we w— now show you this —

we have always told you that this is the C f— of the S. N & there is no alteration. we will now convince you that this is the P. C. [illegible] S. N.

there is no C— in the C F. since
you was apd agent.—

The P. p—d this out as the
p—i— he s.d he would out
the f—ns but one for us to do
B— with the U.S.— he apd—
Parrish to ast. you— you
was apd— if you & P. did not
do your duty we must speak
& s— be heard.—

you was seated in the center
P— was attend to the E. d— you
being Chief was seated here—
Allegany was out of the Center
Mr Brown went out and
you was to live here.—

We mention this to let
you kn— we remember
from that time— B has gone
regular.—

B—s has gone on regular from
the time we M— B has gone on
well till lately— Now one of the
roads that was stoped up is open
and we want it again stoped

W have not come for it to agre but to confirm waht was done formerly — we want to have you to kp. we are Determined to Stop this businss. you m consider we are Chiefs — and will Stop this b B-s —

Little Billey Spoke:—

we will now speak on another Subject. when we were met last. you told us the P h not invited us, but left it to us to do what we thought proper. ——

W— have now told you what we understand of this Businss.

we do not find any Provision is Made for us in case we have to abandon our present Seats.

We understood Arms &c would be provided, but we find Nothing is provided in the late answer.

Red. Jacket

It appears our peace is like to be shaken you appear to be disturbing our peace, we w— you examine this Papers —

Speech of General Smyth, one of the War chiefs of the United States, to the Chiefs and warriors of the Six nations.

Brothers;

I thank you for the tender of your services in the defence of the U. States, which you have made; and in their name accept them; in case the troops and indians of the British king should invade the U. States; which I expect they will not dare to attempt.

It is the desire of your great father the President that you should take no part in the War between the U. States and Great Brittain; but remain at peace, and take care of your wives and children.

The British nation is not able to maintain the contest against the U. States on this Great Island, without help. They ask the indians for help, who have given it, and will be ruined by doing so. We are able to beat the British without help. And although we understand that you are willing to help us if we ask it, yet we do not ask it. The quarel is ours, and not yours; and we will fight our own battles.

Brothers;

Hold fast the chain of friendship between you

you and the U. States, who are great, powerful just, and good; and will vanquish all their enemies, and protect all their friends.

22d Nov 1812.

Speech of

Genl Smyth
to the Indians

Speech of General
Smyth to the Indians
Nov 22 1812

GENERAL SMYTH
to the
SOLDIERS OF THE ARMY OF THE CENTRE

COMPANIONS IN ARMS!

The time is at hand when you will cross the stream of Niagara, to conquer Canada, and to secure the peace of the American frontier.

You will enter a country that is to be one of the United States. You will arrive among a people who are to become your fellow-citizens. It is not against *them* that we come to make war. It is against that Government which holds them as vassals.

You will make this war as little as possible distressful to the Canadian people. If they are peaceable, they are to be secure in their persons; and in their property, as far as our imperious necessities will allow.

Private plundering is absolutely forbidden. Any soldier who quits his rank to plunder on the field of battle will be punished in the most exemplary manner.

But your just rights as soldiers will be maintained. Whatever is *booty* by the usages of war, you shall have. All horses belonging to Artillery and Cavalry; all waggons and teams in public service, will be sold for the benefit of the captors. Public stores will be secured for the service of the United States. The Government will, with justice, pay you the value.

The horses drawing the Light Artillery of the enemy are wanted for the service of the United States. I will order TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS for each to be paid to the party who may take them.

I will also order FORTY DOLLARS to be paid for the arms and spoils of each savage warrior, who shall be killed.

Soldiers! You are amply provided for war. You are superior in number to the enemy. Your personal strength and activity are greater. Your weapons are longer. The regular soldiers of the enemy are generally old men, whose best years have been spent in the sickly climate of the West Indies. They will not be able to stand before you, When you charge with the bayonet.

You have seen Indians, such as those hired by the British, to murder women and children, and kill and scalp the wounded. You have seen their dances and grimaces, and heard their yells. Can you fear *them*? No. You hold them in the utmost contempt.

VOLUNTEERS!

Disloyal and traiterous men have endeavored to dissuade you from doing your duty. Sometimes they say, if you enter Canada, you will be held to service for five years. At others they say that you will not be furnished with supplies. At other times they say, that if you are wounded, the government will not provide for you by pensions.

The just and generous course pursued by the government towards the Volunteers who fought at Tippecanoe, furnishes an answer to the last objection. The others are too absurd to deserve any.

Volunteers! I esteem your generous and patriotic motives. You have made sacrifices on the altar of your country. You will not suffer the enemies of your fame to mislead you from the path of duty and honor, and deprive you of the esteem of a grateful country. You will shun the *eternal infamy* that awaits the man, who having come within sight of the enemy, *basely* shrinks in the moment of trial.

Soldiers of every corps! It is in your power to retrieve the honor of your country; and to cover yourselves with glory. Every man who performs a gallant action, shall have his name made known to the nation. Rewards and honours await the brave. Infamy and contempt are reserved for cowards. Companions in arms! You came to vanquish a valiant foe. I know the choice you will make. Come on my heroes! And when you attack the enemy's batteries, let your rallying word be, *"The canon lost at Detroit — or Death."*

ALEXANDER SMYTH
BRIGADIER GENERAL,
Commanding

Camp near Buffalo,
17th Nov. 1812.

32. General Smyth advises Iroquois that "the quarrel is ours, not yours." November 22, 1812.

Brigadier General Alexander Smyth, Commander of United States forces in the Buffalo area, offers his interpretation of the role of the Indians in the war in a speech before a Buffalo Council of the Six Nations on November 22, 1812:

Brothers,

I thank you for the tender of your services in the *defence* of the United States, which you have made, and in their name accept them in case the troops and indians of the British King should invade the United States, which I expect they will not dare to attempt.

It is the desire of your great father the President that you should take no part in the war between the United States and Great Britain, but remain at peace and take care of your wives and children.

The British nation is not able to maintain the contest against the United States on this Great Island without help. They ask the indians for help, who have given it, and will be ruined by doing so. We are able to beat the British without help. And although we understand that you are willing to help us if we ask it, yet we do not ask it. The quarrel is ours, and not yours; and we will fight our own battles.

Brothers, Hold fast the chain of friendship between you and the United States, who are great, powerful, just and good. [They] will vanquish all their enemies and protect all their friends.

[Alexander Smyth,
Brigadier General,
Commanding]

Gentlemen

A number of the chiefs and Warriors of the christian party of the Oneida Indians hav recently visited this City upon public busineſs and amongst other things proposed to sell to the State a part of their reservation adjoining the Stockbridge Tract embracing six miles in length and three in breath. On account of the dissatisfaction which has heretofore been given to some of the principal Indians by bargaining for their lands at this place with a part only of the nation, on account of the expences incident to such purchases and the many individual claims for improvements subsequently made it was deemed adviseable to inform them as they had

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before been advised that all treaties for future purchases of their lands would be made with a full Council at some convenient place on the reservation.

Since, however, they have intimated a disposition to sell I submit to the Legislature the propriety of authorising purchases from time to time ~~to be made~~ as they Can be made with advantage to the State and Satisfaction to the Indians. Should such authority be given it will also be neceſsary to provide for the payments which it may be proper to make at the time of executing such treaties.

Daniel D Tompkins

Albany February 20th 1813

Should your Excellency however think of any material work, to which in your opinion, it could be applied, the commissioners hold themselves ready to carry your orders into execution. They would take the liberty of here remarking to your Excellency, that the act appropriating money for fortifications, confines the expenditure to Staten Island; they would respectfully suggest, whether it would not be proper in the present exigency of public affairs, to authorize the disposal of the balance now remaining, and such further sum as may be granted, on any part of the harbour of New York.

By order and in behalf of the commissioners of Fortifications.

DeWitt Clinton, Chairman.

ANOTHER PROPOSITION TO SECURE LAND FROM THE ONEIDA INDIANS.

Albany, February 20, 1813.

Gentlemen: A number of the chiefs and warriors of the Christian party of the Oneida Indians have recently visited this City upon public business & amongst other things proposed to sell to the State a part of their reservation adjoining their Stockbridge tract, embracing six miles in length and three in breadth. On account of the dissatisfaction which has heretofore been given to some of the principal Indians, by bargaining for their lands at this place, with a part only of the nation on account of the expences incident to such purchases and the many individual claims for improvements subsequently made, it was deemed advisable to inform them, as they had been before advised, that all treaties for future purchases of their lands would be made with a full council at some convenient place on the reservation.

Since, however they have intimidated a disposition to sell, I submit to the Legislature, the propriety of authorizing purchases from time to time as they can be made, with advantage to the State, and satisfaction to the Indians. Should such authority be given it will also be necessary to provide for the payments, which it may be proper to make at the time of executing such treaties.

Daniel D. Tompkins.

TO REMOVE OBSTRUCTIONS IN THE WAY OF THE STATES ACQUIRING LANDS FOR DEFENCE.

Albany, February 22, 1813.

Gentlemen: An act passed March 18th, 1808 directs the mode of proceeding to obtain for the public the title of such lands on Long and Staten Islands and the Island of New York as may be required for the purpose of providing for the defence and safety of the City and Port of New York.

It has been judged necessary to erect a work at Sagg Harbor in Suffolk County and at other frontier positions; but the title for the sites, therefor, cannot be obtained in the manner pointed out in the before mentioned act, because those works are not designed for the defence of the City and port of New York. I, therefore, respectfully suggest the propriety of extending the provisions of the act of 1808 to lands in other parts of the State which may be required for the defence of such other parts and of empowering the Chancellor, where it shall appear to him Just and proper, on account of Interest, relationship or other disqualifications of the Sheriff of the County in which the lands may be situated, to direct the writ to be executed by and before some other officer: and also authorizing the Chancellor at his

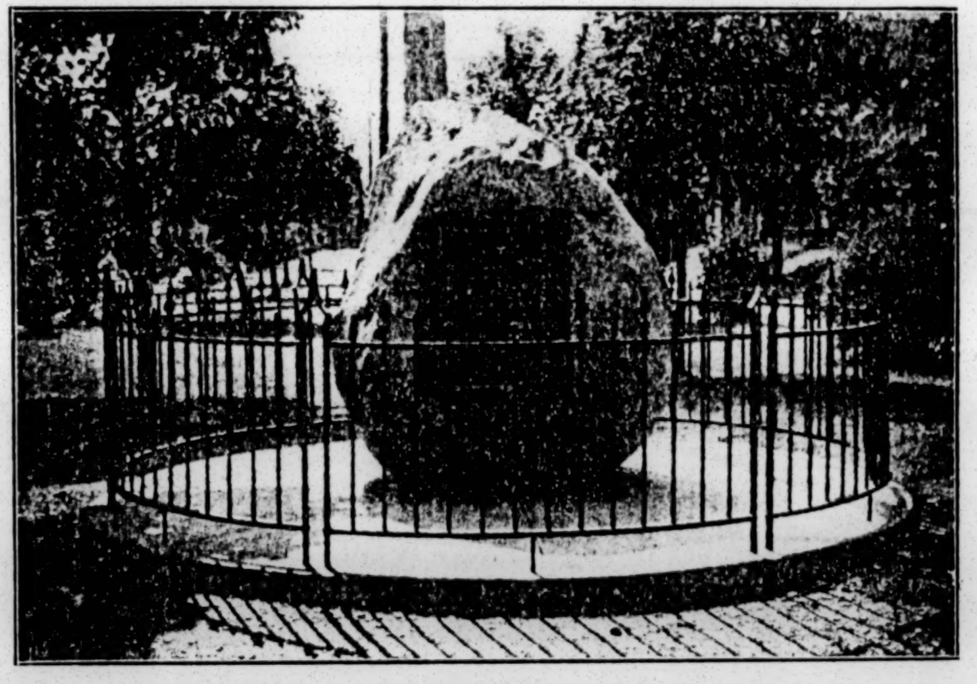
HARRISON-TARHE PEACE CONFERENCE.

COL. E. L. TAYLOR, COLUMBUS.

On the 28th of June, 1904, the Columbus Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution did themselves and their organization great honor by placing in Martin Park in the western part of the City of Columbus, a large bowlder of igneous origin, bearing a very handsome designed tablet in commemoration of the important council or conference which General William Henry Harrison had with the chiefs of certain Indian tribes, near that spot on June 21st, 1813. By this act the Daughters rescued from the very brink of oblivion and gave a permanent place in the history of the War of 1812 to one of the important and controlling incidents of that war. But for this action on the part of this organization, that event would probably have soon passed into entire forgetfulness, as there was but one co-temporary report of the proceedings ever published of that conference or council, and that was in a weekly paper then published at Franklinton, called "The Freeman's Chronicle," which was edited and owned by James B. Gardiner. It was the first weekly paper, or paper of any kind, ever published in what is now the City of Columbus. The first number of this paper was dated June 24th, 1812, and the publication continued for more than two years, covering the entire period of the War of 1812. Mr. Gardiner was present at the council and in the issue of his paper of June 25th, 1813, he published an account of it. Mr. William Domigan, at that time a resident of the Town of Franklinton, had the thoughtfulness to preserve a full file of that paper as it was issued, and had the same bound in substantial form, which sole copy has been preserved to this time and presents the best picture of the condition and life of the young village that is in existence to-day.

Mrs. Edward Orton, Jr., Regent of the Columbus Chapter of the organization before mentioned, in her very appropriate address in presenting the memorial tablet to the City of Columbus, said: "We are assembled here to-day to commemorate an event more than local in character, far reaching in its results, and of the greatest importance to the state as well as to the capital of Ohio."

Mr. Robert H. Jeffrey, Mayor of Columbus, in his remarks, accepting the tablet on behalf of the City of Columbus, said: "The value of this bowlder lies in recalling to our memory the high patriotism of our forefathers. In its ruggedness, its strength and its power to defy all time, it typifies the immutable principles of the great union of states, which these ancestors fought, bled and died for."



PEACE MEMORIAL, STONE AND TABLET, HARRISON-TARHE PEACE CONFERENCE.

General Benjamin R. Cowen then delivered an historical address concerning the events, the monument and the tablet were intended to commemorate. This address as well as all the proceedings of the day have been published in booklet form by the Regent, Mrs. Orton, for private circulation.

In order to give further permanency to the record of this important event, we give in full the account of Mr. Gardiner, as it appears in the issue of "The Freeman's Chronicle" of June 25th, 1813:

"On Monday last Gen. Harrison held a council in this place with the chiefs of the Delaware, Shawanoe, Wyandot and Seneca tribes of Indians, to the amount of about 50. In the General's *talk*, he observed that he had been induced to call them together from certain circumstances having come to his knowledge, which led him to suspect the fidelity of some of the tribes, who had manifested signs or a disposition to join the enemy, in case they had succeeded in capturing Fort Meigs. That a crisis had arrived which demanded that all the tribes, who had heretofore remained neutral, should take a decided stand, either for us or against us. That the President wished no false friends, and that it was only in adversity that real friends could be distinguished. That the proposal of Gen. Proctor to exchange the Kentucky prisoners for the friendly tribes within our borders, indicated that he had been given to understand that those tribes were willing to raise the tomahawk against us. And that in order to give the U. S. a guarantee of their good dispositions, the friendly tribes should either move, with their families, into the settlements, or their warriors should accompany him in the ensuing campaign, and fight for the U. S. To this proposal the chiefs and warriors present unanimously agreed — and observed, that they had long been anxious for an opportunity to fight for the Americans.

"We cannot recall the precise remarks that were made by the chiefs who spoke — but *Tarhe* (The Crane) who is the principal chief of the Wyandots, and the oldest Indian in the western wilds; appeared to represent the whole assembly, and professed, in the name of the friendly tribes, the most indissoluble attachment for the American government, and a determination to adhere to the Treaty of Greenville.

"The General promised to let the several tribes know when he should want their services; and further cautioned them that all who went with him must conform to *his* mode of warfare; not to kill or injure old men, women, children nor prisoners. That, by this means, we should be able to ascertain whether the British tell truth when they say that they are not able to prevent Indians from such acts of horrid cruelty; for if Indians under him (Gen. H.) would obey *his* commands, and refrain from acts of barbarism, it would be very evident that the hostile Indians could be as easily restrained by *their* commanders. The Gen. then informed the chiefs of the agreement made by Proctor to deliver him to Tecumseh in case the British succeeded in taking Fort Meigs; and promised them that if he should be successful, he would deliver *Proctor* into their hands — *on condition*, that they should do him no other harm than to *put a petticoat on him* — "for," said he, "none but a *coward* or a *squaw* would kill a prisoner."

"The council broke up in the afternoon; and the Indians departed next day for their respective towns."

In order to understand and appreciate the importance and full significance of this conference, it is necessary to recall some of the chief events of the times relating to the war.

The battle of "Fallen Timbers" was fought August 20th, 1794, at which General Wayne obtained a complete victory over the Indians who had concentrated in the region of the Maumee. This defeat was followed the next summer by a general council held by General Anthony Wayne at Greenville, Darke county, Ohio, with the Indian tribes of the northwest, which resulted in the celebrated treaty, known as the "Treaty of Greenville," which was concluded August 3d, 1795, and was in its result the most important of all the peace treaties made between the United States and the Indian tribes northwest of the Ohio. The Wyandots, Delawares, Shawnees, Ottawas, Chippewas, Pottawattomies, Miamis, Eel Rivers, Weas, Piankeshaws, Kickapoos and Kaskaskias, became parties to that treaty.

This treaty was followed by comparative peace for a period of sixteen years, and until about the year 1811, although in the meantime turbulent, revengeful and evil-disposed Indians frequently broke away from the different tribes and from the control of their principal chiefs and formed marauding parties, which from time to time committed all manner of murders, thefts and outrages on the frontier settlers of the northwest.

For a few years prior to the declaration of the War of 1812 between the United States and Great Britain, the relations between these two governments had been very much strained and it was generally considered that war was sure to ensue. In the meantime the British maintained numerous active and powerful agents among the Indians of the northwest for the purpose of supplying them with munition of war and creating discontent among them and inciting them to make war on the white settlers. Thus encouraged there was assembled under Tecumseh and his brother, the Prophet, at their camp at the junction of the Wabash and Tippecanoe rivers, in northwestern Indiana, a large number of turbulent and desperate Indians drawn from most of the various tribes east of the Mississippi. It was the purpose and hope of Tecumseh and his brother, and the Indians under their influence, by a united effort with the British forces, to drive the white people out of the territory of the northwest. These Indians thus assembled on the Upper Wabash, became very threatening and endeavored to deceive and surprise General Harrison, who was then governor of the Territory of Indiana with headquarters at Vincennes. Their actions and numbers were such as to make it prudent and even necessary that General Harrison should make a demonstration against them for the purpose of discovering their purpose and strength. This resulted in the Battle of Tippecanoe November 7th, 1811, at which battle the Indians were defeated, but not greatly dispirited, as they still relied greatly upon the looked for war between the United States and Great Britain when they would have the powerful aid of the British forces.

Tecumseh was not present at that battle and the Indians were under the command of his brother, the imposter Prophet. By this defeat the power which the Prophet had been exercising over his Indian followers was largely destroyed, and he was never afterwards in much favor.

The war which had long been threatening between the United States and Great Britain suddenly flamed into activity and war was declared on the part of the United States against Great Britain on June 18th, 1812. This was the opportunity the discontented and turbulent Indians of the northwest had long been waiting for. Tecumseh had before that time and in anticipation of it, concluded his alliance with the British forces, and the forces under him were already well prepared to join in active warfare. He was at the head of all the Indian forces in the northwest, and was by far the ablest war chief of his times and the ablest war chief which the Indian race has produced of which we have any accurate knowledge, unless it may be the great Pontiac of a half century before. He at once commenced a vigorous onslaught on the frontier military posts and frontier settlers, and with terrible effect.

Affairs went badly against the American forces for the first year after the declaration of war. On July 17th, 1812, Lieutenant Hanks, in command of Mackinac, was compelled to surrender the garrison, consisting of fifty-seven effective men, to the forces under the British commander at St. Joseph's, a British post near the head of Lake Huron.

On August 15th following, the massacre of the garrison at Fort Dearborn (Chicago) occurred, at which time between fifty and sixty United States soldiers were mercilessly murdered and the fort destroyed. This terrible slaughter in which the treacherous and blood-thirsty Black Hawk was engaged, was followed the next day (August 16th) by the cowardly and ignominious surrender of General Hull at Detroit, of about fifteen or sixteen hundred troops, to a greatly inferior number of British and Indians under General Brock of the English army.

By the first of September, 1812, the entire northwest, with the exception of Fort Harrison on the Wabash, and Fort Wayne on the Maumee, had been overrun and was in possession of the British and Indians, and these two forts were both besieged by hordes of savages. Fort Harrison with but fifty or sixty men under Captain Zachariah Taylor (then a young officer in the United States army and afterwards President of the United States) was heroically defended and the Indian hordes repelled. A like brilliant defense was made of Fort Wayne. The garrison was small, the Indians were in great numbers, the captain in command of the garrison was dissipated and incompetent, and was summarily deposed from command, which then devolved upon one Lieutenant Curtis, then a young officer in the United States army, who, by his heroic defense of the fort during the two weeks of unremitting siege, has recorded his name permanently in the annals of his time.

It was just at this discouraging and perilous time that General Harrison was appointed commander of all the forces in the northwest. He at once took most heroic measures to raise the siege at Fort Wayne and strengthen that garrison, and also to strengthen the garrison at Fort Harrison on the Wabash. This he accomplished and thereafter was able to maintain the lines of the Wabash and the Maumee, as the frontier between the American forces and the allied British and Indians. All beyond to the northwest was in the possession of the enemy.

But disasters to the American forces were not yet ended. On the 21st of January, 1813, General Winchester, who was in command of the forces on the Maumee, was defeated at the battle of the River Raisin by the combined forces of General Proctor and Tecumseh, and about 700 of his troops captured or destroyed, many of them being massacred after they had surrendered.

General Harrison was at the headquarters of the army at Upper Sandusky when he first heard that General Winchester, who was in command of the forces on the Maumee, intended to make an important military movement, the nature of which, however, he could not learn. No important offensive movement was contemplated by him at that time. On receiving this information he at once ordered forward all the troops then at Upper Sandusky, about 300 strong, and took a horse and rode to Lower Sandusky (Fremont) in all haste. Such was the energy with which he pushed forward over the terrible winter roads that the horse of his aid-de-camp failed and died under the exertion. At Lower Sandusky he learned that on the 17th of January, Colonel Lewis had been sent forward from the Rapids to the River Raisin in command of over 600 troops which was almost the entire available force on the Maumee. General Harrison's mind was filled with forebodings, and ordering the troops at Lower Sandusky forward to the Rapids, he again pushing forward for that place, where he arrived early on the 20th. Here he learned that General Winchester had gone forward to join his command at the river Raisin. There was nothing that could be done but wait for the troops which he had ordered forward from the Sanduskies, which were floundering along as best they could through the swamps of the wilderness. He did not have to wait long before he received the appalling news of the battle at the river Raisin, which was one of the most disasterous of all our Indian Wars.

The battle was fought on January 21st, the defeat was complete and overwhelming and Winchester's army was practically destroyed. This left the region of the Maumee entirely open to be overrun by the victorious British and Indians, and it was expected that they would soon make their appearance at the Rapids. A council of war was at once held, and it was determined to withdraw the remaining troops to Portage river, about twenty miles east from the Maumee. Here a camp was established and the troops which were struggling forward as well as the remnant of General Winchester's command were concentrated. Within a few days such a force had been assembled as to enable General Harrison to move back to the Maumee. He did not, however, resume possession of the old camp, Fort Miami, which had been occupied before by General Winchester's command, but a better place was selected some distance up the river from the old camp, and on the south side of the river where a strong fort was erected, which was named Fort Meigs in honor of the then governor of Ohio.

It was the intention to concentrate a force at Fort Meigs sufficient to maintain it against all attacks which might be made, but on account of the terrible roads through the wilderness, the expected recruits from Kentucky and Southern Ohio, did not arrive until the fort was besieged by the entire forces under Proctor and Tecumseh.

On the 1st day of April, 1813, the fort was invested on every side and an active siege was at once begun. The siege was carried on with great vigor, the Indians being incited to bravery by the promise of the monster General Proctor to deliver General Harrison into their hands should the siege be successful and the fort taken. However, after nine days of constant bombardment and conflict the siege failed and the British and Indian forces withdrew.

Immediately after the British and Indians had withdrawn from the Maumee, General Harrison hastened in person to southern and central Ohio to urge forward the troops that were being collected to meet and repel the British and Indian forces and drive them beyond the boundaries of the United States.

It was under these anxious and harassing circumstances that General Harrison came to Franklinton and held the conference with the chiefs of the Wyandots, Delawares, Shawanese and Senecas. The principal chiefs of these tribes had remained true to their obligations of neutrality under the Treaty of Greenville, but so many had been lured away from their tribal obligations by British pay and British bribes and promises, and such was their strength when commanded and guided by that able and energetic warrior Tecumseh that it became necessary for General Harrison to know as exactly as possible what proportion of the military strength of the powerful tribes would remain neutral, or if necessary join with the American forces. The chiefs assembled not only assured him that they would remain true to their obligations, but if called upon would join with the American forces against the British.

They were not called upon to take an active part in the war, but as a matter of fact several of the chiefs of these four great tribes with a considerable number of their warriors of their own volition accompanied General Harrison in his campaign, which ended in the decisive battle of the Thames. Chief Tarhe (the Crane), Grand Sachem of the Wyandots, whose village was then near Upper Sandusky, Wyandot county, and who was spokesman for all the tribes at the conference at Franklinton, although seventy-two years of age, went with General Harrison on foot with a number of his warriors to Canada, and was present at the Battle of the Thames, although he took no active part in that battle.

This conference or council at Franklinton enabled General Harrison to know what he could depend upon as to these four neutral tribes, and greatly relieved him from uncertainty and anxiety and also greatly relieved the frontier settlers from the apprehensions and fears with which their minds and hearts were filled.

From the date of that conference the tide turned strongly in favor of the American forces. The English and Indians were again in force along the Maumee and in July, 1813, again besieged Fort Meigs, but it had been so strengthened and reinforced that they made no assault upon it but retired after a few days, Proctor by water to Sandusky bay, and the Indians through the forest to Sandusky river. This demonstration was quite formidable both by land and water. Fort Stevenson at the mouth of the

Sandusky river, where the City of Fremont now stands, was first besieged. On July 31st, 1813, the British approached Fort Stevenson by water and landed about 500 British troops with some light artillery, while Tecumseh with about 2,000 Indians besieged the fort on the land side.

It is not our purpose here to narrate the history of that assault. Suffice it to say here that Major Croghan, in command of the fort with but 160 men in the garrison, successfully repelled the assault of the British and Indians and compelled them to retire after heavy losses. This brilliant victory was succeeded on August 10th by the celebrated and world renowned victory of Commodore Perry, by which the British fleet on Lake Erie was destroyed. This enabled General Harrison to move his army across Lake Erie to the Detroit river and to invade Canada.

On the 5th of October he was able to bring the allied forces under Proctor and Tecumseh to issue at the battle of the Thames, where a complete victory was gained over the allied forces. Tecumseh was killed in that battle and Proctor ignominiously fled the field. His army was captured or destroyed. The battle of the Thames and the death of Tecumseh practically ended the war in the northwest, although the British still held a few small forts like Mackinac and St. Josephs around the head of Lake Huron; but these were powerless of any offensive operations.

The war, however, between the United States and Great Britain continued in full force and destructiveness for more than a year after the battle of the Thames, during which time the commerce of both nations upon the high seas was largely ruined. In August, 1814, the British gained possession of the City of Washington and burned and destroyed all the public buildings and threatened further serious destructions. A year had now elapsed since the battle of the Thames, during which time quiet had reigned among the Indians in the northwest.

The neutral tribes of the northwest remained favorable to the cause of the United States, and many of those who had served under Tecumseh a year before had become angered and embittered toward the British for want of their fulfillment of their promises so lavishly made before the war, and were anxious to assist in the war against their former allies.

In this situation the government authorized and directed General Harrison and General Lewis Cass to meet the Indian tribes in conference at Greenville, Ohio, where the "Treaty of Greenville" had been concluded nineteen years before. Accordingly the commissioners met at that place with the chiefs of the Wyandots, Delawares, Shawanese, Senecas, Miamis, Pottawattomies and Kickapoos and concluded a treaty of peace as follows:

Article 2. The tribes and bands above mentioned, engage to give their aid to the United States, in prosecuting war against Great Britain, and such of the Indian tribes as still continue hostile, and to make no peace with either, without the consent of the United States.

The assistance herein stipulated for, is to consist of such a number of their warriors, from each tribe, as the president of the United States, or any officer having his authority therefor, may require.

Article 3. The Wyandot tribe, and the Senecas of Sandusky and Stony Creek, the Delaware and Shawanese tribes, who have preserved their fidelity to the United States, throughout the war, again acknowledge themselves under the protection of the said states, and of no other power whatever, and agree to aid the United States in the manner stipulated for in the former article, and to make no peace but with the consent of the said states.

Article 4. In the event of the faithful performance of the conditions of this treaty, the United States, will confirm and establish all the boundaries between their lands, and those of the Wyandots, Delawares, Shawanese, and Miamis, as they existed previously to the commencement of the war." Thus the Franklinton conference was embodied in treaty form.

No call was made for Indian help under this treaty, as on December 24th, 1814, the commissioners of the United States and the commissioners of Great Britain concluded the Treaty of Ghent, putting an end to the war. This second Treaty of Greenville was the last peace or war treaty ever entered into between the United States and any of the Indian tribes within the boundaries of the State of Ohio; and with the exception of an unimportant treaty concluded at Detroit the following year, the last made east of the Mississippi.

SPECIAL COLLECTIONS,

July 25th 1813

Farmers Brother opened the Council by an address to the Indians, and one to me by way of Compliment. He then directed himself to the Indians, & said, that as it respected the great question before them respecting peace or war, each Village must speak for themselves. —

Red Jacket spoke as follows —

we are once more met in Council to give an answer to the speeches made by you & Genl. Porter — It has taken time, being of importance. —

We have heard your speeches — you wanted us to assist and watch to the edge of the water. we the Indians of Buffalo have agreed to what you requested. —— you will now hear the decission of the old men. —

I speak for the Indians at Buffalo a part will be here for a time, others will then take their places — we count the whole at Buffalo Village. we count all Who are to be on their guard. — we can not designate Numbers — those who are in the Village will be on the ground on an allarm. the pay will be distributed amongst the whole, and be regulated by the number employed

SPECIAL COLLECTIONS,

we the old men who have seen war will from time to time instruct, and regulate the Young Warriors.—

We the Chiefs of Buffalo turn out 162 Warriors to be under arms

This is all we have to say. the Next who Speaks, are the Catteraugus.—

Catteraugus Chief.— Spoke.—

You will now hear what the Senecas and Delawares have to say from Catteraugus— we have always been ready to assist in defending your Boats up the Lake — we are not deceitful — We hope you will not suspect us of want of friendship to you. —— Half Town to command the Catteraugus

Some time since we have been in your service - watching at the Mouth of Catteraugus Creek.—

You will now hear how Many have turned out from our Village including delawares — the Number is 21. —— If we hear you are in danger, we will all rise from our Seats, and come forward to defend

We expect to add to our Numbers when we get home, and let our young men Know.——

We Shall Continue to protect your Boats as they go up the Lake Shall we be paid for that?

Capt Shongo from Canakedica on
Genesee River. —— Spoke &c
that 11 from their Village intend
to stay and fight — we have
been here almost one Month, &
we intend to stay one Month longer.
Sharp Shins from Squaky hill
will stay alone. ——

John Sky from Tonewanda spoke
as follows. —— We turn out
None at present, but will return
tomorrow and consult the rest
of our Chiefs — our friendship is
great for the U. States. ——

Corn Planter Spoke for the
Indians at Allegany. ——
we turn out 7. — We have
a great deal of work to do in
our Village. — If the danger
increases we will turn out
More. — He then addreſsed
him self to those who are to stay.
He then addreſs the Warriors, ~~&~~
who were to stay — he then spoke
to me, & said you must pay well
open your purses. ——
You Must pay some down. —
and be [illegible] by the [illegible]

take care of your taverns and do not let them supply our warriors with liquor. —

We find some difficulty. — If our men fall in this war there is no promise of compensation — do your best in our behalf

Red Jacket Spoke &c —

1813 You are now writing what has taken place this day — the part we take in this war is not voluntary on our part you have ~~and~~ persuaded us into it — we hope you will say so to the President. —

You must not be displeased with what we say — Your voice was for us to sit still when the war begun, but you have beat us, you have got us into the War. —

If any of our friends the six Nations except ~~the~~ Mowhawks, should fall into your hands we hope you will treat them Well — deliver them up to us — we will do the same by white prisoners we take — write to the Commander in Chief, and let him know this

Red Jacket Spoke in answer:

We did not think proper to send runners to the Grand River In but we will move with the ~~Army~~ Army. we will go wi you and come back with you we want more Shoes.

we want to know what is proper plunder for us to take. we want our part and y Must tell us who are enemies

we want Shirts for every one.

Henry Obeal spoke as follows.

B listen ~~to what~~ I say

I was taken by the w p &
educated by them — ~~they~~ were kind
to G W asked me when I left
the white p. what p I should take
in case of w I told him would
not ~~till~~ till w took place.
I now declare the part I take.
and I wish it known to Gov.
Ve

Minutes of Indian Speeches

your B. were Jealous of us
were afraid we should take
B. agt. you — we h taken ye B
and in yr. favor and our son
let this be known. —

This B. may cover for a No. of
years — we hope you will
not be so ungratefull at the end
& not let us be forgoten in the
treaty &c. —

B. as we have now signed to be
a p t in the W we hope you
will inform us of all the
operations &c we will do the same
by you in this struggle

we wish you to furnish us with
a Co and keep one yourself of.
this Speech — we wish to have
provisions & ammunition at
this place. —

B. request to inform the officers
not to let them have any liqu
— we can not Stand in batt
you can drink and fight
our fore Fathers fought with
out liquor &c

33. General Boyd considers the recruitment of Iroquois warriors 1813.

By the spring of 1813 with a British invasion across the Niagara River imminent, General John P. Boyd (Smyth's successor),prepared to recruit Indians for the armed forces.)

[June] 1813

[Erastus Granger]

Shall the Agent of the Six Nations immediately call a General Council of the Six Nations to assemble at Buffalo, and then and there, invite them in the name of the Commander in Chief or in the name of the Government, to take an active part in the war, join our army, etc?

Shall he promise then Rations and pay, or instead of monthly pay, must they depend on premiums, presents and plunder for their services?

If an invitation is given to the Indians to take up arms, shall it extend to the Oneidas and Stockbridge Indians?

General Boyd requests that the Agent of the Six Nations, conformably to the requisition made on him some time since by General [Henry] Dearborn, will please to assemble a General Council of the Six Nations, and call upon them to assist in a war which has become a contest with the Indians as well as whites; promising them rations, bounties, and presents; and that such a representation will be made to Government as will perhaps induce it to grant pay, in lieu of bounties and presents. He would have the agent extend the call to the Oneida and Stockbridge tribes.

Jno. P. Boyd.
Brigadier General

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34. General Dearborn requests Iroquois enlistments. June 22, 1813.

General Henry Dearborn requests the enlistment of warriors of the Six Nations; Granger forwards the information to the Chiefs at Allegany.

Buffalo, June 22d, 1813

To the Chiefs of the Allegany Village:
Brothers,

I have just received a letter from General Dearborn, the Commander-in-Chief at Niagara requesting one hundred and fifty of the young warriors of the Six Nations to meet him at Fort George. It is therefore my request that forty or fifty of the young men of your Village should turn out and come to this place as soon as possible. Let a suitable number of Chiefs come with them.

Captain Parrish is here; we shall go with you to Niagara.

Bring you guns along with you, and come prepared to stay one or two months. When you get to the Council fire, the business shall be more fully explained.

Call on the Catturragus [*sic*] Indians, and get as many of their young Warriors to turn out as you can.

I wish you to be here immediately.

Your friend and Brother
Erastus Granger

35. Allegany Indians respond to Dearborn; but order is countermanded. June 30, 1813.

The Allegany Indians responded to General Dearborn's call for troops with alacrity and enthusiasm; but they are dissillusioned when the order is countermanded.

Cattaraugus, 30th June, 1813

[Erastus Granger]
Brother,

We received yours of the twenty-second inst. two days after date requesting us to turn out and come to Buffaloe in order to aid in the present contest. We have turned out and came as far as Cattaraugus, where we are requested by the runner sent by Mr. Parrish to return home. This is twice we have been called from our business and travelled near one hundred miles at our own expense, and leaving our farms and business in obedience to your calls. And when we arrive here, directed to return home without any explanation on the business or any reward for our trouble.

We feel ourselves injured with the treatment we receive at your hand, and shall return home to our business, and there remain until we receive some explanation of the cause of such trouble and disappointment. We feel ourselves ready to turn out and defend our Country but cannot be treated in this way.

From your Brothers,
Henry O'Bail [Cornplanter] Johnston Silverheals (X)
Black Snake (X) Big John (X)
(Received, July 4, 1813)

36. The Six Nations formalize a declaration of war. July 25, 1813.

A Council of the Six Nations at Buffalo on July 25, 1813, to formalize a declaration of war against Great Britain. The various nations arrive at their respective commitments individually. Granger's notes summarize the proceedings.

July 25, 1813

Farmer's Brother opened the Council by an address to the Indians and one to me by way of compliment. He then directed himself to the Indians, and said that as it respected the great question before them respecting peace or war, each village must speak [for itself].

Red Jacket spoke as follows: "We are once more met in Council to give an answer to the speeches made by you and General [Peter B.] Porter. It has taken time, being of importance.

"We have heard your speeches. You want us to assist and watch to the edge of the water. We, the Indians of Buffalo, have agreed to what you requested. You will now hear the discussion of the old men. I speak for the Indians at Buffalo — a part will be here for a time, others will then take their places. We count the whole at Buffalo Village. We count all who are to be on their guard. We can not designate numbers. Those who are in the village will be on the ground or on alarm. The pay will be distributed among the whole and be regulated by the number employed. We the old men who have seen war will from time to time instruct and regulate the young warriors. We the Chiefs of Buffalo turn out 162 warriors to be under arms.

"This is all we have to say. The next who speak are the Cattaraugus."

Cattaraugus Chief spoke:

"You will now hear what the Senecas and Delawares have to say from Cattaraugus. We have always been ready to assist in defending your boats up the lake. We are not deceitful. We hope you will not suspect us of want of friendship to you. (Half Town to command the Cattaraugus.)

"Sometime since we have been in your service, watching at the mouth of Cattaraugus Creek. You will now hear how many have turned out from our village including Delawares. The number is 21. If we hear you are in danger we will all rise from our seats and come forward to defend. We expect to add to our numbers when we get home, and let our young men know. We shall continue to protect your boats as they go up the lake. Shall we be paid for that?"

Captain Shongo from Caneadea on Genesee River spoke: That eleven from their village intend to stay and fight. "We have been here almost one month, and we intend to stay one month longer. Sharp Shins from Squaky [Squakie] Hill will stay alone."

John Sky from Tonawanda spoke as follows:

"We turn out none at present, but will return tomorrow and consult the rest of our Chiefs. Our Friendship is great for the United States."

Cornplanter spoke for the Indians at Allegany:

"We turned out seven. We have a great deal of work to do in our Village. If the danger increases we will turn out more. (He then addressed himself to those who are to stay. He then spoke to me.) You must pay well. Open your purses. You must pay some down. Take care of your taverns and do not let them supply our warriors with liquor.

"We find some difficulty. If our men fall in this war there is no promise of compensation. Do the best in our behalf."

Red Jacket spoke:

"You are now writing what has taken place this day. The part we take in this war is not voluntary on our part. You have persuaded us into it. We hope you will say so to the President. You must not be displeased with what we say. Your voice was for us to sit still when the war began, but you have beat us. You have got us into the war.

"If any of our friends [among] the Six Nations [in Canada] except the Mohawks, should fall into your hands, we hope you will treat them well. Deliver them up to us. We will do the same by white prisioners we take. Write to the Commander-in-Chief, and let him know this."

(Fragment of a speech by Red Jacket. It may have been delivered as a part of his remarks on July 25, 1813.)

". . . We will move with the army. We will go with you and come back with you. We want more shoes. We want to know what is proper plunder for us to take. We want our part, and you must tell us who are enemies. We want shirts for every one."

37. Cornplanter qualifies his acceptance of the declaration of war. [July 25, 1813].

Cornplanter's remarks at a council of the Six Nations during the war of 1812. It may be another version of his speech before the Buffalo Council of July 25, 1813. See Document 36.

Henry O'Beal spoke as follows:

I was taken by the white people and educated by them. They were kind to [me]. George Washington asked me when I left the white people what part I should take in case of war. I told him [I] could not tell till war took place. I now declare the part I take and I wish it known to [the] Government, etc.

Your people were jealous of us; were afraid we should take part against you. We have taken a stand; and in your favor . . . let this be known.

This war may continue for a number of years. We hope you will not be so ungrateful at the end, and not let us be forgotten in the treaty.

Brothers, As we have now signed to take a part in the war, we hope you will inform us of all the operations. We will do the same by you in this struggle.

We wish you to furnish [us] with a copy and keep one yourself of this speech.

We wish to receive provisions and ammunition at this place.

Brothers, [We] request [you] to inform the officers not to let [the Indians] have any liquor. We can not stand [it] in battle. You can drink and fight. Our forefathers fought without liquor.

and said that as it respected the great question before them respecting peace or war, each village must speak [for itself].

Red Jacket spoke as follows: "We are once more met in Council to give an answer to the speeches made by you and General [Peter B.] Porter. It has taken time, being of importance.

"We have heard your speeches. You want us to assist and watch to the edge of the water. We, the Indians of Buffalo, have agreed to what you requested. You will now hear the discussion of the old men. I speak for the Indians at Buffalo — a part will be here for a time, others will then take their places. We count the whole at Buffalo Village. We count all who are to be on their guard. We can not designate numbers. Those who are in the village will be on the ground or on alarm. The pay will be distributed among the whole and be regulated by the number employed. We the old men who have seen war will from time to time instruct and regulate the young warriors. We the Chiefs of Buffalo turn out 162 warriors to be under arms.

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"Sometime since we have been in your service, watching at the mouth of Cattaraugus Creek. You will now hear how many have turned out from our village including Delawares. The number is 21. If we hear you are in danger we will all rise from our seats and come forward to defend. We expect to add to our numbers when we get home, and let our young men know. We shall continue to protect your boats as they go up the lake. Shall we be paid for that?"

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"We find some difficulty. If our men fall in this war there is no promise of compensation. Do the best in our behalf."

Red Jacket spoke:

"You are now writing what has taken place this day. The part we take in this war is not voluntary on our part. You have persuaded us into it. We hope you will say so to the President. You must not be displeased with what we say. Your voice was for us to sit still when the war began, but you have beat us. You have got us into the war.

"If any of our friends [among] the Six Nations [in Canada] except the Mohawks, should fall into your hands, we hope you will treat them well. Deliver them up to us. We will do the same by white prisioners we take. Write to the Commander-in-Chief, and let him know this."

(Fragment of a speech by Red Jacket. It may have been delivered as a part of his remarks on July 25, 1813.)

". . . We will move with the army. We will go with you and come back with you. We want more shoes. We want to know what is proper plunder for us to take. We want our part, and you must tell us who are enemies. We want shirts for every one."

37. Cornplanter qualifies his acceptance of the declaration of war. [July 25, 1813].

Cornplanter's remarks at a council of the Six Nations during the war of 1812. It may be another version of his speech before the Buffalo Council of July 25, 1813. See Document 36.

Henry O'Beal spoke as follows:

I was taken by the white people and educated by them. They were kind to [me]. George Washington asked me when I left the white people what part I should take in case of war. I told him [I] could not tell till war took place. I now declare the part I take and I wish it known to [the] Government, etc.

Your people were jealous of us; were afraid we should take part against you. We have taken a stand; and in your favor . . . let this be known.

This war may continue for a number of years. We hope you will not be so ungrateful at the end, and not let us be forgotten in the treaty.

Brothers, As we have now signed to take a part in the war, we hope you will inform us of all the operations. We will do the same by you in this struggle.

We wish you to furnish [us] with a copy and keep one yourself of this speech.

We wish to receive provisions and ammunition at this place.

Brothers, [We] request [you] to inform the officers not to let [the Indians] have any liquor. We can not stand [it] in battle. You can drink and fight. Our forefathers fought without liquor.

Octr. 15th 1813 a council was held
at Buffalo —

Red Jacket spoke &
A compliment for health
&c —
then related what had
taken place since the war
took place as it respects
Indians — our feelings
were hurt that you
should suspect our friend-ship. —

Porter & my self said they
should have pay for one
month for guarding the lines
Genl. Wilkinson promised
them pay for service —
Genl. W. went away but
told them that Genl. McClure
would fulfil. —

we have not recd. pay
according to promise —
we think you were not
authorised to promise us —
we think we are trifled
with. —

we were promised that
all horses & Cattle we —

should be free plunder we took horses we had to give them up. we have been cheated ———

we the Senecas & Onondagas gave up the property we took — the Oneidas whom you have educated and taught your habits gave up nothing — we want you to state this to the Presiden we want permission to go to Washington we are an Independent Nation — we have taken up arms in your favor — We want to know on what footing we stand ——— we know not how long the war will last. —

It was agreed by all at fort George we should see we want a small deputation from the friendly Indns at the Westward to come as at Washington. ———

Let us unite and in one
Season More we will drive
the Red Coats from this Coun
- they are foreigners & this
Country belongs to us and
the U. States -

we do not fight for
conquest, but we fight
for our rights for the
land our Grandsires - 2

We hope our request
May be Granted

we trust you will make
known our request to the
P-t we trust you will
No deceive us -

3

1

Speech of Red
Jacket & Co
Granger

Oct 21st 1813

Feb. 2d 1814 a Council was held
at the widow Atkins at Buffalo
with the Chiefs Six Nations
Little Billy Speaker

Brother

pay attention to what I say -
It is the Voice of the six Nations
- I am appointed Speaker -

I feel inadequate to the task
but shall proceed - We now
are about to reply to your talk
some days since - on the
subject of your going to Washington
- we are unanimous in the
answer we are about to give

Brother

perhaps you will not be
pleased with the Manner our Minds
are made up. - we have been
told all communications between
us and your Govt must be made
through the Agents -

at the same time we were told
that in any business of an important
Nature ~~or matter~~ we might be
permitted to send a deputation to
Washington -

What the president ~~meant~~ Meant
we know not, but we believe
this is one of those cases in which
we are permitted to go - What
can be more important than
our present situation ?

Since the declaration of War, we have recd. nothing direct from the Prest. we think we ought to be permitted to go, and have a full understanding as to the course we shall proceed if the war continues. —

It would be more sattisfactory to those who remain if we could see the President: we do not doubt but you will do all you can for us, but if a few Chiefs go the Warriors will be better sattisfied. —

Since the declaration of War. your exertions have kept us all united — your Measures have kept us united to the United States — the enemy are Near, we do not think Proper for you to leave here. —

Another reason — you are unwell — it is a long Journey, we fear you are unable to perform it — and your loss to us would be great. —

Ct Parrish lives at Canandagua there is less danger there — he can be better spared to go with us.

We have selected 3 from the Seneca Nation — 1 from the Onondagas, and 1 from Oneida one from Tuscarora. —

We think we can
raise Money for the expense
of taking us to Washington which
we believe the Gov^t will refund

R^d. Jacket in reply to
My answer – we have
agreed to post going to Washington
under an Idea suggested from
you that a Commissioner
will be appointed to meet
us and come to a firm
understanding between us
and the U. States – let a
Man be appointed who
is acquainted with Ind^n.
Customs and with us.

Little Billy's
+
Red Jacket's
Speech

1814

To the Honorable the Legislature of the State
of New York in Senate and Assembly convened

The petition of the subscribers Oneida Indians — Respectfully sheweth — That the people of the State of New York some time since purchased of the Pagan party of said Indians a tract of land on which sundry houses & improvements belonging to your petitioners where situated — That your petitioners held these improvements in severalty — each individual cultivating and improving his own little garden spot — on the product of which he principally depended for a subsistance for himself and family — That your petitioners, were not privy to said purchase but afterwards on representing the hardship of their situation, they were given to understand that they would not be disturbed in their possession of said land — without being first remunerated for their improvements therein — and as it now appears (from a surveys being made of the same land) that the government is about taking possession thereof —

Your petitioners, therefore (trusting in the known justice of your Honorable body) confidently hope that full and ample compensation will be made to each of them for their said improvements — a particular description of which was taken by the deputy Surveyor and may be seen in the office of the Surveyor General —

~~Oneida Feb. 7. 1844~~

And your petitioners do hereby intreat your Honorable body to grant such compensation, separately to each individual of your petitioners, in proportion to the value of their several improvements —

his
Peter X John
mark

his
John X John
mark

The above petition was executed in my presence
L. S. Breese

his
Thomas X Skanado
mark

his
Lewis X Denny Jr.
mark

his
Peter X Schermerhorn
mark

Cornelius X his mark

his
Peter X Webster
mark

his
Abraham X Canola
mark

his
William X Sickles
mark

his
Cornelius X John
mark

Abraham Dana

Abra ham John

Arthko Adyequids

his
Sety X Adgequid's
mark

his
[illegible]nairnca X Mcpsden
mark

Oneida Indians

Petition

No 1.

1814

We hereby authorize and Empower Aaron Smith, William Cornelius, John Honyost & Moses Schuyler - to go to Albany to represent the pagan party of the Oneida Indians in all business that is necessary to transact with the Governor --

Feby. 19th 1814

Cornelius his mark +
Peter Summer his mark +
Cornelius Sochayany his mark +
William Cornelius his mark +
Peter Waulo his mark +
Capt Peter his mark +
William Thonkenyany his mark +
Hendrick Plateuk his mark +

Chiefs of the pagan party of the Oneida Indians

John Willard

Brothertown March 24th 1814

Respected Friend

~~I was called on soon after my return from N. York to go to Stockbridge~~ Soon after my return from N York I was requested by some of the Stockbridge people to go there to consult with them on the propriety of the petitions which they said had been sent to the Legislature by the Chiefs or Peace makers of Stockbridge for the purpose of getting a law passed to confirm to the White people the Lands they had leased of the indians in Stockbridge. and on inquiry I found a greate deal of opposition to the object of the petition. and on seeing a copy of the petition and being informed as to the situation of a greate part of the land I ~~that that~~ there was propriety in their objections. they informed me that the Peace makers and others had been influenced by Liquor to Lease the Land to White people and some Lots ware leased out by the P. M. without the consent or knowledge of the owner and contrary from their will. and the petition sent me prays ~~that~~ a law may be made to authorise ~~the~~ all the persons now on the said land to hold & injoy

the same upon the ~~[illegible]~~ terms of the first agreem
ent untill the indians shall offer the same
for sale to the state and that ~~they~~ the said
settlers may have the right of preemtion of their
said possesion - ~~which appears [illegible]~~
~~[illegible]~~ which appears evident to me that
it is a petition of the white people and not of the
deliberately wrong
~~[illegible]~~ of the Indians. & I think it would be
inconsistant to pass a law to authorise the
white people to hold the land on the same
terms for a number of years or untill the
Indians wanted to sell ~~as~~ ~~what~~ they agreed to
take wild land for which is from three to five
years and to have the land to clear ~~and [illegible]~~
~~[illegible]~~ ~~rent~~ It is evident that the land
would be worth two or three times as much
rent after their present lease expires which
perhaps will be in 2 or 3 year as what they
agreed to give on ~~[illegible]~~ the first agreement I dont
see what ~~[illegible]~~ pretentions the white people
can have to the land at all without trespass
gives them a claim. but I am astonished
to see that they have attempted to make
the legislature belive that the Indians wanted
them to continue on the land at the present
rent as long as the Indians wanted to own
the land - and they to have the right of

premption – I think there is enough in the petition to prove that there is an unfair deal with the Indians – and I am informed that the Indians refused to seign the petition for some time but the white people called in to their aid the influance of several gallons of liquor and after that produced intoxication they complyed –

They informd me that they had remonstrated against the said petition twice which was signed by 50 or 60 of the most respectable inhabitants – one they say they forwarded to you and the other to Esqr Sill and they requested me to write ~~to~~ you requesting you by all means to prevent the passing of the Law according to the prayer of the said petition – but I flatter myself that your fatherly care for their prosperity has put a stop to it before this time – as it would soon deprive some of the widows & orphans of their Lands which the people makers [illegible] out – Please to pay into the treasury of the State $100 Dollars on my Lot No 104 in the B Town part Mortguaged by Joseph Barker and take a receipt with a statement of the principle due and I will acct with you for the same

I am yours &c

Henry McNiel

Henry Mniel

Assembly

Albany New York

Brothertown

Brothertown

a

Copy of Letter

To H McNiel

Albany

24th Mo 3

1811

TO MR. SECRETARY MONROE—REGARDING INDIAN LANDS CEDED BY NEW YORK TO MASSACHUSETTS AND CONVEYED BY THE LATTER TO ROBERT MORRIS.

New York, May 7, 1814.

Sir: Your letter of July 1st, 1812 which covered the within commission, was duly received. Had my previous letter requesting the appointment been more precise it would have prevented the trouble which this communication may give.

I beg leave to state, that by a certain convention concluded in 1786, the State of New York granted to the State of Massachusetts the title or right of soil of a large district of country within the limits of the State of New York & that Massachusetts ceded to New York the sovereignty & jurisdiction of the s'd. tract.

The State of Massachusetts subsequently conveyed the tract of land before mentioned to Robert Morris, who in the year 1797 concluded a treaty with the Seneca nation of Indians by which they relinquished their right & title to a principal part of the tract. The Indians in that treaty, however, reserved several detached parcels of land the purchase of which is the object of the proposed convention. In the agreement between Massachusetts & New York it is stipulated that the former may grant & convey the ceded tract, or any part thereof, & that its grantee or grantees shall have the right of extinguishing by purchase the right or title of the natives.

You will hence perceive that the State of New York is to have no agency in the contemplated treaty & that the agent or Commissioner requested to be appointed by the United States is wanted for the purpose of enabling the Assignees of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts to make a legal convention with the Seneca nation of Indians. Will you therefore have the goodness to forward a new commission for that purpose to Samuel M. Hopkins Esquire, Genesee, Ontario County. The Commission formerly transmitted is herewith returned.

It may be proper to remark that I have perfect confidence in the discretion & integrity of Augustus Porter, Esqr. & that I recommended his appointment. As the Indians may be disposed to sell their lands in detached parcels and at different times, Mr. Porter, whose residence is in the vicinity of those Indians, will be enabled to attend such conventions without much inconvenience to himself or expense to the parties concerned.

The Honble. James Monroe.

TO MR. SECRETARY ARMSTRONG IN REGARD TO THE FRONTIER OF THE LAKES.

New York, May 7, 1814.

Sir: Your communication of the 28th April did not come to hand until yesterday on account of my absence from town.

Previously to the receipt of your requisition for Sackett's Harbour, the General officers of the Militia in Jefferson & Lewis Counties had been directed to repair in person to the Harbour & if an attack of that post was apprehended to receive & immediately comply with any requisition which the commanding officer might think proper to make. The Militia Generals have reported that by the time of their arrival at the Harbour the alarm had subsided, & that no Militia were, or would be called for at present.

The communication which I received from General Wilkinson apprised me of his apprehensions that the enemy would be in force on Lake Champlain before McDonough would be in readiness to meet him, & that an attempt would probably be made

James Madison, President of the United States of America,

To all who shall see these presents, Greeting:

Know Ye, That reposing entire confidence in the discernment, prudence and Integrity of Augustus Porter, of New York, I do appoint him a Commissioner to hold a Treaty with the Seneca Nation of Indians, for the purpose of extinguishing their claims to such of the lands within the territorial limits of the State of New York, as they, the Seneca Nation shall be willing to cede to the person or persons having the preemption right thereof. And it shall be lawful for the Agent or Agents of the State or States interested therein, to appear at said Treaty, and in the presence and with the approbation of the said Commissioner to propose, and adjust with the said Seneca nation the compensation to be made for their claims to the lands aforesaid, which shall be extinguished by the Treaty; agreeably to the 12th section of the act entitled "An act to regulate trade and intercourse with the Indian Tribes, and to preserve peace on the frontiers."

In Testimony whereof, I have caused these Letters to be made patent and the Seal of the U States to be hereunto affixed. Given under my hand at the City of Washington the fourteenth day of May A. D 1814; and of the Independence of the U States the Thirty Eighth.

James Madison

By the President

Jas Monroe Secretary of State

behalf of the Cherokees should be heard & considered by him.

A Copy of the Memorial relative to Intruders has been forwarded to him, with authority to adopt such measures in the case as he may deem expedient.

Col. R. M. Johnson.
Same Letter to
Hon. J. Morrow
Ohio.

Sir,

War department
May 31st 1814.

The President's nomination of Mr. Morrow and yourself (communicated by my letter of the 24th instant) as Commissioners for assisting in the Indian Treaty about to be held, was made without adverting to the fact, that the acceptance on your part would vacate your seats in Congress. Not supposing that this would be desirable either on public or private grounds he has recalled those nominations, & appointed in your stead Governors Shelby & Cass.

His Excy. Isaac
Shelby. Govr.
of Kentucky.
Same Letter to
Gov. L. Cass.
Gov. of Michigan

Sir,

War Department
May 31st 1814.

You have been appointed a Commissioner to treat with the North Western Indians. In this mission you will be associated with General Harrison & Governor Cass.

As soon as the Commission is received from the President, it will be forwarded with the necessary instructions.

The time & place of meeting has been left to Genl. Harrison who reports that the several agents are instructed to assemble the Indians on the 20th of June next. He will be requested to advise you of the place, with such incidental information as he may deem necessary to your personal convenience — & you will please to communicate with him for that purpose.

E. Granger Esqr.
Ind. Agent.

Sir,

War Department
June 11th 1814

It would appear by a late answer made to Genl. Scott by the Six nation Indians that they have declined holding a Conference with that officer on the behalf of the Cherokees should be heard & considered by him.

A Copy of the Memorial relative to Intruders has been forwarded to him, with authority to adopt such measures in the Case as he may deem expedient.

Col: R. M. Johnson.
Same Letter to Hon: J Morrow. Ohio.

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His Excy Isaac Shelby. Govr of Kentucky.
Same Letter to Gov. L. Cass. Gov of Michigan

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Ind: Agent.

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War department
June 11th 1814.

It would appear by a late answer made to Genl. Scott by the six nation Indians that they have declined holding a Conference with that officer on

the

the ground, that they had been specially attached to Brigr General Porter's Command & were to communicate with & receive orders from him alone. To check at once a distinction so hostile to military order — so fatal to the views of the President — I hasten to inform you, to the end that you may inform our Indian friends, that the command in chief on the Niagara frontier is vested in Major General Brown — & that of course he, who commands all, will command them also — and that their services can only be accepted on condition of their entire willingness to receive & obey the orders of the said Major Genl Brown, & in case of his death, of the Officer who would command in his stead, according to the rules & usages of the Army. —

War Department.
June 11th 1814.

His Excellency
Isaac Shelby
&c &c
The same Letter to Genl Harrison & His Exy Lewis Cass —

Sir,

The President of the United States has been pleased to appoint you Commissioner to confer with the Indian Nations of the West and north and to conclude with them a treaty of Peace and alliance — The treaty will be held at Greenville in the State of Ohio and at such time as may have been fixed in the invitation given to the Indians by General Harrison. — The object to be attained will be indicated under the following heads viz:

1st A Peace sincere and lasting between the Contracting parties: —

2d An alliance between the said parties in prosecuting the present War against Great Britain — and

3d An arrangement for the extinction of the Indian title to the tract of Land lying between the Michigan Territory on the north, the Western limits of the State of Ohio on the West, the Indian boundary line as settled by General Wayne on the South, and the line by treaty of the 4th of July 1805 on the East.

In the first of these objects the parties have a Common the ground, that they had been specially attached to Brig. General Porter's Command & were to communicate with & receive orders from him alone. To check at once a distinction so hostile to military order - so fatal to the views of the President - I hasten to inform you, to the end that you may inform our Indian friends, that the command in chief on the Niagara frontier is vested in Major General Brown - & that of Course he, who commands all, will command them also - and that their services can only be accepted on condition of their entire willingness to receive & obey the orders of the said Major Genl Brown, & in case of his death, of the Officer who would com=mand in his stead, according to the rules & usages of the Army. —

War Department.
June 11th 1814.

His Excellency
Isaac Shelby
&c &c &c
The same Letter
to Genl Harrison
& His Excy Lewis
Cass —

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On the first of these objects the parties have a common and obvious Interest. —

To engage the Indians in the second their warriors will be taken into the service of the United States and will receive the monthly pay and subsistence of soldiers of our army — such as bring good and sufficient arms will be entitled to a reasonable compensation for their use — such as have not arms of this description to bring will be supplied with muskets. To those serving faithfully certain articles of clothing will be furnished viz: Blankets and cloth for leggins and breech clouts — They will be specially commanded by their own chiefs, (who will be subject to the orders of the General officer and officers of the United States Army assigned to the command of the Division or Brigade with which they may act &c) who will be commissioned by medals presented to them by order of the President. —

The arrangement with regard to the exchange of Land is deemed important by some of the Inhabitants of the State of Ohio — If the suggestion can be made and the arrangement effected without exciting in the Indians any disagreeable sensations — this object may be prosecuted — otherwise it is not to be touched.

The Land proposed to be given in exchange, is a tract of equal dimensions, lying between Lake Michigan and the Mississippi —

Exc'y
Shelby
&c
[illegible]
Harrison
Lewis Cass

War Department.
June 11th 1814.

Sir,

On more mature deliberation two alterations in the instructions forwarded to you in relation to the proposed treaty, have been adopted.

(1st That instead of an article stipulating alliance and subsidy by pay &c one shall be substituted, simply obligatory on the Indians to assist in prosecuting the War, against Great Britain if so required to do by the United States — and — 2d That nothing be said or stipulated with regard to an exchange of Lands, or opening of Roads.

Under these modifications the treaty, if concluded, will consist of two Articles — one stipulating peace and friendship — the other military aid to the United States on the part of the Indians if required.

Talk

Brothers of the Wyandots, Shawanese and Delaware tribes

Brothers

Your father the President has heard of the courage and fidelity with which you have adhered to the United States during the Present War.

He instructs me to make known to you his approbation of your past, and confidence in your future conduct.

You will now go forth with your white brothers to battle and share with them in the glory of conquering your common enemy.

Given under my hand and the seal of the
War Department this 15th June 1814.
John Armstrong
Secretary of War

Col. B. Hawkins
Creek agent

War Dept June 30th 1814

Sir,

Your Letters of the 7th & 15th instant have been received, & submitted to the President.

As soon as his pleasure is made known on the subject of appointing an agent to succeed you — the arrangements will be communicated.

We are advised from various sources that the Indians will receive no further supplies of ammunition from Pensacola. Keep us informed on this point &

Nebaughena

Ton-quish- (a chipping) +

Wes-Narr-e-sa +

Che-chack (a crane) +

Ke-poo ta (~~a flat [illegible]~~) +

Mac-koo-ta (a crow) +

[illegible]-pe-ke[illegible]na (a flat [illegible]) +

Ke-too-te ([illegible]) +

Ma-ko-te-me-ete (a [illegible] [illegible]) +

She-[illegible]-pe (a [illegible]) +

1814.

Treaty with Wyandot, etc.
Dated, July 22. 1814.
Ratified, Dec. 13. 1814.

1814.

Treaty with
Wyandots, Delawares,
Shawanoese, Senecas
and Miamies.

Dated, July 22.
Ratified, Dec. 13.
Proclaimed, Dec. 21 1814.

James Madison
President of the United States of Ame
To all and singular to whom these presents s
Whereas a certain Treaty between the United Sta
Delaware, Shawoese, Senaca and Miamie Na
Greenville in the State of Ohio on the twenty second da

[illegible] Sept. 26.

No. 14.

A Treaty of Peace and Friendship between the United States of [illegible] Delawares Shawanoese Senecas and Miamies

[illegible] United States of America by William [illegible] Harrison late a Major General in the army [illegible] duly authorised and appointed commissioners for the purpose and the said Tribes by their [illegible] have agreed to the following articles which when ratified by the President [illegible] binding upon them and the said Tribes.

[illegible]

Article 1. The United States [illegible] Wyandots Delawares Shawanoese [illegible] give peace to the Miamie Nation [illegible] formerly designated [illegible] of the Putawatimies which adhere to the Grand Sachem [illegible] and [illegible] Tribe and to such of the said Tribes as adhere to the [illegible] of their Chiefs who sign this Treaty.

The Tribes to aid the United States against Great Britain [illegible]

Article 2. [illegible] engage to give their aid to the United States [illegible] Hostile and to make no peace with either without the [illegible] alliance [illegible] to consist of such a number of their Warriors [illegible] be given.

The [illegible] Section of the United States [illegible] confirmed.

[illegible] the Senecas of Sandusky and Stony Cr[illegible] United States [illegible] again acknowledge [illegible] United States in the manner stipulated [illegible] to make [illegible] performance of the conditions of this Treaty [illegible] Wyandots Delawares Shawanoese and Miamies [illegible]

In Witness Whereof the said Commissioners and the said Sachems [illegible] their hands and affixed their Seals.

nes Madison

nited States of America

whom these presents shall come Greeting

between the United States and the Wyandot,

aces and Miamie Nations of Indians, was concluded and signed at

Ohio on the twenty second day of July 1814, which Treaty, is in the following words:

[illegible] United States of America and the Tribes of Indians called the Wyandots

[illegible] General in the Army of the United States and Lewis Cass Governor of the Michigan [illegible] the said Tribes by their Head men Chiefs and Warriors assembled at Greenville in the [illegible] the President of the United States by and with the advice and consent of the Senate

[illegible] designated as the Miamie Eel River and Weea Tribes [illegible] the [illegible] Johnny and to the Chief Crane, to the Ottaways of Blanchard's Creek who [illegible] as [illegible] to the Chief called the King in the neighborhood of Detroit and to the [illegible]

[illegible] the United States in prosecuting the war against Great Britain and such [illegible] peace with [illegible] without the consent of the United States

[illegible] said Tribe [illegible] the President of the United States or any officer having [illegible]

[illegible] and Stony Creek the Delaware and Shawanoese Tribes who have preserved [illegible] under the protection of the said States and of no other power whatever [illegible] and to make no peace but with the consent of the said States.

[illegible] Treaty the United States will confirm and establish all the boundaries [illegible] they were entitled previously to the commencement of the War.

[illegible] Chiefs Headmen and Warriors of the before mentioned Tribes of Indians [illegible] be confirmed [illegible]

[illegible] Wyandot, Delaware, Shawanoese and Seneca [illegible]

In Witness Whereof the said Commissioners and the said [illegible] [illegible] their hands and affixed their Seals.

Done at Greenville in the State of Ohio the twenty second [illegible] of the United States the [illegible]

In presence of
[illegible] and the Wyandots, Delawares
Shawanoese & Senecas mentioned
in the 1st article before [illegible]

James Dill Secy to the commissioners
[illegible]
Indian agent
B. F. Stickney
Indian Agent
James [illegible] Associate
Judge of the court of Common
pleas Preble County
[illegible] Dixon
Antoine Bondie sworn Interpreter
Wm Walker sworn Interpreter
William Conner
Interpreter
Jos. Ls. [illegible]
Stephen Ruddell
[illegible] Peltier
[illegible]
Joseph Bertrand
Thos Ramsey Capt
1st Regt Inft
John Conner
John Riddle Col
1st Regt Ohio Militia

Ottawas

Tee-wus-koota or Blue Jacket X
Tah-cuna-tequa or [illegible] the [illegible] X
Wa-lach-ne-nas or bears legs X
Wa-pa-chek or white fisher X
Too-ta-gen or Bell X
Wagh-quen-yahn-[illegible] [illegible] tail bear X
Uc-o-ke-nun or bear king +

Senecas

Tag-i-won X
En-do-que-e-unt or John [illegible] +
Can-ta-na-te-roo X

Shawanoes

Cut-e-we-cus-a or Black hoof O
Tam-e-ne-tha or Butler
Pi-a-se-ka or Wolf +
Pom-tha or Walker +
Sha-mon-e-tho or Snake +
Pom-tha-ta or [illegible] flying [illegible] O
We-tha-wah-a-sika or yellow water O
Que-ta-waly or sinning +
So-kut-che-mah or frozen +
Way-ne-pe-ah-sika or corn stalk
Chi-ach-ska or captain Tom X
Qui-ta-we-pah or captn Lewis

Wyandots

Delawares

Tai-un-she [illegible]
Ti-un-tua [illegible]
O-ronz-ni-a or [illegible]
Lecks-to-ne or captain [illegible]
Le-mot-te or [illegible]
Lie-o-pon [illegible] or [illegible]
Jo-ne-queit [illegible]
Shill [illegible]
Neuch-[illegible] Montgomery
Capt Bu[illegible]
Hop-ko or [illegible]
Captain [illegible]
Captain
McDan[illegible]
Captain

[illegible] Tribes of Indians

[illegible] second [illegible] in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred [illegible]

-we-cus-a C

-ne-tha

-se-ka +

-tha

-e-tha +

-tha-ta O

[illegible] or Shaler

-la-roale +

-ut-che-mah

-ne-pe-en-sha
[illegible] State

-ach-sha
Captain [illegible] +

-la-the-pale
Captain [illegible] X

Wyandots

Delawares

Tai-un-shrah
or Charles

Ti-un-dra-ka
or John [illegible]

D-rone-ni-a-rah
or Stroneah X

Ki-ra-to-he-nina
or captain Anderson

Le-mot-te-nuck-quey
or James Nanticoke X

Lu-o-pen-nichke
or Bear X

To-on-queake
or John Queake

Kill-" che +

Neah-coming X

Montgomery Montour

Capt Buck X

Hop-kao-quez
or [illegible] +

Captain White eyes X

Captain Pipe X

McDaniel +

Captain Snap

Wyandots

Willm Henry Harrison

Lewis Cass

Tar-he (or Crane)

Har-rone-yough
or Cherokee boy

Te-ar-roh-cu-ose
or between the logs

Men-ou-cou

Rush-re-ing
or Stooping

Se-no-shus

Tash-e-on-a
or Big arm

Te-an-dut-ta-soon
or punch

Tah-uh-sough
or Seven Sticks

Ron-ain-nep
or Sky come down

Tee-en-dee

Ron-ui-is

Ornaint-te-ar-uh
or Bowyer

Now be it known that I James Madison President of the United [illegible]
by and with the advice and consent of the Senate thereof accept, ratify and confirm the [illegible] and every clause [illegible]
In Testimony Whereof, I have caused the Seal of the [illegible] United States [illegible]
Done at the City of Washington the [illegible] twenty [illegible] Decem[illegible]
and fourteen, and of the Independence [illegible] of the [illegible]

United States of America [illegible] and [illegible] in said State,
[illegible] thereof.
United States to be hereunto affixed, and signed the same with my hand
tenth day of December in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred
[illegible]

James Madison

[illegible]

Secretary of State

Treaty Between the United
States and the Tribes of Indians
called the Wyandots, Delawares,
Shawanoese, Senecas and Miamies.
1814.

By the President of the United States of America

A Proclamation

Whereas a Treaty between the United States of America and the Wyandot, Delaware, Shanoese, Senaca, and Miamie Nations of Indians, was concluded and signed on the twenty second day of July, in the Year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fourteen, by the Commissioners of both Nations, fully and respectively authorized for that purpose, and was duly ratified and confirmed by the President of the United States on the ~~the~~ thirteenth day of December, in the year of our ~~Lord~~ 1814, —„— with the advice and Consent of the Senate, which Treaty is in the words following, to wit:

A Treaty of Peace and Friendship between the United States of America, and the Tribes of Indians called the Wyandots, Delawares, Shawanoese, Senecas and Miamies.

The said United States of America by William Henry Harrison, late a Major General in the Army of the United States, and Lewis Cass, Governor of the Michigan Territory, duly authorized and appointed commissioners for the purpose and the said Tribes by their head men, chiefs and Warriors, assembled at Greenville in the State of Ohio, have agreed to the following articles, which when ratified by the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate thereof, shall be binding upon them and the ~~same~~ said Tribes.

Article 1st The United States, and the Wyandots, Delawares, Shawanoese and Senacas, give peace to the Miamie Nation of Indians formerly designated as the Miamie Eel River, and Weea Tribes, they extend this indulgence also to the Bands of the Putawatimies which adhere to the Grand Sachem Tobinipee and to the Chief Onoxa, to the Ottawas of Blanchard's Creek, who have attached themselves to the Shawanoese Tribe, and to such of the said Tribe as adhere to the chief called the Wing, in the neighborhood of Detroit, and to the Kickapoos, under the direction of the Chiefs who sign this Treaty

Article 2d The Tribes and Bands above mentioned engage to give their aids to the United States in prosecuting the War against Great Britain, and such of the Indean Tribes, as still continue hostile, and to make no peace with either, without the consent of the United States. The assistance herein stipulated for, is to consist of such a number of their warriors from each Tribe, as the President of the United States, or any Officer having his authority therefor may require.

Article 3. The Wyandot Tribe, and the Senecas of Sandusky and Stoney Creek, the Delaware, and Shawanoese Tribes, who have preserved their fidelity to the United States throughout the War, as in acknowledge themselves under the protection of the said States, and of no other power whatever and agree to aid the United States in the manner stipulated for, in the former Article;

article, and to make no peace but with the consent of the said United States.

Article 4. In the event of a faithful performance of the conditions of this Treaty, the United States will confirm and establish all the boundaries between their lands and those of the Wyandots, Delawares, Shawanoese and Miamies, as they existed previously to the commencement of the war.

In Testimony whereof, the said Commissioners, and the said Head men, Chiefs and Warriors of the before mentioned Tribes of Indians have hereunto set their hands and affixed their Seals.

Done at Greenville, in the State of Ohio, this twenty second day of July, in the Year of our Lord, one thousand, Eight hundred and fourteen, and of the Independence of the United States, the thirty ninth.

In presence of

James Dill, Secretary to the commissioners

John Johnston. Indian Agent

B. F. Stickney. Indian Agent.

James I. Nesbet. Associate Judge of Court of Common pleas, Preble County

Thomas G. Gibson

Sworn Interpreters.

Antoine Boindi sworn Interpt.

Wm Walker, sworn Interpt.

William Conner sworn Interp.

J. B. Chardonnai. sworn Int.

Stephen Ruddeed sworn Inter.

James Pelter. sworn Inte.

Joseph Bertrand sworn Int.

Joseph [illegible]

John Conner ditto

John Riddle, Col. 1st Regt. Ohio militia.

[illegible]

Tea-was-kerla, or blue Jacket + Seal

Tah-cum-Tequah, or cross the water X Seal

Ottawas

Wa-tash-ne wa, or bears legs + Seal

Wa-pa-Chek, or White Fisher X Seal

Too-ta Gen-or Bill - - X Seal

Agh-qua-mah-quo-se, or thump tail Bear X Seal

U-Co-ke-muh, or bear King. - - + Seal

Senecas

Coon-tind-nau, or Coffee house Seal

Tog-Uon - - - - - X Seal

En-dosque-e-runt, or John Harris + Seal

Can-ta-ra-te-roo - - - + - Seal

Shawanoese

Cut-e-we-cus-a, or black hoof Seal

Tam-e-ne-tha, or Butter - - - Seal

Pi-a-se-ka, or wolf - + Seal

Pom-tha, or walker - - + Seal

Sha-mon-e-tho, or snake - + Seal

Pem-tha-ta, or Turkey flying by. Seal

We-tha-wah-a-sik-a, or yellow water Seal

Que-la-swah-or sinning + Seal

Se-Kut-che-mah, or frozen + Seal

Wy-ne-pu-ech-sika, or Corn stalk Seal

Che-ach-cka, or Captain Tom - + Seal

Qui-ta-we-peh, or Captain Lewis + Seal

Tai-un-shrah, or charles Seal

Ti-un-dra-ka, or John Carlisle Seal

E-lone-ni-a-rah, or Thrown it + Seal

Delawares

Kick-to-he-Nina, or Captn Anderson X Seal

Le-Mok-ti-muck-quis, or James Montour + Seal

La-o-pon-nichle, or Barber + Seal

Jo-on-queake, or John Queake + Seal

Kill-Buck - + Seal

Zeneh Corningd X - - Seal

Montgomery Montaine + - Seal

Capt. Buck - - X. Seal

Hon-hos-que, or Moles + Seal

Capt. White Eyes - + Seal

Captain Pipe - + - Seal

McDaniel - - + Seal

Captain Snap - - X Seal

~~Willm Henry Harrison~~ Seal

~~Lewis Cass~~ Seal

Wyandots

Tar-he-or Crane - - - Seal

Har-rone-Jongh, or Cherokee boy. Seal

Te-ar-rone-au-oee, or between the logs Seal

Men-ou-Con - - - Seal

Rush-ar-ra, or Stookey - Seal

Se-no-shus - - - Seal

Zash-u-on-a, or Big arm. Seal

Te-an-dut-ta-sooh, or punch Seal

Tap-uk-Sough, or John Hicks Seal

Ron-oin-ness, or sky come down Seal

Tee-en-doo. - - - Seal

Ron-ai-is - - - Seal

Omaint si-ar-nah, or Bourgeois Seal

[illegible]

Willm Henry Harrison Seal

Lewis Cass - - Seal

Senecas.

Cun-tah-ten-tah-way, a big Turtle X Seal

Pen-on-regu, or wiping stick X Seal

Co-rach-coo-ko, or reflection, or civil John - - - X Seal

Coon-au-ta-nah-coo X - Seal

Dee-si-ta-ne. (black) X Seal

Tro-tee-au-dee, Thomas Brune + Seal

Hane-use-wa - - - Seal

Ut-ta-Unor-tees - - Seal

Lut-au-quis-on - -- Seal

Miamies

Pecon - - - X. Seal

La-papiere - Seal

Ashe-non-quah - X Seal

Osage - - + Seal

Na-to-wee - - X. Seal

Me-she-ke-le-a-ta, or the Big man - - X Seal

Sa-na-mah-hon-ga, or Stone eater X Seal

Ne-she-peh-tah X or double tooth X Seal

Me-too-sa-ni-a, or Indian X Seal

Che-qui-a, or poor racoon X Seal

Wa-pe-pe-chika - - X Seal

Chin-go-me-ja-Eboa, or one X Seal

Ke-we-se-Kong, or Circular Travels X Seal

Wa-pa-sa-ba-nah, or white Racoon X Seal

Che-ke-ne-li-ne, or Turtles brother + Seal

Pocon-de-qua, or Crooked X Seal

Che-qui-ah, or poor Racoon, or little Eyes - - - - X Seal

Sho-wi-lin-ge-shua, or open hand X Seal

O-ka-we-a, or Porcupine X Seal

Shaw-a-noe - - - X Seal

Ma-Uan-sa, or young wolf + Seal

Me-shwa-wa, or wounded X Seal

San-Juea-com-ya, or Buffaloe X Seal

Pe-que-a, or George - X Seal

Keel-swa, or Sun - - + Seal

Wab-Uena, or white Skin + Seal

Wan-se-pe-a, or sun rise X Seal

An-ga-to-ka, or pile of wood - X Seal

Potawatamies

Too-pin-ne-pe — + Seal
O-nox-a, or five Medals X Seal
Me-te-a — . . . X Seal
Con-Je, or Bears foot — X Seal
Na-nown-se-ca . . . X Seal
Cha Jobbe, or one who sees all over — — } X Seal
Me-shon - - - - X Seal
Pe-Nosh . . . . X Seal
Che-ca-noe - - - X Seal
Nesh. Coot-a-na — X Seal
Ton guish . . . X Seal
Ne vaugh qua — + Seal
Ton-quish, or Chippewaway + Seal
Wes-nan-e-sa — + Seal
Che-Chock, or Crane + Seal
Ke-poe-la or [illegible] belly + Seal
Mac-Koe-ta, or Crane + Seal
Pa-pe-Ket-cha, or flat belly + Seal

Kickapoos

Ke-too-te, or Otter X Seal
Ma-Ko-ta-ne-totah or black Tree — } + Seal
She-She-pa-or Duck X Seal
Wa-pe-Kon-nia, or White Blanket } X Seal
A-Coo-Che, or the man hung + Seal
Che-Kas-Ka-go-lon — X Seal

Now, therefore, to the end that the said treaty may be observed and performed with good faith on the part of the United States, I have caused the premises to be made public, and I do hereby enjoin and require all persons bearing office, civil or military, within the United States, and all others, citizens or inhabitants thereof, or being within the same, faithfully to observe and fulfil the said treaty, and every clause and article thereof.

In testimony whereof, I have caused the seal of the United States to be affixed to these presents, and signed the same with my hand.

Done at the City of Washington, the twenty-first day of December, in the year of our Lord one Thousand Eight Hundred and Fourteen, and of the independence of the United States the thirty-ninth.

James Madison

By the President.
Jas. Monroe

at Fort Hampton will be directed to apprise all intruders that they must remove from the Indian Country.

Col: John McKee
Agent of the
Choctaw Indns

War Department.
July 28th 1814

Sir,

Your letter of June 29th with inclosures has been received.

You are authorized to draw on this Department for the pay of the Interpreters and Mechanics now due–

Have not a sufficient number of Indians learnt to weave to supersede the necessity of employing a woman at $30 per month as an instructor?

You will transmit Estimates for every thing which may be required and wait for remittances, or authority to draw before you make advances or expenditures.–

Genls
Harrison & Cass.

War Department
July 29th 1814.

Gentlemen:

Your letter of the 17th instant has been received and submitted to the President who instructs me to say in reply that the treaty of Greenville of 1795 may be taken as the basis of the new treaty with any improvements deemed eligible under existing circumstances. That former allowances to the Indians may be continued and enlarged if thought necessary but that those dispensed by the War should not be insisted upon unless the Indians cannot otherwise be quieted.–

The treatment of those that will not join us in the War is left to your discretion – where co-operation cannot be obtained, neutrality should be aimed at.

If reserves of Land for a chain of posts from the Mississippi to Lake Michigan and thence to the Western boundary of the Michigan Territory at suitable distances and of six miles square each can be obtained, without impairing the friendly disposition of the Tribes, an article to that effect would be desirable as would also a permission to cut and establish the road suggested in my first letter of instructions. — The expedition recommended is certainly approved and you are authorised to engage the seven or eight hundred Warriors of whom you speak, for that and all other service deemed necessary.

Genl. McArthur will be instructed to communicate with you on this head.

I am &c.

Col. R. J. Meigs: Ind: Agent: }

Sir,

War Department
Augt. 4th 1814.

Two hundred & ninety dollars have been advanced to Mr. John D. Chisholm on account of the Indian Department, for which sum you will be made accountable — & he is directed to settle with you for all expenditures under your orders.

Genls. Harrison & Cass — Greenville O. }

Gentlemen,

War Department
August 5th 1814.

Your letters of July 23d & 25th together with the Treaty & Journal of proceedings have been received.

The Miami Chiefs must be disposed of as policy dictates, — having regard to the promised protection under which they attended the Council.

Your agreement for paying the Warriors who join our troops will be carried into effect.

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1814

Westhill 9th month 14.

My dear and honour'd Father.

The clouds of war seem unhappily to be blackening around us and so much threaten to obscure the other side of the Atlantic from our view, that it is with peculiar anxiety to embrace the opportunity that we hear of any vessels sailing. Heretofore when we have done so, since my late affliction I have felt unequal to much exertion and have left the pen to my beloved Husband having received so severe a shock to my nerves, that it was with difficulty I could obtain sufficient sleep and finding a sedentary employment with mental excitement very unfriendly to that infirmity. But now, having laid by my nightly dose of 20 drops of laudanum for three nights I am not discouraged by the sight of a folio whic I hope to send by a Cartel, now about sailing. — After a long, long fast we have been greatly refresh'd by your communications by the Saratoga. I should have said thine for no others from any of our family have been received, my beloved sisters having probably been discouraged by the state of political affairs, precluding the usual freedom of correspondence. — I was particularly comforted that in thy delicate state of health the delay of our letters had spared thee, the additional trial of hearing of our difficulties and perhaps we may hope that has been the case till the news arrived that thro the goodness of Providence we were at least in a probable way of being freed from those of a personal nature. — Our prospects are indeed gloomy: much affliction of various kind the consequence of war overspreads our once happy land, yet I trust we shall in a general way be benefitted by it, having too thoughtlessly enjoy'd a long state of tranqui prosperity. I think it a great happiness to be in a country retirement, a little secluded from the agitation and anxiety which are excited by continual sight and hearing of reports and preparations, the consequences of our situation. — But I turn to subjects of another nature. We have been concern'd to hear our beloved Fathers health did not admit of his attending more of the sittings of the Yearly meeting and that our dear Sally was again attack'd by her former disease. I hope both have been benefitted by the warm season which with us has been unusually fine free from the extreme heats so common in our climate, and refresh'd by frequent showers. I congratulate you, dear Father and Mother on the acquisition of another Grandson and on our valuable sisters recovery, presuming it must considerably have progressed, or my brother would not have left her — From thy account and S Grellets letter to Rebecca we have received a most agreeable ~~account~~ idea of the Emperor of Russia, and it is a heartfelt pleasure to reflect that such a character should preside over so large a number of our fellow creatures uncorrupted by the dangerous possession of despotic power. Stephen calls him a Christian prince and his Den description of their interview made me think of what is said in Isaiah. "The gentiles shall come to thy light and Kings to the brightness of thy rising" — What a contrast in his character to the unhappy Napolean! — We have received a kind message in Mary Allinson letter, from our late beloved visitant Susan Horne. and shall be still more pleased if she should fulfill her kind intention and write us. her memory among us is held dear by many, and I am glad to hear, which we did thro Joseph Paxton, that she loves our Country I well knew before, that her affection was extended to many individuals in it. but I fancied the extremes of its climate, and other inconveniences she endured in it, had left an unpleasant impression on her mind. but I find her. what I always thought. a Citizen of the world willing to allow advantages to every part of it. You will lament to hear as we have do that poor Joseph Paxton, has had a cup of bitterness to share, which he little expected when he left you. The family of the young woman to whom he was engaged. have experienced a series of adverse circumstances, after a long time of prosperity: beginning with the decease of John Morton. a valuable son in law. and last winter the death of the mother. by which a great charge and care devolved on Sally; her mind became much distress'd. and in its weak state. she was suddenly inform'd of Josephs return. which agitated her much. They endeavour'd to dispel the gloom by travelling and I am told that Joseph wish'd to hasten the marriage hoping it might give a new turn to her thoughts. but she would not hear of it, and within a few days eluding the observation of her friends. she swallowd laudanum, and being discover'd. the medicines thought necessary to prevent its effect. brought on inflamation and then death. a most sorrowful circumstance, as I am told she was very amiable and there was every rational prospect of its being a suitable and happy connection — how many proofs we see of Youngs observation — "The spiders most attenuated thread; is cord. is cable to mans tender tie on earthly bliss. it breaks at every breeze." — These things have hitherto prevented Josephs intended visit to us. and I suppose he will not soon be fit for social enjoyment. It is a time to try the attachment of our young men to the principles of their education. we hear that about thirty of them in Philada have joind military associations. and some families of the most exemplary of our society. are in affliction on this account. A letter I received this day week from our cousin Maria at Sommervil mentions the unhappy situation of public affairs. and adds. "is it not an awful stat of things: with an enemy hovering on our coast. threatening our cities with destruction, and not knowing at what moment an attack may be made, that will sweep from existence many whose lives are inexpressibly dear to their families — there seem a mania, raging among our young men. they endeavour to rouse and excite each ot to the dreadful contest, and to know where the evil will end is impossible. I fear the will be but few left in that society, which stands alone in its opposition to the spirit which prevails in this, once happy country — poor dear Mama has the affliction of knowing that one, at least of her sons. will be among the foremost should any dange threaten. he has already joind a Volunteer corps. I trust A— will not follow his example. I think it would be too much for his mother. My own feelings on such a subject. thou canst easily guess. — Thou hast heard of the decease of our fri poor James Fisher. I should not say poor for I believe his end was truly happy. he "had endeavour'd to secure his best interests. and submitted with great resignation to the many privations which preceded his departure. he could neither walk. sit or stand without support; unable to articulate, his wants were express'd by forming letters with his fingers. which their feebleness render'd very difficult; and added to this he could scarcely swallow enough to sustain nature. from some internal affection of the throat, and fear'd that with some appetite he might suffer from want of food that he was spared. and also what he greatly dreaded. the sinking of his mental powers. they were strong untill within a few hours of the close. — Dear Eliza bears this heavy trial in a manner that endears her to her friends. full of hope for her husband. she resigns herself and her children to a Gracious providence. trusting they will be cared for." — Marias letter was chiefly design'd to inform us of her dear Sisters return from Columbia where she had spent several weeks. in much improved health. with some little amendment of her sight. She has now returnd. and I have had several notes from her. written tolerably. When she spent a week with us, on a visit of congratulation; some weeks ago (perhaps 8) she requested us to present her affectionately and respectfully ~~&~~ in our next letter.

7th month 21st. Our affectionate Sally Sharpless. whose feeble health in the winter. and unwillingness to leave me, in my weak state this summer. has hitherto kept her from visiting her sister. left us for that purpose about ten days ago. On the evening of her departure our young cousin Hannah H Prior arrived from New York with Joseph and Ann Boetch. the daughter and son in law of James Smith. and meeting us as we came out of Burlington. came home with us. and agreeably enliven'd me with her company. during the time that her cousin S Emlen was obliged to go, on business to Philada. — perhaps I have mentiond that a brother of Dr Emlen, had desired to obtain Hannah for a wife. but I think the matter seems unlikely to go further. tho he is said to be a very worthy young man. I hope my report did not reach the Dr — Poor cousin J Smith. hardly knows whether to wish for his sons return or not, in the present state of our country. — his large family occasion many anxieties to a mind unusually tender and apprehensive. and he and cousin Hannah are much at a loss. whether to stay in Burlington this winter. before which she expects a third confinement or go back to Philada — where the fear of an attack, agitates the public mind. — but I was going to say that H H Priors arrival was followd on the 18th by that of her parents. with a younger daughter. and their little son. This meeting of old friends whom we had not seen at ~~t~~ our own house for ten years. proves very pleasant. tho for two days after they came, our attention was a good deal engaged by a share we could not forbear taking in the solicitude of our tenants family on account of their eldest son. a promising and very amiable boy of fourteen. All their endeavours and ours for his relief proved vain and they this morning followd him to the grave. where but five days ago. they had laid their second child his brother in both cases the disorder seemd connected with worms. My S Emlen was with him when he expired — and has just return'd from the funeral. where the afflicted Father. seemd likely to faint. being one of the tenderest parents. the stroke seems to break off all his hopes & purposes.

In the present scarcity of opportunities we look earnestly from a two fold motive for the return of dear S Grellet. who will bring us ample information, and I hope better accounts of our brother Alexander, and Sister Sallys entire restoration to health. To thee too, my beloved Father I hope the warm weather has brought relief, by enabling thee to inhale the cordial of fresh air, without the danger of injury to thy irritable breast. With all its oppressive excess. which makes the latter months of our warm season rather irksome, it is to me greatly preferable to the Winter. Our winter that is approaching will to many be a season of much distress, and I hope the minds of those, more happily situated, will, as was the case in your last, severe winter, be opend to extend relief and assistance; according to their power.

228. So far I had written yesterday, (our guests being gone to Iamead. whither I declined accompanying them to finish my letters) when company coming prevented my procedure. I find the satisfaction of the day was much increased by the company of our dear Uncle and Aunt Dillwyn. I may report well of the Jons. excepting that my Uncle Cox has had a troublesome boil on his cheek near the mouth. which has for some time disturbd his rest, and confined him very much to liquid food. — — The present is Henry Hulls marriage day it is a match, like most others, exciting various opinions. but all I think agree, that he gains a prize: for my part, I do not quite forgive her, for discarding our worthy neighbo William Atkinson, who would have doubtless proved an excellent husband, without removing her so far from her aged mother. however Sally N Dickinson says we must let people be happy in their own way. I have not seen H Hull since he spent half a day with us perhaps about the second month. tho he has been at Uncle Cox's - a short visit.

Among the many young men who have left our society, and its peaceab principles, is my cousin James Smith, my Uncles youngest son. who was not discouraged by a feible state of health from becoming a Soldier. his brother John has also left his wife and children, on the same melancholy business. and also many others. the descendents of those, who would have prefer'd death, to the plunging a fellow creature unprepared into eternity.

Our cousin Edmund Prior, who has ever been a great friend to the Indians, brought with him the copy of a genuine specimen of their eloquence with a view to thy amusement. It is the speech of John Scanada, a princip chief of the Oneida nation. at the time when they first discover'd that their reservation of land with the improvements on it, had been sold to the state by the intrigues of some White men, and unknown to the Indians. All the Indians in th council were lamenting on the occasion. The speakers age was then 105. —

" My Warriors and my Children hear - it is cruel - it is very cruel
" a heavy burthen lies on my heart, and it is sick, this is a dark day. the
" clouds are black and heavy on the Oneida nation. a strong arm lies heavy up

"us and our hearts groan under it, our fires are put out, and our beds removed
"from under us; the groves of our Fathers are destroyd and their children are dri
"ven away. The Almighty God is angry with us, for we have been wicked.[1] therefo
"his arm doth not help us – Where are the chiefs of the rising sun?[2] White
"chiefs now kindle their antient fires! there no Indian sleeps, but those that are
"sleeping in their graves! – my house will be soon like theirs – soon will a White
"chief kindle this fire. – Your Scanada will soon be no more, and his village no
"more a village of Indians. the news that was brought last night from Albany
"hath made this a sick day in Oneida; all our hearts are sick, and our eyes
"rain like the black cloud when it roars on the tops of the trees of the wilderness –
"– Long did the strong voice of Scanada cry – Children take care! be wise! be
"strait! – his feet were like the Dears, and his arm like the bears. – he now can
"only mourn out a few words and then be silent, and his voice will soon be heard
"no more in Oneida –. but certainly he will be long in the minds of his children
"in White mens friends. – Scanadas name hath gone far and will not die – he
"hath spoken many words to make his children strait. long hath he said, drink
"no strong water, for it makes you mice for white people who are cats – Many a
"meal have they eaten of you. their mouth is a snare, and their way like the
"fox – their lips are sweet, but their hearts are wicked. Yet there are good
"White men, and good Indians"! —

Elizabeth Foulke an intimate friend of our cousin Pryors came out wi us from Burlington, and is now here. She will be obliged to thee, my dear Fath to convey the expression of her love to her friend Mary Pryor of Hartford, to whom she is prevented from writing by the discouragements of the present time. I should be glad to have mine added, and also to J. M. Savory, with their brother and sister William & Elizth Pryor. – I am sorry to hear of Williams infirm health.

Elizabeth tells me that Jacob Waln has gone a Journey to the eastward, an had proceeded as far as Boston; his health being improved by the change. A valuable confidential black servant, was all he could be prevailed on to take with him, and this person, who attended his father in his last illness, is capable of giving his mother almost daily, intelligent accounts of their progress. it seems Jacob was at one place arrested on suspicion of being a spy, but he repell'd the charg in the most manly and proper manner. —

As this letter may be the last one we shall have an opportunity of sendi for some time, I may say that it leaves us in the enjoyment of a comfortable state of health. the value of which, on my part, is enhanced by the comparis of the present with the past, exciting sometimes lively emotions of gratitude to the giver of all good, for my deliverance from so terrible an apprehension as I should probably have now laboured under. had my late disorder taken its usual course conducting me from one grade of suffering to another. a helpleſs burthen to my beloved Husband. and a source of continual anxiety to him. and my other kind friends — at times I have some pain in the scar of the wound. but that my brother Physick tells my [illegible] is to be expected, and that I must dreſs warmly, and avoid much exposure this winter. as persons in my situation are peculiarly liable to attacks of rheumatism. — My dear Husband is quite well, but he feels more than I do. the melancholy state of our devoted country as being more interested in political affairs. — Our Brother Physick remains in a reduced state. from which I doubt his ever fully recovering — the dear girls have lost their amiable teacher Antoinette, and I suppose will finish their education, in some boarding school. hazarding by such exposure the loſs of that artleſs simplicity. which they have hitherto preserved. their sweet little brother Philip continues a most engaging child. and with a great deal of occasional vivacity has also much gravity. When his Father was extremely ill. his nurse found him in one corner of the chamber. alone on his knees. his eyes bathed in tears. he said he "wanted to pray for his dear papa. but did not kno how." — — our namesake is a rugged little fellow. who seems as if he might bustle thro the world with much more ease to himself than his gentler brother.

Our cousins contemplate making a short visit to Philada — to tak a look at our friend Rebecca Jones. cousin M Pleasants. and some few others. an to see, in her new abode. their former housekeeper Sally Proctor. who was married at Baltimore this day week to Edward Wilson. a countryman of hers. and has since been brought to a very handsome house in Philada — Thus the [illegible] play. She is a valuable woman, a minister, and likely to make a good mother to five little step children —

We had the pleasure to hear to day from dear Sally Sharpless, that she was well, and enjoying her visit to her sister: — When in the City. she finds a comfortable home with dear Sally N Dickinson, as perhaps we shall sometimes do, her lonely situation making it more desireable to b with her.

I know not whether my dear Father was acquainted with Geor Bullock, a respectable farmer of our Society near Stoney brook. his daughter is married to a son of Isaac Collins — some time since — it was indeed the 16 of las month; he was found dead in his bed. not a limb nor feature discomposed nor even the pinch of snuff in his fingers. lost or scattered. On the same Day

John A Cresson, the son of Joshua, whose diary was published, died also very suddenly near Haddonfield where he and his sister were at the house of an Aunt - a daughter, and two sons now remain of that family - the younger of the latter, being married and settled in the old "Haddonfield house", erected by that notable damsel Elizabeth Haddon, for her parents, and long inhabited by her, and her Husband John Estaugh. Doubtless in thy excellent memory, there remains a picture of the antiquated, and venerable evergreens of various kinds, that adorned that old garden, two of them, Yew trees, are said to have been brought over with E H - from England. some cuttings from them, put down in our garden by my S E - some years ago, promise some fifty years hence to be well looking trees -

But my eyes now remind me so forcibly, that it is time to close my letter, that I must hastily obey the intimation, as tis near ten at night and our letters to go early tomorrow --- Accept then, my beloved Father, this attempt to resume our folio correspondance, thy part of which has given us so much pleasure. And be assured, that with affectionate remembrance of each of our dear family - we remain thy tenderly affectionate Children.

Samuel & Susan Emlen

Please to tell my brother George I am much obliged to him for the pretty smelling bottle he sent me, which I much value -

West Hill 9mo 14/22. 1814.
Susan Emlen.
recd. 11 mo 19 — p Fingale
ansd. 12 mo 4/ p

William Dillwyn
No 5. Corbet court
Grace-church street
London.

2/6

single sheet.

SHIP

1814

In the Remarks I am about to make in regard to the Indians, it may be proper to premise that it appears, to be the Wish of the General Government, that all the Remnant of the Six Nations should remove to the South west; with a view no doubt, as well to strengthen the friendly Tribes in that Quarter, as to prevent further Interruption in the Progress of Cultivation in the settled parts of the Country by means of the extensive Reservations which are suffered to remain waste and unimproved.

The President in late Communications to Congress, in reference to the Indians generally, expresses distinctly this Sentiment that the _Hunter_ must yield to the Civilized State, and that the existence of Indian Tribes in their collective or national character in the midst of White Population is inconsistent with the Interests of both. His Plan in regard to the Senecas, has been more distinctly stated in Communications which have been made through the Indian Agent in which, as I understand, he has recommended them to accept a Seat _gratuitously_ offered on the Arkansaw River, where the Lands are good and the Climate fine, with the option however of locating elsewhere if more agreeable. With these Remarks I proceed to the more immediate object of this Communication — the reported Union of the Oneidas with the Senecas on the Buffalo and Tonnawanda Reservations. And here as Candor requires me to state explicitly, that the Proprietor will never permit any other than the Seneca Indians to reside on either of those two Reservations, it is proper that the question of Right should first be examined into. According to Principles long established in this Country and in England, the Title of Indian Tribes to Lands they occupy is one of _Possession_ merely. By the Laws of this State, no one can purchase of them nor settle on their Lands except under public Authority. As to the Reservations now occupied by the Senecas, the right to purchase rests _exclusively_ in my Brother who holds the title in fee (subject only to the possession of the Indians) under Grants from the States of Massachusetts & New York. The Claim of the Senecas, such as it is, formerly covered nearly all the Genesee Country, but successive

Sales to the Purchasers of the Fee under Massachusetts, have deduced their claim to the Lands they now occupy. In these they can transfer no right except to my Brother as the legal Proprietor.

After the Revolutionary War, the United States by Treaty confirmed the Six Nations in the Lands they then held, promising, both to the Senecas and Oneidas, that they would not disturb them in their "respective Possessions" nor any of the Six Nations, or their Indian friends "residing thereon and united with them in the free use and enjoyment thereof" but that such Possessions should "remain theirs until "they choose to sell the same to the People of the United States who have "the right to purchase." Under this Stipulation which is to be found in what is called Pickering's Treaty (and which by the last Words recognizes the very right which my Brother now holds) the Senecas & Oneidas may perhaps conceive, that they have a right to incorporate together on the Lands of either. It is nevertheless very certain that they have no such right. The privilege granted to each by Pickering's Treaty, of permitting any of the Six Nations, or their Indian friends, to continue among them, obviously refers to those only, who were then resident among and united with them. A contrary Construction would be repugnant to the whole system of Laws regarding the Indians, and would authorize the Senecas or Oneidas to to transfer the Creeks or Cherokees to this State, equally with any other friendly Indians who were not then in the enjoyment of the Lands confirmed by the Treaty, to the actual Occupants.

Apart from the illegality of such a Measure, it would be highly inexpedient and subversive of the true Interests of the Indians — It is a melancholy fact that the Indians in the Vicinity of the Town of Buffalo are more depraved than any others to be found in the U.S. They have lost the virtues of the Savage State and have adopted all the low vices of our lowest Classes of Society. Their Men are Drunkards and their Women Prostitutes. So shameful & public is the exhibition of their Depravity that it has become offensive to common Decency. Individuals, professing to be friends to the Indians, & believed to be honestly disposed to advance their Welfare, & who, whilst averse to their entire removal from the State of New York, perceive the Evils of their present condition & admit the necessity of some change, have expressed a Desire that they should be concentrated on one of the Reservations remote from the Whites, whose baneful Influence on their Morals & Habits, they pretend not to deny. The View of these Individuals is to convert the Indians into Farmers, to give them notions of separate Property, Ideas of Order, Industry and Sobriety, and gradually to enlighten their Minds in Matters of Religion — I must confess myself favorable to this plan and I have reason to believe that the Proprietors generally would acquiesce in it, if the Allegany Reservation should be that selected as the Place of Concentration. It seems to me, that this, of all others, would be the most eligible spot, because it is remote from Settlements and owing to the Contiguity of high mountainous Land will long remain so. The Reservation contains about 30,000 Acres of Interval Land stretching for several Miles along each Bank of the Allegany River. It is contiguous to the Settlements in Pennsylvania, and the Indians in that Quarter, are already considerably advanced in the Arts of Civilization.

If a Plan of this kind should be deemed an advisable one, I presume there would be no Objection to include the Oneidas & if the Land contained in the Allegany Reservation should not be thought sufficient for the Accommodation of All, more Land adjoining might be purchased by the Proprietors, in part recompense for the other Reservations to be relinquished by the Senecas. With a sincere Desire to ameliorate the Condition of these unfortunate People I shall warmly advocate such a Plan, nor should I be willing to relinquish it, even if a Seat to the West should be provided by the Government and accepted by the Six Nations. In such an Event, I would still say, let those Indians who are unalterably wedded to Savage Life go, but let all those who are willing to cultivate the Earth and receive Instruction remain. The increased Annuities resulting from the Sale of the other Reservations, will furnish the latter with Implements of Husbandry and Cloathing and will afford also a provision for the Aged and Infirm. Brought into one compact settlement they may all be conveniently instructed and attended to. The Efforts of the Pious and Benevolent may be advantageously exerted and a fair Experiment will thus be made of the Practicability of imparting to this unhappy Race the Benefits of Christianity and Civilization.

Copy of Communica-
:tion made to Bishop
Plessis. by J. D. Cameron
Decr. 14th 1814 –

To be forwarded by
the Bishop to William

Buffalo Jany 15th 1815

Dear Sir,

I have this day held a Council with the Indians at their Village. — Red Jacket and Young King have Not returned from hunting. —

they inform me that no Chief will go to Washington from the Buffalo Village. — I can not learn who are selected to go, excepting Strong of Catturagus. — I meet them on Monday Next, when they are to let me know who are picked out to go. —

they are to give me an answer on Monday, respecting ones going from old Onondaga.

Cold was at the Council, and as far as I could learn, was opposed to sending one from Onondaga — perhaps he wishes to go him self. —

I shall set out for your place in five or six days. — hope my Sleigh will be done before I get there. —

your friend E Granger

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your friend E Granger

Free
E. Granger P.M.

Capt. Jasper Parrish

Canandaigua

E. Granger Letter
Jany 14, 1815

Sir

When I called on You last Spring I was sent from the Nation to request that the White people on our Land might remain on until the Winter when the Indians would Come forward & sell that part to the State which the White people occupied - as the Governor was not at home I stated this to You in writing - Since that time the Indians have Changed their Minds - and the White people apply for a law Allowing them to remain on the Land - I do not think that our Nation has this matter so explained to them as to understand it properly - and a great many of them would be better pleased if the White people would not Come on - our peace makers do not own that they have encouraged the White people and I have repeatedly begged the White people not to Come on our Lands - I believe if they are allowed to remain on without the State purchases the Land there never will be peace in the Nation - as every new settler increases the trouble and difficulty - I therefore wish that the Indians would sell a part of the reservation - and that no other White people would be permitted to come on - Jacob Konkapot

Albany 23 March 1815

John Taylor Esq -

Speech addressed by the Deputy Superintendent General of Indian Affairs to the following nations at Burlington the 24th April, 1815.

Hurons	Six Nations
Shawawnoes	Delawares
Kickawpoos	Chippawaws
Ottawas	Saukies
Misquakies	Creeks
Munseys	Moravians
Nantikokes	

Present

Lieut. Colonel James, Commanding the Garrison at Burlington
Hon. William Claus, Deputy Supt. Genl. and Inspector Gen'l. Indian Affairs
The Officers of the Garrison
The Officers of the Indian Department.

Chiefs and Warriors
In addressing you now in behalf of your Great Father the King of England, I will observe the custom of our Ancestors by uncovering the Council Fire which I now do.

Strings of Wampum

Chiefs and Warriors

The customs of our forefathers have prescribed ceremonies which I would be sorry to omit on the present occasion. The Ceremony of Condolence for the loss of our near and dearest relations and friends must be performed, which I now do most sincerely.---The Great Giver of life has been pleased to remove from this world many of our friends and relations. You sit in darkness--Your eyes are so full of Tears that you cannot see clearly--Your Ears and Throats are stopped up. Your Hearts have been in trouble and grief. Your limbs are still covered with mud and your Feet full of Thorns and your seats are still covered with blood.---
I now therefore dispell the Cloud which hangs over you and wipe the Tears from your Eyes that the brightness of the sky may again appear to you.--I open your Ears that you may hear distinctly, and I free your throat from all obstruction that you may speak freely and with ease; Your Heart I replace and remove all troubles

and griefs from it and I hope you will listen to nothing but what is good; I wash the mud from your Legs, and extract the Thorns from your Feet, and from your Seats I cleanse the blood which has covered them, that you may again sit on them with comfort.

Strings white and black Wampum.

Chiefs and Warriors

I now gather together the bones of those dear Friends and Relations whom it has pleased the Great Spirit to remove from this World & place them all in one Grave, and to prevent all briars and rubbish from collecting thereon I cover them with this Belt.

A Large Wampum Belt.

Chiefs and Warriors

Having now performed the Ceremony of Condolence I earnestly recommend that you remove from your Hearts all grief, and that you assume your accustomed business with cheerfullness.

Strings of Wampum.

Chiefs and Warriors

Not many days ago, Your Father Lieut. Genl. Drummond informed you that Peace had just taken place between your Great Father the King and the Government of the United States of America; and that so soon as the same should be communicated to him by the King's Officers, you should be acquainted with the particulars. -- I have now received his commands to assemble you at this Council Fire, and to inform you that Peace has been concluded and that all hostilities are to cease between your Great Father's children and the Americans. And it is his earnest wish that for the sake of your Women and Children you join sincerely in this Peace---. It is therefore my duty to inform all of the Nations here assembled that the hatchet which you so readily took up to assist your Great Father, should now be laid down and buried, that it may not be seen. ---This is the earnest Wish of your Father the King and I am confident you will comply with cheerfullness.---You have fought and bled in the cause which you espoused, and your Great Father is sensible of the value of your friendship and services.--- --The Belt which I now hand to you will in compliance with your customs be sent by you with these my words in his behalf to all the Nations in friendship with your Great Father the King of England.

A Belt of Wampum.

3.

Chiefs and Warriors

During the long and expensive War the King of England was engaged in beyond the Great Lake and with the Big Knives, his attention to his Indian children never ceased; and I am now instructed to assure you of his Affections and regard and that he will always be happy to treat you with all the kindness and generosity which good and obedient Children ought to expect. Nothing is required of you in return for your Father's benevolence towards you, but a renewal of the engagement made by your Ancestors and yourselves. He has the utmost reliance on your attachment to him and the Officers who represent him in this Country---I am further instructed to inform you that in making Peace with the Government of the United States of America, your interests were not neglected nor would Peace have been made with them had they not consented to include you in the Treaty which they at first refused to listen to --I will now repeat to you one of the Articles of the Treaty of Peace which secures you the peaceable possession of all the country which you possessed before the late War, and the Road is now open and free for you to pass and repass it without interruption.
"The United States engage to put an end immediately after the ratification of the present Treaty to hostilities with all the Tribes and Nations of Indians with whom they may be at War at the time of such ratification; and forthwith to restore such Tribes and Nations respectively, all the Rights, possessions and privileges which they may have enjoyed or been entitled to in 1811 previous to such hostilities; provided always that such Tribes and Nations shall agree to desist from all hostilities against the United States of America, their citizens and subjects upon the ratification of the present Treaty being notified to such Tribes and Nations and shall so desist accordingly---And His Britannic Majesty engages on his part to put an end immediately after the ratification of the present Treaty to hostilities with all the Tribes or Nations of Indians with whom he may be at War at the time of such ratification, and forthwith to restore to such Tribes or Nations respectively all possessions, rights and privileges which they may have enjoyed or been entitled to in 1811 previous to such hostilities; provided always that such Tribes or Nations shall agree to desist from all hostilities against His Britannic Majesty and his subjects, upon the ratification of the present Treaty being notified to such Tribes or Nations, and shall so desist accordingly.

Strings of Wampum.

Having addressed the Chiefs and War Chiefs and Warriors I now look towards the Sachems and Principal Chiefs, who after the hatchet is laid down by the War Chiefs and Warriors, will again take their seats in front of the Warriors and resume their duties, whilst the others return to their Hunting and other occupations. --Your Great Father's Council Fire will again be kindled at the usual Posts. The Smoke from which will be see by all the Nations around you. --In the course of the Summer Clothing and Provisions will be sent to the several Posts for your use, and when you shall be inclined to set out for your own Country, provisions will be given to you to enable you to perform your journey. -- In a few days you will have an opportunity of travelling in Company with your Father's Troops who are going to Amherstburg.

Strings of White Wampum.

To the Village Chiefs I now turn myself and remind them that they are to attend to their duty. It is unnecessary that I should point out what that duty is. I exhort you to pay every attention to the Women and Children. ---The Widows and Families of those faithful Men who fell in Battle and those disabled by Wounds were promised each a certain sum of Money by your Father which I promise I am now ready to perform, having received Money for that purpose.

Strings of Black and White Wampum.

I now address myself to the Warriors and Young Men and earnestly recommend obedience to your Sachems and Chiefs and that you will on all occasions listen to their voice, as was the Custom of your Ancestors.

Strings of Black Wampum.

I now conclude by sincerely wishing you Health, Wisdom and prosperity and that you may on your return home find all your friends in perfect health and security, and recommend to the whole of you a steady adherence to you ancient customs and manners which will make you respected by all the Nations surrounding you.

Signed Wm. Claus D.S.G.
Ind. Affairs

Burlington, 26th April 1815

Officers of the Garrison and Indian Department
Present on the 24th

Isadore, a Huron Chief Speaker
Samuel Sanders, Interpreter

Father

The Great Spirit has appointed this day for all the Nations here present to meet our British Father's Children and we are going to wipe away the Tears that are running down your cheeks. One person is to speak for all the Nations now here. We will wipe our British Father's ears and we hope he will hear us---. We have settled the ceremony of Opening our Father's ears that there may be no difficulty in his hearing all that we may have to say to him hereafter. Your Children thinking that your Heart is on one side now put it in the place where the Great Spirit has put it.

Two Black and three White Strings Wampum.

Father

It is but a few days since you was wrestling with your enemy. Your legs were very muddy and a great many thorns stuck in your feet. You remember the other day at Fort Erie when your Officers and Soldiers were lying in mud and Water. With these strings of Wampum we wipe the Mud from their Bodies and Legs and take the Thorns from their Feet.

Seven Strings of Black Wampum.

Father

You remember that not a long time since the Bones of a great many of your Children and Relations were lying scattered over the Ground. We now gather them together in one heap and cover with these strings of Wampum.

Four Strings of Black and two strings of White Wampum.

Father

Your Indian Children now wrap up the Bones of your Children in a White Cloth and sink them in the Ground that nothing may meddle with them hereafter.

Six Strings of White Wampum.

Father

Your Indian children have done their duty. We all know the rain comes down very heavy. We have therefore put a board over the Grave to keep off all bad Weather, that nothing may hurt the Bones of your Children.

A Wampum Belt.

Father

Take pity of your Indian Children, all our old Chiefs are now under Ground, or they might say a great deal about old times. We have now no sensible Men left to us. But Father listen to one of the great Chiefs of the Six Nations who has a great deal to say.

Six Strings of Black and Three Strings
White Wampum.

Sir Johns War Chief, an Onondaga Speaker
Lieutenant Brant Interpreter

Brother

You heard from us and the Ceremony of Salutation is past. We will now proceed to give our answer. You have performed the Ceremony of saluting the Chiefs and Warriors whom it has pleased the Great Spirit to spare. At the commencement of the troubles, We who live at the Grand River though a small people, our doors were open to your news and putting confidence in the Great Spirit we did not hesitate to take up the Tomahawk. You are perfectly well acquainted with our conduct during the War. We consider ourselves of one Heart with the King and we joined him willingly.

Brother

When we received your Tomahawk it appeared rather blunt and broken, it had so many gaps that it appeared like a saw, but still we took it up, and it appeared to cut the better as may have been seen at Detroit. --Although it looked so bad it gave us confidence, as it did also to your own subjects and united us as one.

3.

Brother

We heard what you said the other day in behalf of our Great Father the King---you told all the Nations here assembled that Peace is made. ---After our troubles seeing the many heaps of Bones, you condoled with us who are in grief andsaid that you are now come to fulfil promises made to us. --Our Ancestors were always assured of our Father's love towards them--. We never had a doubt of his promises being performed. --The promises made to us were heard by the Great Spirit as well as ourselves. -- We who have survived the War were promised to be rewarded. We are now much distressed. We have to grieve for the loss of our Friend and Brother General Brock.

Brother

We address you as the person appointed by our Father to attend to our interests. You are not ignorant of the promises made to us. We therefore look to you to see them fulfilled. You are perfectly well acquainted with our Services.

Father

We have many things to remind you of---. You see the sufferings of our Shawanoe Brothers who lost their principle Chief Tecumthoe. The Red Coated Officers were always pressing them forward on service. Three of our Red Coated Officers were relieved successfully. All of them made the same promises. At the Forty Mile Creek we were told that if successful we should be paid for whatever we should capture. At the Twelve (12) Mile Creek we were promised five dollars for every prisoner. We were promised equal proportion with the Troops for the capture of Detroit where the Great Spirit was pleased to crown our arms with success without any loss on our part. At Queenston (Heights) we were enabled to defeat our Enemy, and at the Beech Woods the Canawagoes and ourselves were enabled by the Great Spirit to obtain a complete Victory over the enemy under Colonel Borsler. We captured two pieces of Cannon there and were promised payment in a few days. As yet we have heard nothing more of the matter.

Brother

You told us that whenever peace should take place it would be permanent that our Women and Children should have nothing further to fear. You have performed the ceremony of taking the Tomahawk from us, and covering it that it may not be seen. Telling us of Peace and burying the Tomahawk is joyful news to us. We thank you, and we hope it will continue among us all, and that trifling broils and misunderstandings will not be allowed to interrupt it. We readily and thankfully receive your advice to attend to our Sachems and sit behind them and attend to their advice and opinion. We are sorry that our Father General Drummond left us so suddenly, as we wished to have spoken to himself and to have explained ourselves more fully to him. We now return the King's Tomahawk the same as we received it. The War Chiefs have now therefore done speaking. The Chiefs will speak for themselves. We salute all the King's officers that are present.

A Belt of Wampum.

Tekerihoga, principal Mohawk, Chief Speaker
Lieutenant Brant, Interpreter

Brother

You have heard what the Wariors had to say. You will now listen to what we have to say. When you uncovered the Council Fire in behalf of our Great Father the King, We the Six Nations and the other Nations assembled here understood you perfectly.

Brother

You now hear what the Six Nations and the other Nations here assembled have said. We speak with one Voice. We are not able to make peace with the Indians with whom we have been at War. We look to you to uncover the Council Fire and do so. It is the sincere Wish of the Six Nations and your Children of the other Nations that you uncover the Council Fire and request the attendance of the Americans and the Indians attached to them. We will follow you and in your sight we wish to put an end to the troubles whilst we are all together. We wish to say but a few words. After you have adjusted with the Indians here, we hope the same may be done at Amherstburg. The Six Nations wish to be there also.

Brother

You told us that whenever peace should take place it would be permanent that our Women and Children should have nothing further to fear. You have performed the ceremony of taking the Tomahawk from us, and covering it that it may not be seen. Telling us of Peace and burying the Tomahawk is joyful news to us. We thank you, and we hope it will continue among us all, and that trifling broils and misunderstandings will not be allowed to interrupt it. We readily and thankfully receive your advice to attend to our Sachems and sit behind them and attend to their advice and opinion. We are sorry that our Father General Drummond left us so suddenly, as we wished to have spoken to himself and to have explained ourselves more fully to him. We now return the King's Tomahawk the same as we received it. The War Chiefs have now therefore done speaking. The Chiefs will speak for themselves. We salute all the King's officers that are present.

A Belt of Wampum.

Tekerihoga, principal Mohawk, Chief Speaker
Lieutenant Brant, Interpreter

Brother

You have heard what the Wariors had to say. You will now listen to what we have to say. When you uncovered the Council Fire in behalf of our Great Father the King, We the Six Nations and the other Nations assembled here understood you perfectly.

Brother

You now hear what the Six Nations and the other Nations here assembled have said. We speak with one Voice. We are not able to make peace with the Indians with whom we have been at War. We look to you to uncover the Council Fire and do so. It is the sincere Wish of the Six Nations and your Children of the other Nations that you uncover the Council Fire and request the attendance of the Americans and the Indians attached to them. We will follow you and in your sight we wish to put an end to the troubles whilst we are all together. We wish to say but a few words. After you have adjusted with the Indians here, we hope the same may be done at Amherstburg. The Six Nations wish to be there also.

Brother

At the commencement of the War you told us that you would not consent to a renewal of peace with the Big Knives unless they would restore the ancient boundary line. Now we have peace, but you have not told us where the line is fixed.

Brother

We thank you very sincerely for recommending unity and Harmony among ourselves and to keep the customs and manners of our Ancestors. You also recommend to us a firm reliance upon our Father the King which we shall always do. Last Fall a year ago at your Council Fire at Dundas you presented to us the King's good wishes wherein he particularly recommends to his agents, the care of the Indians who have suffered in his cause. We hope you will now comply with those wishes and attend to our wants. We request that you will not allow any whites to come among us, as we wish to be free and independent.

Brother

Yesterday you paid the King's bounty to the Widows of those who fell in Battle, a number of others who lost their friends in Battle fot nothing. We have been deceived in our own minds, having believed that our Father meant to extend his Bounty to the friends of all the Indians killed in Battle. Many young men were killed who left Mothers, Brothers, sisters and other relations to lament their Deaths. We in the name of all the Nations beg our Father to look upon these poor people with compassion and order them some payment, their Eyes being still full of Tears. We hope he will wipe the tears from their Eyes, and that he will also consider those who have been wounded, though not disabled a trifle will ease their hearts. We ask it for them. It will be but little for our Father who is so rich.

Another cause of grief is that our Western Brethren will in a few days set out for their own Country and their Friends there will inquire what is become of those who have been killed. They will no doubt be much grieved to lose their Friends and receive no compensation.

Brother

When I was last in Montreal on a visit to Sir John Johnson and the Lower Canada Indians upon the subject of the captures amde at the Beech Woods, Sir John told us that in ten days the Lower Canada Indians would receive their Prize Money and desired us to apply to you, who would immediately attend to the business on our return.

Brother

We are now to speak upon a different subject, during our difficulties many of the Farmers settled on our lands left them and went over to the enemy, we now therefore consider these farms as our own property again.

Brother

You told us that the road is now open to the setting of the Sun, and that whenever the Western Indians shall be inclined to set out homewards, they shall be furnished with provisions. Many who are sick and others who are lame will not be able to travel and carry their provisions. It is therefore the sincere wish of the Six Nations that they may be assisted with transport as far as the River Thames where they can build canoes to proceed in. When these people came down Provisions were furnished them at several stages. We hope the same indulgence will now be shewn to them. This is all we have to say in behalf of our Western Brethren, but we have to say a few words in behalf of ourselves and our Children who are crying with hunger, and we Cinfidently hope you will assist us with the means of living until we can reap our fields in Autumn. We have now neither Hoes nor Seed Corn and we hope you will supply us with articles so necessary to enable us to raise provisions for ourselves.

Brother

We have but one subject more to trouble you will, at Chippeway several of our friends were made prisoner by the Enemy, We have taken some of their Men, We request therefore that you will interest yourself in rpocuring their exchange.

27th April

Tekerihoga Speaker
Lieutenant Brant Interpreter

Brother

We are now to begin where the Darkness obliged us to quit last night. We hope that our Father will enable us to appear decently when we go to meet the Indians on the other side by clothing the Chiefs, War Chiefs, and Warriors and giving them a little money. After the conclusion of the former Peace with the Americans, our Father was pleased to order us a compensation for losses sustained during the War, and we now trust that he will again excercise the same generosity towards us, by ordering that we may receive some compensation for cattle lost during the late war thereby putting in our hands the means of procuring others which will enable us to support ourselves without continuing to be a burden upon him for provisions after the ensuing harvest.

Brother

We the Grand River Indians have been baptised and instructed to worship the Great Spirit in the same manner as you do. We have been so long without seeing a minister among us that we are now like strayed sheep. We therefore entrust that our Father will pity our situation and send a minister to take care of us.

Governor Worthington, of Ohio.. governor Cass, of the Michigan territory.......
Brigr. General Mc. Arthur..
Colo. Butler.
Mr. John Graham.

Department of War, 7th June, 1815.

Sir,

The representations which have been made respecting the hostile menaces of a part of the North-West Indians, have induced the President to take immediate measures for holding a treaty in that quarter. He means to appoint Mc. Arthur, and Mr. John Graham, (with a third person, who has not yet signified his consent to serve) the Commissioners; and they will be instructed to meet at such time and place as shall be deemed most convenient.

I have to request, that you will be so good as to make the President's intentions, on this occasion, known to the Indians; and to prepare them, as far as it is in your power, for an amicable accommodation.

I am very respectfully, &c.

A. J. Dallas.

In the letter to brigadier general Mc. Arthur, substitute "you, and Mr. John Graham"; and in the letter to Mr. Graham, "brigadier general Mc. Arthur, and you." — also, in the letter last mentioned, insert the following, as the

the concluding paragraph:—

"Governors Cass and Worthington, general McArthur, and Colonel Butler, have been requested to make the intention of the President known to the Indians, and to prepare the Indians for an amicable accommodation."

* * *

Governor Clark, of the Missouri terr.y Governor Edwards, of the Illinois terr.y, and Mr. Chateau, Comm.rs appointed to negotiate a treaty with certain Indian tribes.

Department of War, 11th June, 1815.

Gentlemen,

I have received, and laid before the President, your communications dated the 15th ultimo.

The President regrets the hostile dispositions of the Indians; but having executed, in perfect good faith, the stipulations of the treaty of Ghent, he will exert the military powers of the government to secure the peace and safety of the country.

It is presumed, that Colo. Miller, with his detachment, arrived at St. Louis soon after the date of your letters; and the inclosed copy of a letter to general Jackson, will shew the general measures in operation, to resist and punish the further aggressions of the Indians on the waters of the Mississippi. Colo. Miller will, also, be authorised to continue the rangers in service, and to obtain an immediate reinforcement of militia, if the exigencies should be such as to preclude an application to this department, or to major general Jackson.

The President has been induced by the

Department of War, 9th June, 1815.

Major General
Wm. H. Harrison,
Brig. General
Duncan McArthur, and
John Graham,
Esquire.

Gentlemen,

The representations which the President has received from the state of Ohio, and the territories of Michigan and Indiana, have rendered it expedient, in his judgment, to take immediate measures for removing the hostile excitement which has appeared; and he has been pleased to appoint you to be the Commiſsioners of the United States for holding a treaty with such of the Indian tribes as it shall be deemed neceſsary to conciliate upon the occasion. You will, therefore, give the chiefs notice of your appointment, and that a meeting will be held at fort Wayne, or at any other place that may be more convenient, and at such time as may be fixed upon by the Commiſsioners.

The objects of the proposed treaty are, to remind the tribes of their existing relations with the United States; to explain to them the nature of the reciprocal stipulations in the treaty of peace and amity lately concluded between the United States and Great Britain, so far as they concern the Indians; to inform them of the measures that have been taken to carry the treaty of peace into effect, by a mutual surrender of the military posts which the American and the British forces had taken from each other, during the war; to warn them against any improper practices that might involve them in hostilities with the United States; to promise a punctual performance of all our engagements with them; and to insist upon the observance of good faith, on their part. +

When the treaty with Great Britain was ratified at Washington, the United States were at war with some of the Indian tribes, and at peace with others. By

the

Wm. H. Harrison, Duncan Mc Arthur, & John Graham.

the ninth article of the treaty, the parties reciprocally engaged to put an end to hostilities with all the tribes, or nations, with whom they were, respectively, at war; and in fulfilment of this engagement, the United States appointed Commissioners for the single purpose of offering a treaty of peace to all the Indian tribes on the Mississippi, and its waters, with whom they were at war, at the time of the ratification of the treaty. But the United States were, at that time, in a state of peace and friendship with the tribes inhabiting the state of Ohio, and the territories of Michigan and Indiana; and had, in particular, concluded a treaty at Greenville, on the 22d of July, 1814, with the Wyandots, Delawares, Shawanese, Senecas, and Miamies. The ninth article of the treaty with Great Britain did not, therefore, apply to those tribes; and the fact that peace was re-established between the United States and Great Britain, being generally communicated and known throughout the Indian country, no act, connected with the British treaty, appeared to be necessary upon the part of the American government, to preserve peace, where peace already existed. It was also presumed, that the British officers and agents would, themselves, communicate the return of peace to all the Indians in arms against them. There is reason to believe, however, that these grounds of distinction have not been understood by the Indians; and you will be pleased to take particular pains in explaining the conduct of the government, so as to satisfy them, that it has not neglected them, or their interest.

4 It will be proper that you should distinctly represent to the Indians, that on the present occasion, the United States do not wish to obtain from them any new cession, grant, or privilege, whatsoever; but merely to manifest their disposition to cultivate peace and good-will; and

Wm. H. Harrison, Duncan Mc-Arthur, and John Graham.

and to secure to themselves the advantages of the treaties which already exist. Where the United States have already purchased and paid for ceſsions of land, or privileges of roads, the tribes from which they were purchased, must, of course, comply with their contracts; and, particularly, they must not, on any pretence, attempt to prevent, or obstruct, the neceſsary surveys for ascertaining the boundaries of the ceded tracts, and laying out the stipulated roads. The President will, in all things, set them an example of good faith; and you may aſsure them, that he will take every occasion to promote their happineſs and prosperity, as long as they shall shew a just confidence in his word, and a friendly disposition towards the children of the American family who are placed under his care and protection, in their neighbourhood.

The President entertains a strong hope that the government of Great Britain will evince the sincerity with which it ratified the treaty of Ghent, by restraining all its subjects from lawleſs attempts to alienate the Indians from the nation whose territory they inhabit. But every precaution ought still to be taken to detect and defeat such attempts. The right of British traders to enter the territory of the United States, for the purpose of trading with the Indians, is a proper subject for the consideration of the American government; but the government has not yet prohibited a fair and friendly intercourse of that nature; and the President is only desirous, at present, to impreſs upon the Indians, that the intercourse is entirely a matter of indulgence which may be denied whenever it is found prejudicial to the peace or the interests of the United States. The Indians should be warned against any misrepresentation of the late treaty with Great Britain, which there is some reason to think, has already been misrepresented. The stipulations respecting the Indians are reciprocal, and amount, in fact, to

nothing

m. H. Harrison,
D. Mc. Arthur,
hn Graham.

nothing more than would have been the case, if the treaty had not contained them. They merely provide, that the parties, as a consequence of the peace between themselves, shall, severally, offer peace to the Indians with whom they were actually at War when the treaty was ratified; – each party agreeing with the other, to place the Indians " " " " inhabiting their respective territories, on the footing upon which they stood before the war. In doing this, the United States have acted voluntarily; and it must not be credited for a moment, that Great Britain has had any peculiar agency in obtaining a benefit for the Indian tribes, whether they were at war, or at peace with us. It will be of some importance, also, to explain the reason which has prevented the immediate surrender of Michillimackinac. The British troops have evacuated Castine, fort Niagara, and fort Bowyer, and they are preparing to evacuate Michillimackinac; but as their buildings on the shore of lake Huron, were burnt during the war, the British Chargē des affaires has requested that the troops might be permitted to remain where they are, until a shelter can be provided for them within their own territory. The President, in a spirit of friendly accommodation, has acquiesced in the request, upon an aſsurance, that the postponement of the surrender would not be unreasonably protracted. In the mean time, orders have iſsued for the surrender of Malden, provided it can be done without danger from Indian hostilities, before the surrender of Michillimackinac is effected. The object of these explanations will be, to counteract any supposition, that the treaty of peace has placed Great Britain in a new and more advantageous relation to the North-west Indians; to supersede the idea that the Indians have acquired by the treaty, a more independent political character than they poſseſsed before; and to beget a just confidence in the power, as well as the resolution of our

government

government to maintain its rights against every opposition.

Wm. H. Harrison,
D. McArthur,
John Graham.

The policy of introducing military stations and factories, generally, into the Indian country, becomes every day more and more apparent, as well for the sake of the Indians, as for our own sake. An opportunity should be taken, therefore, to apprise the Indians, that in order to aid and protect them, and also, to guard against encroachments upon the property and people of the United States, the President contemplates ordering a chain of establishments to be gradually extended from Chicago, along the Illinois, to St. Louis. This will secure for them supplies; will afford them an occasional asylum; and will present constant opportunities either to claim redreſs for any grievances that they may suffer, or to communicate intelligence of any dangers that they may apprehend at home, or abroad. It is, indeed, particularly important, that they should be taught a habit of giving to the public agents, constant information of any occurrences that concern the peace and the safety of the country.

A short time before the treaty of Ghent was ratified, a quantity of goods had been sent to the care of governor Caſs, for presents to such of the Indians as were willing to take an active part in the war. The design was merely gratuitous; and the occasion for making the presents having ceased, it is believed that the goods remain undistributed. If this be the case, and you should think it advisable and serviceable to distribute any part of them among the Indians, on the present occasion, you may apply to governor Caſs, who will receive instructions to execute any requisition that you shall make.

The President will be desirous to hear the

accounts

Wm. H. Harrison, Duncan McArthur, and John Graham.

accounts of your progress, and of your prospect of success, as often as you can transmit them: and the result of your negotiations, if it is such as may be reasonably expected, you will put into the form of a treaty, recognizing the existing state of peace, — exchanging assurances of mutual friendship, and confirming all antecedent treaties and engagements, except so far as they respect a co-operation in the late war against Great Britain.

The compensation of the Commissioners, and their Secretary, upon the present occasion, will be the same as was allowed for the services of the Commissioners at the treaty of Grenville, in July, 1814; and the Contractor will be directed to furnish the necessary supplies, upon your requisition, to be deposited at such place and time, as you shall desire. You will appoint your own Secretary, selecting him, (if you can advantageously) from the number of meritorious officers who are not retained on the military peace establishment.

If you should deem a military escort necessary to the safety of the Commissioners, you will be pleased to apply to the officer commanding the American troops in the department, who will receive orders to grant your request.

I have the honor to be, &c.

A. J. Dallas.

Department of War, 12th June, 1815.

Governor Worthington, of the state of Ohio —
Governor Cass, of the Michigan terr'y.

Sir,

Agreeably to the intimation which was given in my letter of the   instant, the President has appointed governor William H. Harrison, general Duncan McArthur, and Mr John Graham, to hold a treaty with the North-West Indians at fort Wayne, in the Indiana territory, at such time as they shall appoint. The President relies upon your good-offices in preparing the Indians for the proposed council, and in bringing it to an amicable termination. He has directed me to communicate to you, in confidence, a copy of the instructions which have been given to the Commissioners, that you may see, at once, the principles upon which your co-operation is desired, and may be rendered the most efficient.

I have the honor to be, &c.

A. J. Dallas.

Department of War, 16th June, 1815.

Governor
Harrison,
eneral Mc
rthur, and
hn Graham
quire.

Gentlemen,

It has been represented to the President of the United States, that during the march to Detroit, a number of cattle and hogs, and a quantity of grain belonging to the Indians, were taken, or used, or damaged by our troops. The President requests that you will examine and ascertain the facts; and he authorises you to aſsume, on behalf of the United States, the payment of a fair valuation of the property in question.

I take this opportunity to enforce your general instructions respecting rights already acquired from the Indians, by treaty. The act of Congreſs requires two millions of acres of land in the Michigan territory to be surveyed and appropriated for the land bounty allowed by law, to the army. You will apprise the Indians of the intention to make the surveys immediately, and secure their acquiescence.

Your Commiſsion to treat with the Indians has been transmitted under an envelope, to Governor Harrison, the first named Commiſsioner.

I am, very respectfully, &c.

A. J. Dallas.

* * *

SS

Montreal 22d. June 1815

Sir

I beg leave to enclose herewith a letter from the Principal Chiefs of the Village of St. Regis on the Subject of their lands, near Cornwall, and an Original letter from the late Sir Frederick Haldimand, shewing the tenure on which they hold them, no Grant having since been made to them that I have learnt, which you will please to submit to His Excellency Lieutenant General Sir Gordon Drummond's Consideration —

In a letter of the 6th of this Month, which I only received yesterday from Colonel Ferguson, is the following Paragraph Vizt. "On the 30th of May I shipped the "rest of the Indian Goods to be forwarded, except three or four Packages which were in too bad a State, but which will be repaired and forwarded by the first Vessel that goes — "no Gun Powder for Machina has yet been sent for Want of "Conveyance, but I have now hired a Vessel to take it. The Iron "and Steel also remains until the pleasure of Lieutenant Genl. Sir Gordon Drummond is known" —

&c.

— Major Foster
— Mil. Secy. &c. &c.

Invoices, Copies of which I had the honor to receive with your letter of the 4th, came to hand some time since, as have All the Goods, except a few Articles that Mr. Jaques the Store keeper at Quebec Mentions to have been Damaged, and were to be repaired and forwarded. —

Lieutenant Colonel McKay is preparing, and I understand will be ready to leave La Chine on Tuesday Next. —

I have the honor to be
Sir,
Your Most Obedient
Humble Servant
John Johnson

(159)

From
Sir John Johnson

With an Origl: Letter from
Sir Fr: Haldimand, respecting
the St. Regis Indians —

(160)

Head Quarters Quebec 15th April 1784.

Sir

Since my last Letter to You I have considered that part of Yours concerning the Claim of the St. Regis Indians together with Lt. Col. Campbell's the Minutes of his Proceedings with the Indians, from these you would perceive their Aversion from parting with the Land in Question, and that notwithstanding the Colonel's repeated Remonstrances, they persist in contending for the Space between the Letters A & B marked in the Sketch accompanying the Minutes, in preference to any pecuniary Compensation — Circumstanced as we are at present with the Indians in general, and immediately preceding the great Meeting they are to have with the Commiſsioners from Congreſs, I think it would be unsafe to do any thing in the matter that might be in the least injurious to the Indians — I therefore think it will be most prudent to let them continue in Poſseſsion of the quantity of Land specified in Your Letter, that is from the Western Boundary of the Second Township to the dotted Line between the Rivier Traverse and Pointe Maline (which

Sir John Johnson Bart.

and

Juniors and will not interfere with the intended Town Plot. But it must not be understood in any other light than as an Indulgence & during the King's Pleasure, no part of it ever having been granted to them as Property — You will please to communicate my Intention to Colonel Campbell to whom I shall also write upon the Subject. —

I am Sir

With great Esteem

Your most obedient and

Most humble Servant

Fred: Haldimand

Quebec 13th Apl. 1784
Genl. Haldimand
Respectg. the St Regis
Indians (162)

Mess.^{rs} Harrison, M^{c} Arthur, & Graham, Commiss.^{rs} to negotiate a treaty with certain Ind.^{n} tribes.

[Omitted, the original being sent from Phil.^{a}]

Department of War, 17th July, 1815.

Gentlemen,

You will receive with this letter, various documents respecting an alteration which has been suggested in the course of the road contemplated by the treaty of Brownstown.

It is not the President's desire, that any alteration should be made, unless you shall be convinced that the interest of the United States will be promoted by it; or that it is indispensable to conciliate and satisfy the Indians. You will be pleased, therefore, to investigate the subject with care; and the President authorises you to act according to your judgment and discretion, in forming an article of the proposed treaty, either to confirm, or to change the course of the road.

I am, very respectfully,

A. J. Dallas.

RATIFIED TREATY NO. 70

DOCUMENTS RELATING TO THE NEGOTIATION OF THE TREATY OF SEPTEMBER 8, 1815, WITH THE WYANDOT, DELAWARE, SENECA, SHAWNEE, MIAMI, CHIPPEWA, OTTAWA AND POTAWATOMI INDIANS

D

Journal of the Proceedings of the Commissioners appointed to Treat with the North West Indians at Detroit.

Chillicothe, Ohio.

August 8th 1815 — Genl. McArthur, and John Graham Esq – two of the Commissioners met, and appointed Angus L. Langham their Secretary

August 11th 1815 – Proceeded on their journey to Detroit

August 15th — Met Genl. Harrison at Upper Sandusky

Detroit.

August 22d — The Comrs. held a Preliminary meeting with part of the Wyandot Ottawa, Chippewa, & Potawatamie Tribes.

Genl. Harrison, on behalf of his Colleagues. He saluted his Red brothers the chiefs in the name of the President of the U States. He thanked the Great Spirit, that they were again permitted to meet and to talk of peace & friendship.

A Treaty had been concluded between the American and British nations, an evidence of which was

presented

9-8-15

presented to the Indians, in the friendly intercourse which subsisted at this time between them: In that Treaty it was stipulated, that Peace should be offered to the hostile Indians on both sides for their acceptance. In obedience to that stipulation and to the affection which the President felt for his Red Children, he had sent the Commissioners not only to bury the Tomahawk, and the animosity which the late contest had excited, but also its remembrance.

He wished to offer Peace to all the Tribes included within the limits of the U States, and all the members of those Tribes, who had joined the British in the late War, and wished them all to come, and hear the good words of the President sent through the Commissrs to them. For that Purpose as all of them had not yet assembled, he appointed the 25th for the day on which they should kindle the council fire, at the Spring Wells, at which he invited them all to attend, and to send word to all the absent members of their Tribes, as well those on the other side of the River with the British, as those on this side, promising that they should be received with Friendship, entertained in Safety, and might return if they chose in peace.

He

It had been reported to the Commissrs that evil birds, had been hovering about them whispering in their ears; that they were to be assembled here, on the pretext of Peace, only to be betrayed and destroyed: That Genl Brown the Grand war chief of the U States, (whom they then saw on his left hand) and his Warriors, were assembled here for that purpose. And other stories of that description, which the bad crows had the disposition and capacity to invent. He would not condescend to contradict an imputation so foul and false: The conduct of the United States towards them, they all knew, and he asked any Person in the assembly to produce an instance, during their long intercourse with the U States, when they had once acted treacherously towards them.

It was the wish of the Commissrs (as none of the Shawnee chiefs were present) to make known to (The Prophet) and all the Indians who were now with the British at Malden &c that they should be met with friendship at the council fire. But they forbid any intrusion on their part to be made: To them the path to the council fire should be open & safe — they might come or stay at their option — If they came, they should be treated as friends.

The

The Citizens of Detroit, had during the war, been harassed, and deprived of their property. It would be too hard, if the return of Peace brought with it, no security or protection to them or their property. They therefore most solemnly enjoined on them to respect the property of the inhabitants, and to abstain from excesses.

— (The Bay) a Potawatamie Chief

Brothers I salute you

I rejoice to hear the kind words, which in his goodness, our Father has sent to his Red Children. I rejoice that the Tomahawk, stained with blood, will be laid on the Earth, never I hope to be raised again.

All the Red Children rejoice with me, at the prospect of again treading their Wilderness, and pursuing their game in Peace and security.

We will comply with your request by restraining our young men from committing depredations on the Property of the Citizens. We both have some bad men, who act improperly. We will endeavour to restrain them. What can be done we will do.

Father: I particularly rejoice to meet you again in Council and in Peace.

D

Spring Wells
August 26th 1815. — The Commissioners met the Chiefs of the Wyandots, Seneca, Ottawa, Chippewa, & Potewatamie Tribes.

As many Tribes, which were ~~soon~~ expected soon, had not arrived, the Commrs informed the Tribes present, that the lighting of the Council fire would be delayed until Monday the 28th. The expressed a wish, that if they had received any answer from the Indians on the other side of the River, to the invitation to attend the council, to hear it.

Tarhee (or the Crane) Chief of the Wyandots.

He would inform his Brothers and friends of the result of the message sent to the other side of the River. The Message was sent by his Nephew, who was met by one of the Wyandots who bore it to Walk-in-the-Water: Walk in the Water being sick, and unable to be the bearer himself, sent one of his tribe. The Messenger went to the other side, and found the Indians in council with the British agents, and delivered the message to the Wyandots. He was answered by one of the British Agents saying that they had received

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received a message from the other side of the great Waters, commanding them to hold a Council, at the same time, that the American council should be held: That the young men who were in the habit of passing from one side to the other, might attend if they chose the American council, but they could not spare the Chiefs, until their council should be over, then they wanted near their council fire, as they were convinced that their council would involve more of the interests and be more to the advantage of the Indians than the American council. The agent further observed that they might attend the American council after they had attended theirs.

(The above was interpreted to the other Indians by Capt. Naggs)

Mes'cot'no'mie (or the Mad Sturgeon) a Potawatomie

He sent by a Kickapoo, the message to the Prophet, requesting him to come to this side, and attend the council, and bring with him two chiefs of each tribe, to inform them of the truth of a complaint, which had been made that the British did not issue Rations sufficient.— The Prophet answered that he could not come to this side until the council was terminated

after

After the council was terminated, he would come over, and explain to them his opinions and his conduct.

Genl. Harrison

He observed, that the answers received were not the answers of the Indians, but of the British agents. Why they should prevent or procrastinate a Treaty of Peace with the Indians, he could not perceive, as it was expressly for the purpose of fulfilling a Treaty with themselves. That treaty he held in his hand, one article of which expressly declared that Peace should be offered to the Indians who had fought against either party.

The object of the U States was to preserve peace. This wish of theirs for Peace, did not proceed from a dread of War. All the Indians had experienced their bravery in the field. Nations in their armorial bearings, had appropriated to themselves the emblem of some animal, whose character they admired and wished to imitate. The Americans had taken the Eagle the king of birds, holding in one claw the green branch the Emblem of peace, in the other the arrows, emblem of War. Those arrows had been used with success against G Britain - they were now united she manifested a disposition for peace.

He

He held in his hand the result of that disposition - a treaty of Peace.

In all his communications with them, he had made them acquainted with what was doing on the other side of the Great Water. He had lately received news, which with the approbation of his colleagues he would recite to them.

At the time that Peace was made between the U States and Great Britain, all the World was at Peace. Since which time War has again commenced, by the French Nation attempting to restore to their throne the great chief Bonaparte. but with the belligerents the U States are still at Peace. In this war nine Kings are arrayed against Bonaparte, at the head of whom is the King of G Britain. These nine Kings, and some of the French People wish to restore Louis the 18th another King whom the French had driven away. They have had three days of hard fighting, during two of these days Bonaparte partly defeated them, having drove them a far as from this place to the Maumee Rapids: On the third day however we have reason to believe that Bonaparte was defeated, but it is probable that he has

not

not suffered more than the Allies had done for they did not drive him farther than the position which he occupied the first day. The British say that they have heard more than we have, and that the French nation has dethroned Bonnaparte, and have restored Louis 18th

It was folly, if it had been represented to the Indians, that Great Britain alone maintained the contest against France: France was almost equal to all those nine Kings, but a contest between France and any one of those Kings, would be like a fight between the Eagle and the Sparrow: France would crush them in a moment.

With these European contests the Americans as a Nation, had nothing to do. These great events excited the interest and wishes of individuals, and individual opinion itself was divided, some wishing success to one side, some to the other: But as a Nation they were not allied to either, like the Indians it is true, that being a Nation of free men they had no regard for either Emperors or Kings.

The foregoing he recited to them merely as a subject of curiosity to them, and to remove the impression which was attempted

to

America, was connected with that of Bonaparte. It had no connection with the object of this council.

A general maxim of the United States was to consider and treat all the world as friends, unless they were at war. They make it with the Indians as well as the rest of the world; but as they had been before told, they always gave the option of War or Peace. Another maxim was to form no alliances with any of the European Nations, being a strong and Powerful Nation, and capable of defending itself against all other nations. With the Indians their neighbours, who with them inhabited the same continent they particularly desired Peace. This desire is evinced by this circumstance, that the United States have never first commenced War against them. War has ever commenced from some one or other of their Tribes.

The Shawonese, Delawares, Wyandots and Miamis were coming, and the Saginaws were expected, the council would adjourn until their arrival. A cannon fired from the Fort would be a signal for them to assemble for council.

Now'qe'sheek (or the Ostrich) a Chippewa.

Brother Knaggs, I am going to interpret for my nation — do you interpret for me to my white father.

We are rejoiced at the prospect of Peace, which we infer from your words. We wish for peace, and are glad that we are so disposed. I hope and expect that we will grasp each other so firmly by the hand that we will never more separate.

I have little to say at present: all our Tribes are not here: when they are assembled you shall hear more: For the present we want plenty of Food.

As the council is about to be adjourned for 3 nights, we wish our Father to bare his breast: we want some milk: We also want to smoke.

Oa'qua'noq'seh (or the Ugly Fellow) Ottawa

He spoke, the Representative of three nations — The three considered themselves as one — They were glad that their Father was willing to hear them — If he was willing to hear, they would ask for Plenty to eat.

The Speech of the Commissioners

made

made him smile:— It made his heart smile. But both his face & his heart would smile more, if his belly was full.

They did want a little Whiskey to make them to love their Squaws more ardently.

Ordered — That the Indians receive as much Provision as they want.

Detroit
August 26th

The Commissioners sent a communication to the Comm.dg Officer at Amherstburgh copies of which and of the correspondence which ensued have been furnished to the Department.

Spring Wells
August 28th } Genl. Harrison — He discovered the same Reasons for adjourning the council which existed before - the non attendance of many of the Tribes.

The Commrs. had Received a communication from the other side of the River, in which they deny having interfered to prevent the Indians, from attending this council: and that the object of assembling a council at Malden, was precisely the same with this, to explain to the Indians the Treaty of Ghent. It was to be regretted as their object was the same, that they had fixed on the same time for holding their councils, but it was still probable that all the Indians who were now at Malden would also attend this council. —— He would explain to them again the object of the council.

When the U.States or the 17 Fires, and G.Britain made peace, it was agreed & stipulated, that both parties should offer peace to the Indian Tribes who had raised the Tomahawk against them: That the King of G.Britain should offer peace to those who had fought against his people, on the side of the Americans; and that the Presdt. of the U.States should offer peace to those who had fought against his people on the side of the British: That the Indians who were then at War should be restored to all their Possessions & Privileges, which they enjoyed previous to the War. On these terms Peace was to be offered, and concluded, provided the Indians would accept peace on such Terms: On such Terms the President of the U.States now extended the hand

hand of Peace: if they did not take hold of it, that part of the Treaty of Ghent, was at an end.

If others should not come the Commrs would make the Treaty with those who were present, and forever exclude from its circle, those who neglect or refuse to come, & renew the chain which had united them to the American Nation.

Spring Wells August 29th 1810

Genl. Harrison

Observed that the reason assigned for postponement still prevailed viz. the non appearance of the Tribes. The same had operated so long on behalf of the Comr. &c. that they had resolved to leave it to them (who were assembled) at what time the Council fire should be lighted.

He would inform them that the Comrs had just received a communication from the Prophet in which he professes it to have been always his determination to attend the council (the contrary had however been reported to him in Council) and that a Deputation of two Chiefs from each Tribe, of those on the other side of the River would also attend on the evening at o'Clock.

He requested them to decide whether they should assemble tomorrow, or wait until the arrival of those Chiefs from the other side and possibly with them determine on the time for lighting the council fire.

The great object of the Council had been often explained, and he would not again repeat it. There was another object which demands attention, what would be the conduct of the Indians who had been hostile to the United States, towards the other Tribes,

and

and towards the British

As the act of declaring war was performed after the manner of the Indians, at Greenville last year, the Commrs would take the advice of their old friends the Indians, and have the ceremonies of making peace performed after the same manner. The Commissioners had frequently expressed their sentiments to them; they now wished the Indians to express their wishes, and give their advice as to the manner and time of performing those ceremonies. The Commrs would receive their answer now, or delay their consultation until tomorrow. — If delayed they requested those tribes that had some parts of them on the other side of the river to consult with them on the subject.

(After some deliberation amongst the tribes)

The Crane

As their Father had left it to them to determine on the time for meeting, their several tribes, the Wyandotts, Potawatamies, Chippewas, Ottawas, and their nephews the Delawares, had determined that three nights should intervene (making the days) the day succeeding the intervening nights the council should be open. — The reasons influencing this determination were that the Shawnees had not arrived, that [illegible] [illegible] they were very sickly, and that cause also prevented their arrival. And further with the approbation of the Commrs they wished to send a messenger to the other side of the river, requesting them

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them to come over speedily.

Gen.l Harrison -

The Comm.rs accorded with the Indians as to the time which they specified, but on that day they wished it to be definitely fixed - They cordially approved of their sending a Messenger to the other side, they were unwilling to stand on a nice point of exactness with them - they wished them to come over, and hear them, convinced that after they heard the fair and honorable proposals which they were authorised to make, it would remove any prejudices which they might now entertain against the President of the United States, and the American People.

[illegible]

Genl. Harrison

This being the day appointed for lighting the council fire, the first ceremony to be performed, would be to remove all difficulty and impediments to their sitting around our council fire.

The Seventeen Fires had committed the performance of the ceremonies of the day, to their Oldest Son (The Crane) Chief of the Wyandotts — The people of the United States were accustomed to liken his fidelity to them, to the Fidelity of the Great Archangel to his Creator — In war as in peace he had ever stood by the 17 Fires — And they request their Red Children to consider, whatever he should say, as coming directly from themselves

The Crane

Brothers I salute you all — I salute you from the bottom of my heart — I rejoice that I meet you here and return thanks to the Great Spirit that we meet in peace

Hearken to me, who am about addressing you on behalf of the 17 Fires, and four Tribes the Wyandotts Delawares, Shawnees and Senecas — Tribes who have sided with the 17 Fires and avowed themselves, as one with them.

618 Listen to us, the 4 Tribes, we speak in behalf of all the 17 Fires — You Brothers who have been on the other side of the River I address my-self particularly to you. — You appear to look sad Brothers as you sit before me — Your Eyes are dimmed with tears and you cannot see aright — We have had a quarrel — that quarrel has caused your sorrow — I must now proceed to clear your sight. I shall do so in the manner and language of our Forefathers; in the language which the Great Spirit gave to them, to heal their difficulties and speak peace

Younger Brothers — You too Wyandotts who have receded from your Tribe, and all you who have come from the other side of the River! — In viewing you, You look sorrowful — You look sorrowful not only from the operations of War but also from Sickness — This cause has not only operated on you: it has reached your Women & Children — This is the reason why your countenances are sad

You Brothers Shawnees and Wyandotts who have come from the other side of the River — You who are sad of heart and blinded by tears — I take this Wampum into my hand, the Great Spirit gave it to his Red Children to speak with — It was the language of our Forefathers, with it as the [illegible] of the softest and whitest cloth, I wipe your eyes and the eyes of your Women and children, that you

you may all see clear again.

Brothers listen - Listen to the 17 Fires and the 4 Nations speaking with one voice - I speak the language which the Great Spirit permits. The same cause which prevented you from seeing, prevents you from hearing - I now take the Emblem of the softest and finest feather, and clean your Ears - that the words of your Brothers the Americans may penetrate your Ears and sink deeply into your hearts.

Your throats too have been stopped you could not speak the truth you could not speak kindly to your Brothers, with like Affection I will now clear your throat with the softest and whitest cloth.

Your Hearts also in consequence of the disquietude of your minds, have been perverted - I now place them aright, that you may not only see, hear and speak kindly to your brother Americans now, but in all times hereafter.

Brothers & who have been hostile - Listen on to the 17 Fires & the 4 Nations speaking &c.

In consequence of the War & sickness which has raged, the Bones of your friends are scattered over the earth - I will now gather them together, and deposit them in one Grave, that your minds may be at rest hereafter

Brothers listen on — I have said that I collect your bones. I now bury them, and smoothe their graves, that Posterity travelling over them may not by observing the protuberances remember their former animosities—

Brothers listen — I hope you will still attend to my words. — I have collected & I have buried the bones of your deceased friends, and I have smoothed their graves — I have done so by the substantial language which the Great Spirit gave to his children — I now take into my hand another Wampum, a White board and with it, I cover the bones of your friends. This board the great Spirit gave — the Sun will not warm through it, nor can the Rain wet through it. — It will preserve the remains of your friends dry and secure.

Brothers listen — all listen to what we now speak. We speak in behalf of the 17 Fires, and of the 4 nations who have remained faithful to them — We have been addressing ourselves particularly to those who came from the other side of the River — But listen now all of you that you may remember the ceremonies which now are performed.

One bunch of Wampum was to clear the Eyes, unstop the Ears, cleanse the throat and mend the heart. — Another to collect the bones — to bury them — to Smoothe the grave, and to secure them by a board which the Sun could not warm, nor the Rain moisten. —

D x 21

These were all the Ceremonies which would be performed, as the day was far advanced and their Father would have but little time to address them.

Genl. Harrison

He in behalf of the Commissioners particularly addressed the Prophet and the Shawnees and all those who had taken up arms against the U States — He saluted them all, and desired to speak to them of times past.

There was a time of Dread and Dismay — when darkness rested on the Forest — When the Warrior wandered in uncertainty and ~~amid~~ fear, often slipping on the blood which covered his path — While his distant and anxious family ~~and~~ confined in their cabins, were looking fearfully often in vain for his Return

At this period you were confounded and hopeless — He who had stood at your back, and promised to support you, had deserted you. — At this period our great chief Wayne called you together, and took you by the hand. — Him and you, in the presence of all the White and Red people, raised a great Tree; under which you buried the Tomahawk — which had so long been raised between us, and had so often been stained with our blood.

under

Under the Shade of this Tree for a long period of Revolving years, the White and Red People, enjoyed as much happiness as falls to the lot of humanity But unfortunately for us all some young men, more devoted to amusements than to useful pursuits, as they were dancing around this Tree, accidentally discovered the handle of this long buryed Tomahawk.

The Madness which resulted from this accident spread among all the Tribes, and was increased by the Circumstance of War having been commenced about the same time Americans and the British. All the Red People immediately and unadvisedly engaged in the Contest some on One side some on the other; And We Brothers instead of meeting in the peaceful council house encountered in the field. After a long contest between your late Father the British and your old Father the American the former acknowledged he was wrong and agreed to make peace. Your American Father who ever regards with his own, the happiness of the Women & Children of his Enemies agreed to make peace; and peace was accordingly made.

The Ceremonies which had just been performed, wiped away the Remembrance of all these Circumstances. He now remained to bury that mischievous instrument of which he had been speaking and which had been the cause of all our difficulties

But

But what method should they take to bury this mischievous instrument? It had once been buried under the roots of the largest tree in the forest, but wicked men could there find it. — He thought of burying it under a great house, and putting that house, not in the care of man, but under the protection of the Deity himself. His thunder & his lightning would blast the arm of the wretch who should dare to take it.

He now presented them with a bunch of Wampum an Emblem that the Tomahawk was buried under this Great house, and on their receiving the hands of the Commissioners, and the hands of the American War Chiefs, they would consider War at an End and peace restored.

(Hands received — Council fire kindled)

We had now lighted the Council fire; and exhorted them to return thanks to the Great Spirit who on this day had blessed them with so many auspicious circumstances — a Cloudless sky, a pleasant breeze, and the company of the Ladies. We ought to pray for some of their attributes of these ladies, who feel none of those angry and malignant passions which sometimes agitate the rougher sex — They have a lively interest in this Council, for they and the tender pledges of their affection must feel keenly the want of good faith.

As the Council Fire which had been kindled after the Treaty of Greenville, to the

south

South of this, was extinguished it was the wish of the Commissioners that this should now be the Council Fire of All the Tribes around which they should thereafter assemble under their leading Tribe (the Wyandotts) who were the Original Proprietors, — And this Fire they wished extended as far as Browns-town where it should be under the Govern. Keeping the Wyandotts, Ottawas, Potawatamies and Senecas

The Second in Command of the Hostile Indians

He was rejoiced to hear the news of Peace — How pleasing it was to see assembled, at this place and at this time, all the White and Red Brethren who had so long been parted and at Variance — that all their Voices should now be, united in one, and that one for peace — He Returned thanks to the Great Spirit for these blessings

Listen to what I have to say — I speak in the presence, of the Great Spirit, from whose bounty and goodness we Receive every thing, and from whose impulses we act — We solemnly promise that nothing but the mandate of the Great Spirit shall cause us to break the peace which we have now made.

He sincerely wished for peace not only with the Whites, but with all the Tribes, one with the other, and that that peace should be lasting

settled

He gave thanks to the Great Spirit for this fine day – for the cloudless sky, the pleasant breeze and the attendance of the Women. – To women who were the Mothers of Mankind, every reverence and respect were due. – But this happy morning is ever to be remembered and admired, for on this morning, with the rising sun they were met by the Messenger who invited them to come and to meet in peace.

He was solemnly impressed with the ceremonies which had been performed – The ceremonies of their Forefathers brought to their recollection their virtues and their fidelity to their engagements – The words which had been spoken had sunk deep into his heart, after his bones were restored, where they should remain like the bones which had been buried, in security and peace. – He should never forget the counsel and advice of their wise and venerable Chief (the Crane) who had performed these ceremonies nor the instruction which they convey

We have indeed been dispersed – and we have been far astray, but many others have gone astray. Our land has been spread with blood, and our bones have been scattered. – But I hope all these bones are now collected, we will not stumble over them again to remind us of former hostilities – and that white board which protects them from

injury

injury may never be removed. — Recollecting the actions and principles of our Forefathers, we shall need no other inducement to act correctly.

It is true what our Father has told us of times past. — He recalls the burying of the Tomahawk, and the erection of a great Tree over it to keep it forever hid. — But unfortunately the Tree withered and fell; and the Tomahawk was uncovered and Raised. — It is most true also that we have suffered much in consequence of it. But now that it is to be buryed under the Great House, ~~with the Thunder~~ under the protection of the Great Spirit I hope & expect it will never be raised again. — We agree with our Father to bury it there, and join in the wish that the Thunder & lightning of Heaven will blast the arm of him who attempts to raise it.

We accept the Wampum emblem of peace from our Father & Brother, and beg leave to return it to them with similar sentiments — It is the Wish and Request of all who sit around me, that the Calumet be accepted & passed all around, and that they should recall this circumstance to mind every morning, that the remembrance of it might never be obliterated — That the Wampum connecting their hands and arms together should be remembered — They wished once more to join hands, an Emblem and that they should never be parted again, and that this land, of the [illegible] the Council house should

should ever be held in Remembrance.

It was delightful to observe the whole congregation smoking together the Calumet of Peace. — but it was now growing late — We wish to hear our Father first in the Morning — Here at this Council fire we will again meet tomorrow, again join our hands, and interchange free sentiments.

Spring Wells September 1st 1815

Genl. Harrison

He addressed those who were late our Enemies, now our Friends

He had been instructed by his old Friend Thebiaud, that he had omitted inadvertantly a part of the ceremonies yesterday: which was to sweep around the Council house. He would now do so, and he hoped that they might now repose without inconvenience around the Council fire

My Children — I now address all of you. I address you in the name of the Great Chief of the United States, and beg that you will attend to me

When People have quarrelled and have made friends, it is always unpleasant to recur to the causes which led to the quarrel. Under this impression, I shall forbear to tell those who have lately been our Enemies, that they were the first to lift the Hatchet — I shall ~~barely~~ proceed, to explain to you the object with which the Commissioners are charged.

You have all been informed that the United States & G Britain, being mutually tired of war have come to a determination to make peace. But if you have been told that this peace was sought after by the U States, and that they sent their Ministers to England to ~~[illegible]~~ solicit it, you

have

have been grossly deceived – Both parties went into the Territory of a power that was neutral & equally friendly to both, the U States having absolutely refused to go to England for this purpose.

That the Willingness of the U States to make peace at that time was merely the effect of their fondness for Peace, the posture of their affairs, which stood better at that period than at any other ~~period~~ of the contest would have evinced: He would particularly cite the affairs of arms on the Niagara Frontier – Victory was there claimed on both sides, but many of those who were there, and now present, could best tell, with what propriety victory was claimed by the British.

In giving you the History of these Transactions I shall give it to you with Truth: I shall do justice to the bravery of the British Troops during their contest with us, than whom, no Troops in the world behaved ~~with~~ better with more galantry.

The circumstance most disgraceful to the american arms, was when the Enemy was carrying on his operations against the City of Washington – The British after beating and driving some of our Militia who opposed them, entered the City where our great National Councils were held, and burned the house of of our Great Chief. They however only staid there one day, and having burned a few houses went away.

The same British General, with a much larger army, a few days after, made an attack on one of our great Cities Baltimore defended by a few Regular Troops and some of our Militia — This attack was repulsed — their General killed, and their army retired to their ships. In this contest however few were killed on either side

About the same time the British army under their great Chief Sir George Prevost (whom they all had heard of) marched against our post at Plattsburgh — At the time his army was marching by land, their fleet equal at least in force to the American fleet, came with him and attacked them off Plattsburgh — The result was the almost entire destruction or capture of the whole of the British fleet, and a carnage hardly ever paralleled.

At the same time Sir George with an army as they say of 15 000 but as he says of 8.000 appeared against our fort, defended by about 1500, and was repulsed and driven back — This Sir George is now in England to be tried for not doing what they think he ~~ought~~ could to have done — Whether he is guilty or not we do not know — all we know, and know perfectly, is, that he was defeated.

On the Great Waters where our Vessels of War have been engaged, ours have almost uniformly been successful — Only in two instances where the force was nearly equal has the American Navy been unsuccessful.

So far has these Vessels of War sought each other that the News of Peace has ~~not~~ hardly reached them — We have just heard of a hard fought battle between our Ships in which the British were defeated, having the Captain, another Officer and 14 men killed. Our Vessel having only 4 or 5 killed — Any of the British Officers could tell them of this fact.

He was now going to inform them of an event so Miraculous that they could hardly believe it; but he called on the Great Spirit to attest the truth of it; and which any of the British Officers would confirm. — Our City of Orleans was defended by about 5000 Militia of the Western country commanded by one of our Great War Chiefs Jackson The British amounting to 8.000 men came to attack it, but they were repulsed and beaten, having lost as we say between 2 & 3.000 and as the British acknowledge 1500 killed on the field while on our side (He speaks in the presence of the Great Spirit) not more than 8 or 10 were killed. He would do injustice to the British if he did not inform them that their Troops behaved with the most determined bravery — The Americans were posted behind a breast work — The British headed by their Generals moved on them in

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33 in Column:- The Americans were from the Western country and knew the use of a gun, every shot took effect, from our Riflemen while the Cannon concentrated their fire upon the enemy.

At the time that Peace was made, the Territory which either had acquired was trifling and comparatively equal. The British had Castine, Bangor, Niagara & Mackinack, which were all small; commanding little more than the ground they stood on, and we had acquired as they all knew, the Western District of U. Canada.

Such was the position of affairs when the British and Americans had agreed to make peace, they asked each other what shall we do for the Red People - They have assisted us in the War, let us extend peace to them also - Let the King of Great Britain extend his hand to those who have fought against him and let the President of the U States extend his hand to those who have fought against the U States - Let us all have peace. They therefore agreed that there should be peace, and forgiveness for and oblivion to the past hostility; and that the Indians should be placed on the same footing and in the same situation that they were immediately previous to the War - Provided the Indians themselves should agree to these conditions, and be willing to hold them by the hand

The United States were readily agreed to this arrangement, because they were at that time only at war with part of Tribes. - The Wyandotts for instance were many of them hostile while their Great Chief was ever the most faithful of their friends. - They could not strike an enemy without wounding a friend. - They therefore wished to wipe the tears from the eyes of all, and in pity to all, to make peace. -

Agreeably to the Treaty the President had appointed the Commissioners for the purpose of extending his hand to them. They had accepted their hand in that Council but they must identify that acceptance by a solemn Treaty in the sight of Heaven. - The United States had nothing to ask of them: peace was a boon which they gave without asking an equivalent. - All that was required was for them to accept or reject it. - If the latter that part of the Treaty of Ghent which regards them was at an end.

It was ever the custom of the United States to do every thing in the face of day. - For this purpose they hold their Council at this public place, and in this public manner - All might here come even the British officer there stood at his left hand an officer of the British Government, who had fought against the

United

U States on behalf of his King & Country, who came there by their the invitation of the Commissioners they esteeming him to be a man of an Enlightened and liberal mind — All men might hear them, if they should say any thing improper to them, and at the same time would bear witness to the engagements they should enter into, and should be witness if they were broken.

(He separately addressed himself to those who remained faithful to the U States.)

My Children! The President of the U States, your Father esteems you as he ought — You have stood by him in the hour of danger, for which he thanks you — Now he requests you to make Peace with the British. The U States will do every thing in their power to prevent you from waging War against them, or any of their Subjects — But if you do contrary to their advice you do it on your own Responsibility and without their assistance

(He addressed himself to those who had been hostile)

Chiefs & Warriors! If what we have told you, has not been told to you by the British Agents, you have been deceived; I solemnly declare to you that it has been the instructions of their Government, and they were not to aid or assist you in any hostile views which you

you might have meditated against the U States.

It is now time to put an end to this long talk, lest our heads should be too full, and our bellies empty — We will cover the council fire for this evening that you may refresh yourselves — We wish you to draw provisions in the evening, that you may breakfast earlier and that we may be enabled to do more during the day

Spring Wells Septr 2d 1815

Genl Harrison

He could not explain to them the wishes of their Great Father the President, better than they were conveyed by himself, in his instructions to the Commissioners.

He then read that part of the instructions which related (as explained) :

1st That no new grants were required of them

2d The cultivation of good will & the confirmation of all former Treaties

3d Former treaties to be carried into effect.

4th No interfering to prevent the surveying of lands already purchased & paid for by the U States

5th Example of good faith, and a regard to their happiness so long as they manifest the same to the American Family

These were the words of the President himself and a greater confidence could not be placed in them, than was manifested by reading these his instructions to them. — The literal meaning of all which, was, to place them precisely in the same situation, in which they were previous to the war.

As two of the Commissioners Genl McArthur and Mr Graham were sick and himself unwell — as they were comfortably provided for and the succeeding day Sunday

the

he wished the Council adjourned until Monday at which time he hoped to hear them.

He reminded them that there was a Secretary to the Commissioners whose duty it was to minute the proceedings & the observations made on either side — By which means the President would know the sentiments & opinions not only of each tribe but of each individual. — The delay would enable them to arrange their communications in such a manner as not to commit themselves.

Another inducement to the adjournment was the probability of the arrival of the Indians from Mackinaw, before Monday; as a Vessel, which we hourly expected, had instructions to receive them on board

Spring Wells Sept 2d. 1815

Genl. Harrison

Observed that the Commissioners were well satisfied with the address received in their Chambers by the Crane, and said to be the same delivered by the Prophet to the assembly of Indians: But as it was not delivered in council, the Commissioners requested that they would appoint some one to deliver it to them, that it might be committed to paper. If their sentiments were the same as was expressed the council could be terminated by a treaty in a few days.

As the whole Tribe of the Miamis were admitted to the friendship of the U States at Greenville last year, as also some bands of the Chippewa Potowatamie and Ottawa Tribes, he wished to know if those last named Tribes were represented in this council, that they might also now as entire Tribes be included and made parties to the Treaty.

The Potawatamies of the Illinois would meet other Commissioners: those of St Joseph's and East of it were expected here. He wished to know if they were represented the Shawnee Prophet, addressed the council in a speech the tenor and subject of which was pacific.

He said that he spoke on behalf of 9 nations those who had remained with the British, and who were lately come from the other side of the River and he spoke to the 7 Fires and the 4 nations who had stood by their side.

The British had told them of the Treaty which they had made with the Americans on the otherside of the great waters and had, to their great joy, taken the tomahawk out of their hands. They then came nearly opposite this place where the news of the arrival of the Commissioners met them and communicated universal satisfaction. They had now come over they had here and there also the tomahawk was taken out of their hands, so that they were now so completely deprived of tomahawks that he was apprehensive that their old women could hardly cut wood enough to make a fire.

They were not only willing and anxious for peace but they wished that peace to be solid and permanent.

Here they had kindled the Council fire. At this council fire they would hereafter assemble, and speak through the nations, who were the keepers of the fire, as they used to do, in old times.

All who came from the [illegible] of the [illegible] were pleased with the address of the [illegible] and all took them heartily by the hand.

They were very much pleased with what was expressed the other day of the care and attention which should be paid to their women & Children — They and all their young men felt tenderly for their women & children and were rejoiced to throw aside that their odious instrument, that it should not be again seen by their young men — Indeed they cast every thing from them that they might more readily extend their hands.

It was the universal wish of the 9 nations to be at peace and in harmony and living so to do no harm.

He almost stood alone, he had but two chiefs with him — If there were more there might be a diversity of opinion — but now there was none, they spoke from the bottom of their hearts — He was not skilled in speaking English — he must speak the truth, for he spoke in the presence of the Great Spirit — In this presence I say, Brothers help us take care of our women & children.

Let us adhere to our Chiefs and thank them for what they have done for us. altho' we are Warriors let us attend now to

our

~~it is worse perhaps in a Court of Law,~~ ~~to deliver~~ ~~[illegible]~~
~~out of favor of their [illegible]~~ or to ~~suffer it to~~
~~be [illegible] by others.~~

our Women & Children were cast behind as the implements of War. We never took it them again

(He addressed all the Indians) Let us be firmly united — hold fast by each other — and direct our united efforts to take care of our Families, nor suffer them, as they have been to be surprised and in want — This was the wish of those from the other side with him.

Brothers & Warriors (the Commissioners & officers) here at this Council, we take you by the hand (Shakes hands) I dont call you Father but Brother — Tell my sentiments to the President — He is my Father.

(He addressed himself to his young men, asking them if they heard him and expressed his sentiments)

(He also requested that his address might be interpreted to the other Indians) Now Brothers we have done a good thing — Let there be no Reproaches or Recriminations between us — While speaking I have heard one of our Children crying, as we have made peace let him be released

(no [illegible] for number [illegible])

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— The Potawatamie Prophet

Brothers & Warriors! We I presume understand each other, we have heard what has been said. All know that a Solemn Treaty is to be made. If there is any man who does not understand or disagrees, let him rise up and declare it. —

Let us return thanks to the Great Spirit that we shall have a return of Peace.

We Potawatamies speak little. I shall be short, and to the Purpose. I claim your attention. —

How Pleas[illegible] to be assembled together, and to communicate to each other our sentiments. I shall speak my sentiments, and speak them freely. We three nations speak together being of one mind. How pleasing to the three nations that they should be so united in opinion as to consider themselves as one nation. Let us then speak freely to our Father at this time, that there may be no equivocation hereafter.

Around the Council fire, has been ~~[illegible]~~ swept; we have now a clean place to repose: the Roads are open & smooth: our Women & children can stray without impediments: For these things let us return thanks to the Great Spirit.

You Wyandots ~~[illegible]~~ have stood near the person of our Father the President, and have heard his words: If you have reported his words to us correctly, we shall agree hereafter with you.

is sentiment, as we agreed to speak with, and through you.

We flatter ourselves that you have told us the Truth. You have come from the President, and with what you have told us we are highly pleased, and have acceded to. — Let there be no reflections or recriminations between us hereafter. Let there be nothing but peace.

How pleasing to meet with those from the other side of the river who have been hostile — they are the same flesh, the same nation & the same species of Inhabitants with us. How pleasing that they are again coming to reside among us. — I address myself particularly to the American Indians.

Let us return thanks to the Great Spirit — that Being who created all things, that we are now united. Nor let us be ever forgetful of what is now done. For our Women & Children — Let us realize the happy reflection, that when we are gone on the hunt, that we leave them without apprehension, in peace & security —

We thank you for the ceremonies which have been performed, for the purpose of cleansing our breasts, that your words might

sink

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sunk deep into our hearts. I thank you for the same; but it was unnecessary [illegible] [illegible] and [illegible]

[illegible] [illegible] we thank you for the kindness which you brought to us. You came not only with your own kind speeches, but brought with you those of our Father the President, letters of Peace and Friendship.

Brother Wyandots. The Potawatamies inhabiting the same Country with you, say what I say to you is with the sanction of all. What I say may be relied on — my nation will stand by me. Whatever you say or do for us towards the whites, we sanction. — We thank you for speaking in our behalf, — for correcting our language — and we here present you the Wyandots with this Wampum, the memorial of our thanks. — We wish you to speak after us — I speak on behalf of the Potawatamie Nation.

To Tarhee the chief of the Wyandots the Potawatamies presented their thanks for his speaking in their behalf — The Wampum then given should be a memorial of the friendship of the Potawatamies for the Wyandots. This was the wish of the chiefs, warriors & young men of of his Tribe.

Wyandots Shawanese & the Delawares take you by the hand — Listen you [illegible] of this our professions of friendship from your Sisters [illegible] you told me [illegible]

We wish you to speak your sentiments — after you the Chiefs of our Nation will speak.

Gov. Harrison

An unfortunate accident had happened between two Indian warriors one of whom it was supposed was killed. They would not sit in Council, the blood was then so near them, nor deliberate when one of the tribes must be in grief for the loss of one of their nation — The Council [illegible] therefore be adjourned

Spring Wells
Sept. 5th 1815 The Crane Wyandot — Brothers

Listen to what I have to say. Yesterday we had some talk with the Nations — Return thanks to the 3 Nations Potawatamies &c — They have cleared our minds — and we return thanks to the Great Spirit that we are assembled here, and unite together in Council.

After the purification of our minds, and adjustment of our hearts, every thing which we see, or hear, appears pleasant to us, — for this we thank you.

He thanked them for what they had done yesterday — He had not performed all the Ceremonies. Those that they did perform shewed that they had not forgot the language of their Forefathers. He had to apologize for the omission of some by himself.

There was a time when the Council was in trouble and the Council fire at which they were accustomed to sit was destroyed. This was an unfortunate circumstance and is to be ascribed to the fault of our Fathers of Great Britain & America and those of our children who took part with them. — This has been a source of much grief to the Chiefs, that their council Fire should be destroyed, which they were informed of [illegible] When this unfortunate circumstance took place all the Indian nations to fall with one & the other, until all were destroyed, and it is considered that no one Nation could say that it was entirely [illegible] one and free

At length Brothers, our Fathers the British & Americans agreed to make peace, and taking their Red children into view, have afforded them the same advantages with themselves.

The new Regulations mentioned by their two Fathers, saying that their council fire was extinguished, and they have now kindly rekindled it. Our Father the British has now to have a Fire at his side, the other taken it from the old place to the side where it properly belongs, & this was one of his own. Our Father who are sitting here, have kindled for us a Council Fire at this place, which is to extend to Browns-town. A Council Fire whereat all the Nations may assemble. They have done it nobly. Let us thank them for it. This Fire is kindled by the President, by his Commissrs. It is pure, and it is his own. He knows that all the

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the Nations may see it. I hope you will all join with me in thanks - in thanks sincere and from the bottom of your hearts to the President for kindling for us this good fire.

It was kind in our brothers from the other side of the river, that after the fire was kindled, to come over, and tend it, that it might burn brighter. They bring it along from the other side, did every thing in their power to promote the good work. They brought us to take care of it, and cherish it, particularly the Wyandots who were the keepers of the fire.

Then they spoke I will repeat the speech "You Wyandots particularly, attend to this council fire - cherish the good work - that peace may extend to the South, North, Western, and around embracing all the Indians - You must not say, that you are incompetent to the task, that you are not sufficiently skilled in the mysteries & ceremonies of your forefathers. You at least know enough to answer the purpose, and you must not extinguish through indolence, a thing of such great importance"

He called on all to listen attentively to him, at this great council fire, which their Fathers have prepared for them. I shall try to follow the footsteps of our Forefathers.

Wherever was the Council fire of our ancestors, there was their minds - here is our council fire, - here then be all our minds - Place your minds at this spot, I speak from the bottom of my heart when I wish they may never wander - Be fixed here & here be united

Our Forefathers had a maxim that they had but one road to travel in - that road was Peace - a road which Women & Children could travel in security - a road made by their ancestors - I have said that this was the Road of our Ancestors, let me invite you into it - The Great Spirit inspired their ancestors with the knowledge of it - then let all turn their faces towards it

Step into this road of your Forefathers - it is endless, and it is safe even for your women & children - the only one which is good & broad.

Listen all to the language of your Forefathers - They exhort you to continue in this Road - They say it is dangerous to step out of it: Steep precipices and

and dark unfathomable Gulphs, hung close upon it.

All, Far and near are now travelling in the Peaceful road of our Grandfather. We must bear in mind that our White Father may again fall out, and our British Father has ever been most ready to give us the Tomahawk. Let us join neither of them hereafter. If they fight, let us retire to one side. They quarrel about things of which we know nothing, and in which we are not interested. They quarrel for a time, then make friends, and we make friends also, and join hands again as fast as ever.

He exhorts all both far and near, to keep in the Peaceful path – to take care of their women & children – and to hold fast by the Whites; when they take hold again.

He exhorts the Warriors, to hold fast to the good work – to cement the people of the Whites, and to treat them as Brothers – their happiness will result from it, and the Great Spirit will crown them with prosperity.

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He particularly cautions the Warriors and young men of the necessity of paying attention to this good work. Whenever they meet with their white brothers, salute them kindly, treat them as relations, and avoid any difficulties. Attention to these matters are of the highest importance, as they are the means of securing and preserving friendships.

Give no attention to Bad Birds — some of them are now flying about — turn a deaf ear to them — remember the precepts of your forefathers — the precepts which were given to them by the Great Spirit.

Turn your attention to this council fire, which our Father the president has kindled for us: Keep your minds here and you will enjoy many years of peace and happiness.

You have all heard that has been said. We are now fast bound to the U States — We require you to inform all who are distant and absent that we are bound by the hand and arm to the U States.

As you have appointed the Wyandots to take charge of the council fire, we depend on you, to publish that

information

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information that they may be respected accordingly.

As the Council Fire is intrusted to him, he begs all their assistance to keep it secure.

He gives Wampum, memorial of the transaction.

A few words more.

The Road leading to the Council Fire from all the distant Brethren, which was cut by their Forefathers, had grown up, and was choked with briars. He would now clear it, that all who turn their faces towards the Council Fire, might travel with security and Pleasure.

For the speech of the Potawatamies delivered yesterday, uniting with them in council sentiment, they return thanks. they were well satisfied with it.

Genl. Harrison

In looking around discovered that many were absent (this was the day on which the Shawanoe Prophet & his followers left the Council) He asked if they left any message or if any could assign any reason for

for their absence. The Comrs. could not avoid thinking very unfavorably of their going off in that manner.

As no person answered he presumed that no Message was left. He would therefore inform them of the course which the Commrs. were determined to pursue.

Altho' by the advice of the Council they had performed all the Indian Ceremonies, yet there was none of the Indians, that did not know, that our customs required that they should sign a Paper, which declared their agreements. They all knew that at Greenville the Great Chief Genl. Wayne, and all their Principal men signed a Paper. — These Commrs. would also make out one, and lay it before them for their signatures, which should describe nothing which had not been explained to them before, That the U States & the Indians should be at Peace, and that the Indians should be placed in the same situation in which they were previous to the War.

As those who had absented themselves had been once invited, he would not again do it. If any of these Present felt friendly towards them, they might give them then notice, and the Council would delay its meeting until 3 o'clock. If they then attended, it would be considered that they were not absent. If not they should forever be excluded from the list which should then be prepared.

The Commissioners do not wish to be understood as prohibiting them from coming over. Any individual may return, and join his Tribe, if he does so peaceably, the [illegible] for instance may come & join their Tribe; but as a Nation (if they refuse to sign the Treaty) they will not be permitted to kindle a fire separate from the fire, or independent of the Chiefs of their nation.

(A Warrior of the Potawatamies from the other side came in, & reproached his tribe for saying that the absent Indians had left the council in displeasure. They had left it well pleased and imagining that every thing was finished had returned)

(Another Indian being interrogated, - owned that an Indian from the other side, told him, that the

British, had sent word that they wanted them to come soon, to a council which they were about to hold, and that a Speech was absolutely sent to this side/

(The first named warrior then observed, that the reason of their going was that too many women & children were here — that they would commit depredations on the property of the citizens And that they thought it not worth the while to remain longer as every thing was done)/

Govr. Harrison

(addressing the potawatamie Warrior told him that he might listen to what he was going to say — he would not ask him to do it, but he might do so.)

Why my Brothers! has the British agents, sent for the Indians to have this Council? Has any thing been said improperly to you? Has not many of their chiefs attended this council? What has been said against the Red coats that they should act in this manner?

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The U States knew their strength, knew their ability to ward off any attack so well that they never have asked assistance, and they never would have asked their Red Children, if the Enemy had not invited them by their example to do so, and then it was done knowing the fondness of young men for War, would induce them all to join the Enemy, if not employed by us.

Your American Father asks nothing of you but for your own benefit — He asks you to bury the Tomahawk — Is that to your disadvantage? Has your [illegible] asked for your Lands? Or for any thing else?

Why was this Speech sent in this sneaking manner? We do every thing in open day — Every person might hear & know it — British officers might attend if they chose — The weather was pleasant, nothing prevented them. — If this was a good Speech why was it not delivered in public & openly?

The Council would be adjourned until 3 O'Clock the next day — We will not be rash in anything we had intended to throw the [illegible] your way.

If

If they attend tomorrow we shall consider them as being always present.

Spring Wells
Septr 6th 1815 } The Commrs explained to the Tribes the substance of the Treaty

Spring Wells
Septr 7th 1815 } The Treaty was interpreted to the Indians as written and the names of the subscribers taken

Spring Wells
Septr 8th 1815 } The Treaty signed and sealed by the Commrs on behalf of the U States, and the Sachems, Head men & Warriors of the Wyandot, Delaware, Shawanoe, Seneca Ottawa, Chippewa, Potawatamie and Miami Tribes

A Chief of the Potawatamies

He said that he saluted the Commissioners, and thanked the Great Spirit that the Treaty was now finally concluded.

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He thanked the Commissioners, and thanked the President of the U. States, that they were placed in the same situation that they stood by the ancient Treaty of Greenville. All the cessions of the lands made by the Indians were confirmed. He gave his consent tho' with reluctance. It was the act of their Ancestors who were perhaps less enlightened, than those of this Period. But why should we uncover the graves of the Dead, and disturb their ashes? He would not do it. Let the dead rest in Peace. He would not reflect upon their memories. He would rather say their acts were wise.

If however it were to do again he would pause. He would reflect. He would look at his children in the cradle, and ask what right he had to injure those innocents. What authority he had to deprive them of their rights.

He hoped that whilst they walked upon the grounds they had acquired of the Indians, they would remember and commiserate their situation. He was afraid that their annuities would not be sufficient for them, and hoped that

that they would when necessary throw in something in addition to that which they were entitled to by treaty.

It had pleased the Master of the universe to place the Indians upon the land, but the scene was now changed. Their ancestors had parted with it.

He begged the Commrs that they would not listen to little stories circulated to their prejudice.

He again saluted the Commrs, and called the Great Spirit to witness, as was the custom of the Americans when they opened a solemn Council.

Pacan (Chief of the Miami Tribe)

He accounted for their joining their old Father the British during the War. Expressed his satisfaction at the return of peace, and at the renewal of the Treaty of Greenville. He was also much rejoiced that no new cessions of land were demanded of them. They much distressed from the scarcity of animals; and requested that white men

might

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might be prohibited from hunting on their lands.

Genl. Harrison.

Had just been informed by one of our Citizens, that a Wyandot had told him, that the British told the Indians, that by the Treaty of Ghent the American Government should pay for the injury done their Property at Brownstown. It was a lie: they knew it was a lie when they uttered it: and they might tell them, that he said it was a lie: there was no such thing contained in the Treaty of Ghent.

The 17 fires intend to satisfy their own friends: but injuries done to those fighting against them, they will not attone for. The Indians had a just claim on the British for a compensation for their losses. He would not be understood that the U.States made the British promise in the Treaty to do so, It was a thing with which the U.States had not to do. But as the British had seduced them from their duties to the U.States & by doing brought these calamities upon the was but fair & just that they should sate them for it

The British knew to propose such a thing, at Ghent. They knew that it would have been resented with indignation. But such a proposition was never made.

(The End.)

At a Treaty held under the authority of the United States at Buffalo Creek in the County of Erie in the State of New York between the Sachems, Chiefs, and Warriors of the Seneca nation of Indians on behalf of said Nation, And Robert Troup, Thomas L. Ogden, and Benjamin W. Rogers, Esquires of the city of New York.

In presence of Oliver Forward Esqr Commissioner appointed by the United States for holding said Treaty, and of Nathaniel Gorham Esqr. Superintendent in behalf of the State of Massachusetts –

Know All Men by these presents that the said Sachems, Chiefs and Warriors for and in consideration of the sum of Forty Eight thousand Two hundred and Sixteen Dollars lawful Money of the United States to them in hand paid by the said Robert Troup, Thomas L. Ogden and Benjamin W. Rogers at or immediately before the ensealing and delivering of these Presents the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged, Have granted, Bargained, Sold, Aliened, Released, Quit-claimed and Confirmed and by these Presents Do

Grant, Bargain, Sell, Alien, Release, Quit-claim and Confirm unto the said Robert Troup, Thomas L. Ogden and Benjamin W. Rogers and their Heirs and Assigns, Forever.

All that Tract of land commonly called and known by the name of the Caneadea Reservation — Situate, lying and being in the County of Allegany in the said state of New York and containing sixteen square miles —

Also all that other Tract of Land commonly called and known by the name of the Canawaugas Reservation situate, lying and being in the county of Livingston in the said state of New York and containing Two square mile,

Also all that other Tract of land commonly called and known by the name of Big Tree Reservation — Situate lying & being in the said County of Livingston and containing Two square miles —

Also all that other Tract of land commonly called and known by the name of the Squakey Hill - Reservation Situated, lying and being in the said County of Livingston and containing Two square miles —

Also all that other Tract of land commonly called and known by the name of the Gardeau Reservation Situated, lying and being in the County of Genesee in the said State of New York, & containing two square miles and being that part of the original Gardeau Reservation which was excepted and reserved out of the sale of a part of the same to John Greig and Henry B Gibson at a Treaty held at Moscow in the said County of Livingston on the third day of September 1823 -

Also all that other Tract of Land commonly called and known by the name of Buffalo Creek Reservation situated, lying and being in the said County of Erie and containing by Estimation 83,557 Acres - Excepting nevertheless and always reserving out of the said Buffalo Creek Reservation the following Tract, Piece or Parcel thereof, that is to say, 78 square miles, or 49,920 Acres, bounded as follows, Beginning on the North line of the said Reservation at a point one mile & a half East of the Cayuga Creek - running thence South one mile and a half, thence East, parallel with the north line so far as that a line to be drawn from the termination thereof South to a point one Mile distant from the South line of the said Reservation and thence west parallel with the said South line to the west line of the Reservation and thence along the west and north lines of the same to the place of beginning, will contain the said quantity of Seventy Eight square miles, or forty nine thousand nine hundred and twenty Acres -

Also all that other tract of land commonly called and known by the name of the Tonewanta Reservation situate, lying and being in the said counties of Genesee Erie and containing by estimation 46,217 Acres –

Excepting nevertheless and always reserving out of the ~~tract of the~~ Tonewanta Reservation the following Tract, Piece or Parcel thereof, that is to say. Twelve thousand Eight hundred Acres to be laid off in one body in such a manner as that one half thereof shall be on one side of the Tonewanta Creek and the other half on the other side of the creek, and commencing at a point on the said creek one mile & a half west of where it crosses the line of the said Reservation and the said creek being the centre of the said 12,800 until it strikes the North west corner of the Tonewanta Reservation –

Also the following pieces or parcels of all that other Tract of land commonly called and known by the name of the Cattaraugus Reservation situate, lying and being in the counties of Chautauque, Cattaraugus and Erie in the said State of New York, that is to say, one square mile or 640 Acres to be laid off in a square form in the South west corner of the said Reservation. Six square miles, or three thousand Eight hundred and forty Acres, in the North part of the said Reservation –

Bounded on the north and on the east by the North and East lines of the said Reservations, on the west by a line parallel to the East line and six miles distant therefrom and on the South, by a line parallel to the north line and one mile distant therefrom — And one other square mile form, or 640 Acres, to be laid off in a square form and bounded as follows, that is to say on the east by the East line of the said Reservation — on the west by a line parallel thereto and one mile distant therefrom — and on the north by the South line of the pieces last above describe and on the South by a line parallel thereto and one mile distant therefrom —

And which said several Tracts, Pieces or Parcels of land so excepted and reserved as aforesaid out of the said Buffalo Creek and Tonawonta Reservations are fully and clearly understood to remain the property of the said Parties of the first part and their Nation in as full and ample a manner as if these Presents had not been executed

Together with all and singular the rights, privileges and appurtenances to the said hereby granted premises belonging or in wise appertaining, and all the estate, right, title, Interest Claim and demand whatsoever of them the said Parties of the part and of their nation of in and to the said Several Tracts, Piece and Parcel of Land above described, except as is above excepted — To have and to hold all and singular the said granted premises with the appurtenances unto the said Robert Troup, Thomas L Ogden and Benjamin W. Rogers their heirs and assigns in trust for the use benefit and behoof of themselves and of such other person or persons as are respectively entitled to the right of Preemption of the said Several Tracts, Pieces, or Parcels of land or any part or portion thereof. —

In Testimony whereof the Parties to these presents have hereunto and to three other instruments of the same tenor and date, one to remain with the United States, one to remain with the state of Massachusetts, one to remain with the Seneca Nation of Indians and One to remain with the the said Robert Troup, Thomas L Ogden and Benjamin W. Rogers, interchangeably set their hands and Seals at the Council House at Buffalo Creek the 31st day of August 1826

Young King Corn Planter. Chief Warrior
Pollard; Blacksnake. Seneca White
Little Billy Strong. Tall Peter

James Robinson
White Seneca
Destroy Town
Chas. O'Neal
Junis Halftown
Long John
Blue Eyes
Little Johnson
Dockstator
Green Blanket

White Boy
Henry Two Guns
Stevensons
John Pierce
Little Beard
Tall Chief
Capt Snow
Twenty Canoes
Silverheels
Young Chief

Barefoot
Capt Cow
Jones Cousin
Big Kettle
Jack Snow
Joseph Teguaneh
William Black Snake
George Red Eye
Capt. Shongo
James Hudson
Stiff Knee
Red Jacket
John Tropp
John Snow
Thompson
James Stevenson Jun.
John Snow of Catt,

Jasper Parrish Indian Agent
Horatio Jones Interpreter
Levi Hubbell
Jacob Jimeson Interpreter

Robert Troup, By his atty John Greig
Thomas L. Ogden, By his atty John Greig
Benjamin W. Rogers, By his atty John Greig

Done at a Treaty held with Sachems, Chiefs and Warriors of the Seneca nation of Indians at Buffalo Creek in the County of Erie and State of New York on the thirty first day of August in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty six under the authority of the United

States. In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and sealed the day and year aforesaid by virtue of a commission issued under the seal of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts bearing date the thirty-first day of August in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifteen, pursuant to a Resolution of the Legislature of the said Commonwealth passed the eleventh day of March in the year of our Lord One thousand seven hundred and ninety one

N. Gorham Superintendant

I have attended a Treaty of the Seneca nation of Indians held at Buffalo Creek in the county of Erie and State of New York on the thirty first day of August 1826, when the foregoing Instrument was duly executed in my presence by the Sachems, Chiefs and Warriors of the said Nation being fairly and properly understood and transacted by all the parties of Indians concerned, and declared to be done to their universal satisfaction,

I do therefore certify and approve of the same

Oliver Forward,
Commissioner,

1815. ✓

Wyandot, etc.
Treaty with the, ~~Chippewa~~
Tribes or Nations of Indians, Dated, Sept. 8. 1815.
Ratified Dec 26. 1815.

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Wyandot Delaware

Chippewa &c

Exd D Bt

James Madison, President of the United States,

To all and singular to whom these Presents shall come,

Greeting:

Whereas a Treaty between the United States and

the

the Wyandot, Delaware, Seneca, Shawanoe, Miami, Chippewa, Ottawa & Poutawatamie Tribes or Nations of Indians, residing within the limits of the State of Ohio and the Territories of Indiana and Michigan, was made and concluded at Spring Wells on the eighth day of September, in the year One thousand, eight hundred & fifteen, by Commissioners on the part of the United States, and certain Sachems, Head men and Warriors of the said Tribes or Nations of Indians, on behalf of the said Tribes or Nations, which Treaty is in the words following, to wit:

1.

A Treaty between the United States of America and the Wyandot Delaware Seneca Shawanoe Miami Chippewa Ottawa & Potawatimie tribes of Indians residing within the limits of the State of Ohio and the Territories of Indiana and Michigan

Whereas the Chippewa, Ottawa and Potawatimie Tribes of Indians, together with certain Bands of the Wyandot Delaware Seneca Shawanoe & Miami Tribes were associated with Great Britain in the late War between the United States and that power, and have manifested a disposition to be restored to the relations of Peace and Amity with the said States: and the President of the United States having appointed William Henry Harrison late a Major General in the service of the United States Duncan McArthur late a Brigadier in the service of the United States and John Graham Esquire as Commissioners to treat with the said Tribes, The said Commissioners and the Sachems, Head men and Warriors of said Tribes having met in council at the Spring Wells near the City of Detroit have agreed to the following Articles which when ratified by the President by and with the Advice & consent of the Senate of the United States shall be binding on them and the said Tribes.

Article 1st The United States give peace to the Chippewa Ottawa and Potawatimie Tribes.

Article 2d They also agree to restore to the said Chippewa Ottawa and Potawatimie Tribes all the possessions rights and priviledges which they enjoyed or were entitled to in the year One thousand eight hundred and eleven prior to the commencement of the late War with Great Britain, and the said Tribes upon their part agree again to place themselves under the protection of the United States and of no other power whatsoever.

Article 3d: In consideration of the fidelity to the United States which has been manifested by the Wyandot, Delaware, Seneca and Shawanoe Tribes throughout the late War and of the repentance of the Miami Tribe as manifested by placing themselves under the protection of the United States by the Treaty of Greenville in eighteen hundred & fourteen the said States agree to pardon such of the Chiefs and Warriors of said Tribes as may have continued hostilities against them, untill the close of the War with Great Britain, and to permit the Chiefs of their respective Tribes to restore them to the Stations and property which they held previously to the War.

Article 4th The United States and the before mentioned Tribes or nations of Indians that is to say the Wyandot Delaware Seneca Shawanoe, Miami Chippewa Ottawa & Potawatimie agree to renew and confirm the Treaty of Greenville made in the year One thousand seven hundred and ninety five and all subsequent Treaties to which they were respectively parties and the same are hereby again ratified and confirmed in as full a manner as if they were inserted in this Treaty.

Done at Spring Wells the Eighth day of September in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifteen and of the Independance of the United States the Fortieth.

Now therefore, be it known, that I, James Madison, President of the United States, having seen and considered the said Treaty, have accepted, ratified and confirmed the same, and every clause and article thereof.

In Testimony whereof I have hereunto set my Hand, and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed. Done at the City of Washington this Twenty sixth day of December, AD one thousand eight hundred & fifteen, & of the Independence of the United States the fortieth.

James Madison

By the President.

Jas Monroe Secy of State.

parties and the same are hereby again ratified and confirmed in as full a manner as if they were inserted in this Treaty

Done at Spring Wells the eighth day of September in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifteen and of the Independance of the United States the Fortieth.

William Henry Harrison

Duncan McArthur

J. Graham

Tarhee (or the Crane)

Har'oun yoou (or Cherokee boy)

Tay nea tree (or Long house)

On teeta to moh (or Club)

My ee ruh (or Walk in the Water)

Ty'e'mun'tha

My nee ham kee (or Barnett)

Cunte wo be shah (or Black hoof)

Nau o'che way (or Wolfs brother)

Sa mo ma shaw (or Butler) +

[illegible] ce'to may ming (or [illegible])

Na mai ta [illegible]

Me ta hee [illegible]

Ne lap pan (or the Buck) +

Jim Killbuck +

Captain Beaver

Mr. Arnold

Ta humm min do yeh (or between words) +

You un dauk skay e ku ent (or John Harris) +

May so mea (or civil John) X

Sae'co'ra wah tahs (or wiping Stick) +

Tope'e'mae'kee X

Nenni'gee'sae (or Red [illegible]) +

Nau l'she way (or Wolf's brother)

Shu mo ma thas (or Buffalo) +

She me me teo (or Big Snake) X

Oa thro wa ho she quah (or Yellow Hand) +

Puck taw we pay (or Big [illegible])

Meeh quo thee (or Big [illegible])

Ke caw to quah

Pou'le go nah (or the Dog)

[illegible] seng qua (or [illegible])

Ke'ke mai (or Little Chief)

Nash ke mah

Wa tash me mah

Wa quo meg seh (or the ugly fellow)

Moncha' qaw be may (or the Devil Standing)

Pol y' o' tano (or first [illegible])

Ne'wo'ne'cha'gou (or the [illegible])

Sipe'mee'kee X

Non'qee'sai (or Red [illegible]) +

Nay'mau'au'so'kaw +

See'carree +

Mon'geo +

Oshe'au'kee'bee X

Wai'mea'may'qua X

Meek'saw'bay X

Mon'gaw X

Naw'naw'mee X

Chay Chauk (or the Crane) X

Wau au naw kee +

Push'a'pow +

Wai'ke'mau (or the Chief) +

Nam'qea'boik +

Mees seaie mee may +

Monito' gaw bo way (or the Devil Standing)

Nel ij' o' tuno (or first Actor)

Nei wo' ne' cha' gou (or the Bustard)

Pai le' no qua' no (or the one who went in front)

Me' che queez.

Ka [illegible] (or first toward the Whites)

Ca be moash kee (or turn round about)

New qe senek (or [illegible])

Ka me ne too (or the Almighty)

Ois de me tu.

Ka she on quat (or the big cloud)

Pasio shi ka quash caw

Me mae ume (or the little Pigeon)

Caw wa me (or the Crow)

New a qua elo

Ga' a nai soo (or the Bird)

Won'ke' maw (or the Chief) X

Nau' gea' soik X

Nees seaice nee may X

Num' naw ke ska wau X

Kese' taw no X

Nai'go ay X

Me'pee' caw' iwo X

Nee' pashe X

Kadek' ay' nee

Way' mee go (or W. H. Harrison) X

Louison X

Wi'she' ou' kee' lee X

Di ae' caw X

Ningo me sha (or the eel) X

To tre nang (or the butterfly) X

Ouage (or the Muskrat) X

Wab, si'ming (or the white skin) X

Wa ba n sabiqua (or white racoon) X

Signed in the Presence of

A. L. Langham
secy to the commission

Lewis Cass

James Miller Brigr Genl US army

Willoughby Morgan
Major US army

A. B. Woodward — H. B. Brevoort late Major 45th Inf

John Biddle
Capt. U.S. Corps Arty

James May J.P.

Peter Audrain — Reg. L.O.D.

Jn. W. Walker, Wyandot Interpreter

Francis Jansen

James Riley Inte

Francois Mouton

Wm Knaggs

John Kenzie Interpreter

F. Duchouquet U.S. Interp.

Louis Bufait Indian Interpreter

J. Bte. Chandonnai Interpreter

William [illegible]

Antoine Bondie

his
Jean Bte. + Massac
mark

O kin ta quat for the [illegible] X

Ma' ka' ta cabina for black Beaver X

Wa' pe' che' ta for white [illegible] in the Water X

Ma ko sa' me'a for [illegible] X

Sha cau be X

Sheguan for the [illegible] X

Man dau quan for the [illegible] X

Oke 'ma 'be'ma'tes for the king bird X

Wa' pe' ma' sa' me for the [illegible] Bird X

Me cin na bee for the setting stone X

Una ten ba X

Nashapeshee wong [illegible] X

Buffalo Sep. 13th. 1815

At a treaty this day entered into by the Seneca nation of Indians for the sale of the ~~Seneca nation of Indians~~ Islands in the Niagara River it was required by them that a small Island called Squaw Island opposite Conjocketa Creek should be given to Mr. Parish then interpreter for his services & ~~it~~ I agreed that said Island should be conveyed to him by the State, he paying two dollars per acre therefor at such times & manner as the Legislature may be pleased to direct.

Witness present — Daniel D. Tompkins
on behalf of the
Commissioner.
Esek Cowen

Memorandom of an
agreement for Squaw
Island, between the
Governor & the Senaca
Nation.

Miss [illegible]

On the 27th of Nov. 1815. a Council was held with the Cheifs of the Six Nations of Indians ~~at the house of Council grounds~~ in Buffalo, New York. —

The following Speech was delivered to the Agent, by their Speaker, Red Jacket. —

Brother,

you Must rise from your seat and go ~~t~~ to the Council fire of your Nation. — We have a Message to send to our Great Father the President, and to the great War Chief of the United States. —

Brother,

you say if you go, we Must Not lay too heavy a burden on you. — we have concluded to send our freind & interpreter Capt Jones to help carry the pack.

We trust the United States will furnish you with provisions to go and return. — we are poor and can not do it. —

Brother,

We were told that we ought to rise from our Seats, and take a part in the late War. — the quarrel was between White people; —

We were Determined to keep bright
the Chain of Friendship — When
there was danger, our Warriors
were by the Side of yours. — Not
one of our people Joined the british.

Your ~~[illegible]~~ Government made us promises —
as yet they have not been complied
with. — You Must speak bold. —

Our annuities, agreeable to
treaty, have Not been paid
punctually. — the Tuscaroras
were ~~in~~ given to understand
that compensation should be
Made for their losses. —

the Senecas sold a part of their
Country, and the Money was
put into a bank. — the Bank
is gone. — their Money formerly
produced them from Seven to Eight
Thousand Dollars — they will want
Next year, about the time of corn
planting two years Interest. —

the Senecas have been plundered
by your Warriors — they have stated
their losses — you Must take on
the account and present it. —

The Onondagas, & Cayugas ~~th~~
receive their annuities punctually from the
State of New York. — the Senecas

Want their Father the Presedint
to plant their Mony in some bank
in New York.

Speech of the Indns
to the agent
Nov. 27th 1815.

At a Council held Nov. 27th 1815 at Buffalo, with the Six Nations of Indians — the following Subjects were ~~[illegible]~~ proposed to the Indians

1st whether they would petition Congress to grant, or, Consent to have them receive a tract of Land at the Westward. —

2d. Shall Capt. Jones go with me to Washington — answer yes. — & we hope the U. States will pay the expense.

3d. you told us not to lay a heavy Burden on you. —

We have concluded to comply with your request & send Jones — he will help carry the pack. —

4th. you must hold the bond against Cap. Jones & Phelps. — Jones has a Copy, which will answer his purpose —

5th

We were told that to testify our friendship to the U States, we Must take a part in the war, which would secure our rights agreeable to treaty we took a part — the U States have not complied — you Must speak bold. —

you tell us you have Not rec'd any Money this year, Nor have you rec'd the Money for the Senecas. —

6th We the Senecas sold a part of our Country — the Money we got, we put in a Bank and were told it would, from the Said produce $6,000 a Year — the bank is gone — We do Not get our pay — those who have annuities from N. York get their pay punctually — We want our property transferd to Some Bank in N. York

— We want the Interest of our Money for two years Paid Next Spring about the time of corn planting

Minutes of Council
November 27 1813

[1815]

Lord ~~[illegible]~~ George the Third by the Grace of God, of Great Britain, France and Ireland King. Defender of the Faith and so forth

signed

Fred: Haldimand

By His Excellencys command

signed

R Matthews.

Downing Street.

2 January. 1816.

Sir

Captain Norton
&c &c &c

I have laid before Lord Bathurst which you did me the honor of addressing to me on the subject of the present situation of the five Nations in Canada and the objects which they have commissioned you to represent to His Majestys Government

His Majestys Government have ever been most anxious to remunerate those Chiefs and Warriors of the five Nations, who during the late war with the United States contributed their assistance for the defence of the Province. Lord Bathurst has therefore considered the proposition contained in your letter with every disposition to meet your wishes

I am directed to assure you that there is no difficulty on the part of His Majestys Government to admit that the Grant of the Grand River which was after the Peace of 1785 made to the Five Nations and their posterity for ever is a grant as full and as binding upon the Government as any other made in Canada to individual settlers. The Five Nations ~~have~~ therefore have under that That Grant the liberty which all joint settlers possess of distributing and dividing their lands among the several Members of their community according to their own views of utility and convenience so far as they do not violate the conditions of the original grant. Any interference therefore on the part of His Majestys Government to allot to particular individuals the lands already granted generally to the Nations appears to Lord Bathurst to be unnecessary since the Nations have the power if they judge it expedient to make such an allotment themselves.

If however ~~you~~ who are the authorized representative of those Nations in this Country deem it more adviseable for their interests that the Government should so interfere directions will accordingly be given to the Provincial Government permanently to allot to each individual of the five Nations such portion of lands as he may have already have cultivated, and such further proportion of uncultivated land as may not exceed twice the quantity of that in cultivation leaving the remainder of the Grant of 1783, upon the footing on which it stands at present. viz, for the general use of the Five Nations and their posterity for ever and to be distributed either among their descendants, or among any other members of those nations, who may hereafter join them at the Grand River.

With respect to any further remuneration, to which you may consider the aged Warriors entitled, Lord Bathurst will be ready as far as lies in his power to pay every attention to the suggestions which you may have to make on their behalf. Directions will also be given to the Governor of Upper Canada to consider the losses sustained in the late War by the Moravians and Muncey Delawares equally with those of His Majestys ~~Government~~ subjects in Upper Canada who have suffered by the War, and to make them such compensation as they may upon enquiry appear to merit. Lord Bathurst however cannot hold out to them any expectation of their receiving from this Government the payment of the money due to them by the United States, on account of the lands formerly sold by them to the United States, that being a transaction with which His Majestys Government have no concern.

His Majestys Government see every reason to approve the plan which you have recommended for the settlement on Lake Huron of the Wyandots, Delawares and the other Indian Nations now living in the vicinity of Canada, and as soon as the numbers who are likely to avail themselves of this settlement shall be ascertained, a proportionate allotment of land in that quarter shall be made under the same terms and conditions as that now poſseſsed by the Five Nations on the Grand River.

The Government of Upper Canada will be directed to confine their issue of Stores and Presents to the Indian Nations to two deliveries in the course of the Year, one in April and the other in September unleſs any extraordinary circumstances should render ~~this~~ a deviation from this rule absolutely neceſsary.

The peace which has been concluded between His Majesty and the United States having terminated all hostilities between them it is not in Lord Bathursts power to sanction or approve any measure of hostility which you or your Brother Warriors may have in contemplation. And so far from granting you the means to equip a body of Warriors for the purpose of acting together with other Indians hostilely against the United States

His Majesty's Government think themselves bound to declare that in the event of any such disposition being evinced by the Indian Nations living within the limits of Canada, those Nations will be considered as forfeiting the protection of His Majesty's Government and as no longer entitled to the benefits which they derive from it. It will also be the duty of His Majesty's Government to prevent such an aggression against a friendly power, by withholding the supplies annually allotted to them, so long as there is any reason to apprehend that they may be applied to a purpose so foreign to that for which they are now granted

I have the Honor to be
Sir
your obt humble Servant
signed.
Henry Goulburn

Indian

Brothers of the six nations - The memorial which you have sent to your great father, the President, by your friends General Porter and Mr. Granger, has been presented by them. In this memorial you make known to your great father, your desire to remove from your present settlements in New York, with a view to settle upon lands in the West, which your friends have offered you there, and wish to be informed whether the government will consent to it; whether, if you obtain a seat upon the lands of your Western brethren, your title will be acknowledged by the government, in the same manner as it now does those from whom you may receive it; and whether your removal will, in any manner, change the relations now subsisting between your several tribes and the government; - whether existing treaties will remain still in force, and the annuities paid as heretofore.

Brothers - Your great father, the President, having duly considered all your requests, and extremely desirous of giving to his children of the six nations a particular mark of his friendship and attention to their interests, has directed me to inform the sachems of the six nations, that all their requests are granted. Your great father consents to your removal, and settlement with your brethren in the West; and declares that your removal shall, in no manner change your friendly relations and existing treaties with the government, and that your annuities shall be paid as heretofore. He also agrees to acknowledge the title to such lands as you shall obtain by grant or otherwise, from your Western brethren, in the same manner, as he acknowledges the titles of all friendly Indian tribes.

Brothers - Your great father, the President, however, expects that you will not settle within the limits of the state of Ohio, especially in the country between the settlements in that state, and the settlements in the neighbourhood of Detroit. These lands he wishes to purchase for the purpose of extending the settlements of Ohio to Detroit.

Brothers - Your great father, the President, has also directed me to advise you to define the limits of the seats which you are about to obtain from your brethren in the West, and furnish the government with its metes and bounds, so that in treaties to be held hereafter with other tribes, your lands may not be granted away by them. The agent of the United States will be instructed to aſsist you in defining, and if neceſsary, in marking the lines of your new poſseſsions.

Brothers - In granting all your requests, your great father, the President, has not been unmindful of, the friendship which you have uniformly manifested to your white brethren; and he confidently expects that the same friendship will continue to direct all your actions. He calculates much upon the influence which your pacific and friendly intercourse with your red brethren in the West, will have upon their relations with the United States, in avoiding all hostilities in future.

Given under my hand, and the
seal of the War Office, this
twelfth day of February, 1816.

Wm H Crawford

February 22. To the Senate:

"Gentlemen.- At a treaty recently held with the Seneca nation of Indians, for the purchase of such of the islands in the Niagara river as may be within the territory of the United States, it was proposed by them to present to Jasper Parrish, Esq., their enterpreter, as an acknowledgment of his many services to them, a small island called Squaw Island, containing by estimation one hundred and fifty acres. Being desirous of excluding from treaties Indian grants or donations to individuals, I suggested the propriety of according with their wishes, by placing the proposed donation on the footing of a sale from the State to Mr. Parrish, at a specified price; which was acceded to on their part, and the sum of two dollars per acre mutually agreed as the price to be paid by him. In conformity with this collateral agreement, I gave to Mr. Parrish a certificate, of which a copy is subjoined, and do respectfully recommend the passage of a law complying with the said agreement, as fully as if it had been incorporated as an article of the treaty.

DANIEL D. TOMPKINS.

Albany, February 21, 1816.

Speech of John Scanando.

From the Port Folio — Octr, 1816: Niles' Regr Oct. 12, 1816.

Instances of Indian Genius.

From the Commercial Advertiser.

Messrs. Lewis & Hall:

Please insert the following in your paper, for the gratification of those who are interested in the memory of that celebrated Christian Chief whose death was lately noticed by several Editors. It is sent you by permission of Mr. Jenkins, Missionary of the Oneidas, who took down the Speech as it was delivered.

Speech of John Scanando,

head Chief of the Oneidas, on the discovery that their land and improvements at the Castle were sold to the State, by the intrigue, as he asserts, of certain white men.) The tears ran copiously from his eyes, and from those of all that heard him in council where he spoke:

My warriors and my children — hear! — It is cruel — it is very cruel — a heavy burden lies on my heart — it is very sick. This is a dark day. The clouds are black and heavy over the Oneida nation; and a strange arm is heavy upon us, and our hearts groan under it. Our fires are put out, and our beds are removed from under us. The graves of our fathers are destroyed, and their children are driven away. The Almighty is angry with us; for we have been very wicked; therefore his arm does not keep us. Where are the chiefs of the rising sun? White chiefs now kindle their ancient fires! There no Indian sleeps but those that sleep in their graves. My house will be soon like theirs; soon will a white chief here kindle his fire. Your Scanando will soon be no more, and his village no more a village of Indians.*

The news that came last night by our men from Albany made this a sick day in Oneida. All our children's hearts are sick, and our eyes rain like the black cloud that roars on the tops of the trees of the wilderness. Long did the strong voice of Scanando cry — "Children, take care, be wise, be straight!" His feet were then like the deers, and his arm like the bears. He can now only mourn out a few words, and then be silent; and his voice will soon be heard no more in Oneida. But certainly he will be long in the minds of his children. In white men's, Scanando's name has gone far, and will not die. He has spoke many words to make his children straight. Long has he said, drink no strong water, for it makes you mice for white men, who are cats. Many a meal have they eaten of you. Their mouth is a snare, and their way like the fox. Their lips are sweet, but their heart is wicked. Yet there are good whites, and there are good Indians. I love all good men; and Jesus, whom I love, sees all. His great day is coming, he will make straight; he will say to cheating whites and drinking Indians — "begone ye! — go! go! go!" Certainly, my children, he will drive them away. In that day I will rejoice. But oh! great sorrow in my heart that many of my children mourn. The great Jesus has looked on all the while the whites were cheating us; it will remain in his mind — he will make all straight again. Long have I believed his good words; and as long as I live, I will pray to him. He is my good Savior — my blind eyes will be open,* I shall see him — children, his way is a good way.

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* He was blind, and near a hundred years old when he delivered this speech.

Hearken, my children! when this news sounds in the council house, towards the setting sun, and they cry, make bows and arrows, sharpen the tomahawk — put the chain of friendship with the whites into the ground — warriors, Kill! Kill! ~~wont kill~~ The great chief at the setting sun wont kill any of the Six Nations that go into his land, because they have a chain of friendship with the whites; and he says, the whites have made us wicked like themselves, and that we have sold them our land. We have not sold it — we have been cheated; and my messengers shall speak true words in the great council-house toward the setting sun, and say: "Let bu the tomahawk — Oneidas must be children of peace."

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* The Indians are now driven to their unimprov[illegible] lands. The old chief himself, a hundred & six years old when I visited [illegible] place, lived in the woods three miles distant from the meeting house, which together with the missionary house, was in possession of the State. Men were then laying out the extensive improvements in village lots, and few of the tribe, comparatively, kindled their fires within the whole reservation, and the missionary station there was soon to be broken up.

Children! Some have said your chiefs sign papers; sooner would they let the tomahawk lay them low. We know one of our men was hired by white men to tell our men this, and will now tell you so himself. Papers are wicked things — Take care — sign none of them but such as our minister reads to us. He is straight. You now see his tears running like ours.

Father! You are our Minister — dry up your tears. We know if your arm could, it would help us. We know wicked men speak ill of you for our sakes. You suffer with us. But you are Jesus' servant, and he will love you no less for loving Indians.

Children! our two messengers will run and carry our sorrows to the great council fire toward the setting sun. Run, my children, and tell our words. Give health to all the chiefs assembled round the great fire. And may Jesus, the great Savior, bring you back safe.

[Two men then set off immediately for Buffalo.

P. C.

(102)

Mr Elicot Sir

We the Chiefs of the Seneca Nation wish to Speak to you about a small reserve call Coyentona one mile square on the Conewago Creek which we reserved for our Children the Onondago Nation when we sold our Country. you know where it is and for what porpose it was reserved, our request is that you would give them Onondaga men Big John and Crow a paper certifying to them the above facts that they may have something to show that they Onondagos are the legal proprietors of this land —

Buffalo Seneca Village
Oct. 15th 1816 —

We confidently hope that you will do justice by these men and give them what will secure the Onondagas what is their own —

Allegany
John Robertson ~~his mark~~
Tacienda + his mark
Silver Heels + his mark
Capt Crow + his mark

Cattaraugus
~~Ch~~
Chief Warrior + his mark
Half Town + his mark

Buffalo
Young King + his mark
Capt Billy + his mark
Stry town + his mark
Pollard + his mark
Jack Berry + his mark
Red Jacket + his mark

The Chiefs while in the same Council when I with the others were authorized to take care of the timber as aforesaid gave us verbally the following definite Instructions (to wit)

To Sell no More timber till further Orders

To let all persons who Enquired for timber to purchase &c Know that if they Cut any they Should pay one Dollar per Tree or the penalty of the Law in the Strictest Sense ~~that~~

to inform them of the persons who Should Cut if any did Cut and Enquire for witness &c —

In pursuance of the last order I have to inform the Chiefs &c. that I am Informed By Thomas Tracy that Nathan McMillen James McMillan Daniel Pattengell John Pattengell & Oliver C. Pattengells have Cut timber on the Reservation aforesaid Since the Date of our Authority and that the said Thomas Tracy Green and two other persons are witnesses

Millwik 26th Octr. 1816

Thomas M. Storey
In behalf of the Seneca
Chiefs

young King Lenny to be dissatisfied and says that the ~~that~~ order is dishonest which ~~they~~ I wrote last winter and I did not write it as the Chiefs told me, ~~and~~ I cannot make him understand without an Interpreter the distinction being nice (to wit) he says, we were ~~to~~ Instructed to allow no person to Cut ~~[illegible]~~ timber on pain of paying one dollar per stick or fifty dollars per tree. So we were as you will see on the within ~~and I~~ and the Instruction being verbal and not written he ~~they~~ dont understand it as I have sent a copy Annexed hereto of the authority you will see ~~that~~ we were to obey such orders as we from time to time Recd., the orders were ~~and~~ then as I now state them and on my part have been punctually lived up to when they have a Council young King has agreed to notify me and I shall attend with the original order will you be so good as to Convey these Ideas to Maj. Berry and the Chiefs and Oblige yours James M. Stow

Mr. Jabez B. Hyde

12 Mo. 1816 Cornplanter's message to the Committee

Brothers, It is my opinion that the improvement of your red brethren would be promoted by their becoming subject to the jurisprudence of the United States: I wish you to consider the subject and give them your opinion and advice accordingly, as your advice would have more weight with them than mine would.

Planter

Copied in Minutes Vol II. p26.- Probably 12 Mo. 1816

Message of the Allegany Chiefs to Committee

Brothers, We wish to inform you for your satisfaction that your agents Robert, Elizabeth, Hannah, & Lydia Clendenon have done all that could be reasonably expected to promote the real wellbeing of your red brethren, for which we return them many thanks: we likewise thank you for promoting their coming amongst us: we cannot say that all are satisfied, for we are aware (which you also know) that some cannot be satisfied. but we can safely say that they have gained the respect and affection of the most and the best of the Indians.

James Robison,
James Bates,
Captain Strong,
John Long, & others.

Testimony of
Indians
respecting Glen Cairn

Cattaraugus, 12th mo 26th. 1814

Committee of
Indian affairs

Dear Friends

Since my last of the 10th Ult your letter of the 12th has been received the Deputation of Indians alluded to have also returned and from the best information I can obtain the western Indians have refused granting a title to the Lands they had in view. It appears in the course of the conference some unfavourable overtures have taken place between the parties the Senecas seem rather dissatisfied with the treatment and I believe entertain little or no prospect of any thing further being accomplished. This disappointment it is thought may terminate to their advantage and frustrate some views that may have been anticipated — we learn Redjacket since his return says the Senecas must now be contented with the Lands they possess as there is not a prospect of their obtaining any other as many of the Indians have manifest considerable suspicion of Jacket.

Whether the Preemption Company have any other plan in agitation at present respecting the Senecas Lands we have not yet been able to learn. Should any further particulars be obtained the earliest information will be forwarded to the Committee.

It remains uncertain whether the Seneca Chiefs will agree to a division of their Land as has been proposed or any change in their System of Government respecting it - It however appears at present a very proper step to endeavour to engage the attention of the Indians to the subject as many do not seem to understand or see the advantage such a change might produce but from the improvement experienced in other things there is at least a hope the result of further labours may gradually gain the ascendancy and if the Committee at large could think it suitable to address them on the occasion it may have a tendency of forwarding the Consideration -

In attending to the situation of the Indians i quarter I have for some time been of the be establishment of a well regulated School mi of important advantage towards their progress civilization many of them appear disposed to enc it a number of the younger class seem quite anxious for the opportunity near our residence presents a favourable situation for the purpose a House with a small expence could be fitted for the present convenience some Indian families propose settling [illegible] and others would probably follow the example and the distance to the first Village is not considerable - from this view of the School should it be found to meet the expectation would also afford opportunity for those of other Villages who have Connections here of being benefited - the admission of a few white Children under suitable restrictions it is thought would be of peculiar advantage in several respects -

a young Man of my acquaintance from Connecticut of respectable standing who has had experience in a school and appears well qualified would be willing to make trial - Should the Committee approve of the proposed plan and no other suitable Teacher feel disposed to engage in it, the prospect is intirely submitted for consideration and advice —

In usual health &c

Yours &c

Jacob Taylor

NB. Several white men and one white family have by some means got introduced among the Cattaraugus Indians all of very inferior grade these kind of people it is well known are very Injurious to the Indians in various particulars (and likewise several families on the Buffalo reservation) If the Committee should address the Cattaraugus Indians a little plain advice to caution them of the consequence would be likely to have a good effect —

J. Taylor

Buffalo N.Y.
Jan 3.

25

Thomas Wistar
Merchant
Philadelphia

12/26 1816
fm Jemisson

Copied in Minutes, Vol II, p.22.

Copy

New York 12 mo 27 – 1816

A few days ago I was in company with two other friends, in a conference with our Governor – and tho not the object of the interview, the subject of the Indians was introduced – he mentioned as his decided opinion that it would be to the advantage of the Indians in our State, to avail themselves of an offer of some Western Tribes, and all to remove thither – that he believed the subject was now under their consideration in a Council sitting at Sandusky – he further stated that at the instance of the purchaser of the preemption Right of Massachusetts, that a Commissioner had some time since been appointed by the President on the part of the United States, & another by the Governor of Massachusetts to attend a Treaty for the Sale of the Reservations held by the Seneca Nation – that it was only delayed proceeding in until the subject of a general removal was resulted – the Commissioner on the part of the United States was Judge Porter of Niagara County, brother to the General Peter B Porter, & the other was —— Homan an accountant of the Navy or War department — I am &c Signed

Thomas Stewardson

Richd R Lawrence

Copy of Letter
Ld. R Lawrence

Rc. [illegible]
12. 27 1816

Copied in Minutes, Vol. II, P. 22.

American Treaty with [illegible] Nations of Indians 1817

141

DETROIT GAZETTE.

DETROIT, MICHIGAN TERRITORY, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1819. NO. 83.

PUBLISHED BY
SHELDON & REED,
[illegible] THE TERRITORY, & PUBLISHERS OF THE LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES.
[illegible] Griswold Street.

TERMS.

[illegible] paper will be afforded to city subscribers [illegible] in the vicinity at $4 per annum: [illegible] subscribers who receive their papers by [illegible] $3 50 per ann. payable in advance: [illegible] of ten or more, who take their papers [illegible], 5 cents per paper. [illegible] will be inserted for $1 50 [illegible] insertions and [illegible]

JAMES MONROE,

President of the United States of America.

To all and singular to whom these presents shall come, greeting:

Whereas a Treaty between the United States of America & the Wyandot, Seneca, Delaware, Shawanese, Potawatomy, Ottawa and Chippewa Tribes of Indians, was concluded and signed on the twenty ninth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventeen, by Commissioners on the part of the said United States, and certain Sachems, Chiefs and warriors, of the said Tribes, on the part and in behalf of the said tribes; which Treaty is in the words following, to wit:

Articles of a Treaty made and concluded at the foot of the Rapids of the Miami of Lake Erie between Lewis Cass and Duncan M'Arthur, Commissioners of the United States, with full power and authority to hold conferences, and conclude and sign a Treaty or Treaties with all or any of the tribes or nations of Indians, within the boundaries of the state of Ohio, of and concerning all matters interesting to the United States, and the said nations of Indians, on the one part; and the Sachems, Chiefs and warriors of the Wyandot, Seneca, Delaware, Shawanese, Potawotomy, Ottawas, and Chippewa tribes of Indians.

Art. 1st. The Wyandot tribe of Indians, in consideration of the stipulation herein made on the part of the United States, do hereby forever cede to the United States, the lands comprehended within the following lines and boundaries: [illegible] where the present Indian boundary [illegible] the same, between the mouth of Sandusky Bay, and the mouth of Portage River; thence running south with said line to the line established in the year 1795, by the Treaty of Greenville, which runs from the crossing place above Fort Lawrence, to Loramie's store; thence westwardly, with the last mentioned line to the eastern line of the reserve at Loramie's store; thence with the lines of said reserve, north and west, to the northwestern corner thereof; thence to the north western corner of the reserve on the river St. Mary's, at the head of the navigable waters thereof, thence east to the western bank of the St. Mary's river aforesaid thence down on the western bank of the said river, to the reserve at Fort Wayne; thence with the lines of the last mentioned reserve easterly, and northerly to the north bank of the river Miami of Lake Erie; thence down on the north bank of the said river, to the western line of the land ceded to the United States by the treaty of Detroit, in the year 1807; thence with the said line south to the middle of said Miami river, opposite the mouth of the Great Au Glaize river; thence down the middle of said Miami river, and easterly with the lines of the tract ceded to the United States by the treaty of Detroit aforesaid, so far that a south line will strike the place of beginning.

Art. 2d The Potawotomy, Ottowas and Chippewa tribes of Indians, in consideration of the stipulations herein made on the part of the United States do hereby forever cede to the United States the land comprehended within the following lines and boundaries: Beginning where the western line of the state of Ohio crosses the river Miami of Lake Erie, which is about twenty one miles above the mouth of the Great au Glaize river; thence down the middle of the said Miami river to a point north of the mouth of the Great au Glaize river; thence with the western line of the land ceded to the United States by the treaty of Detroit in 1807, north forty five miles; thence west so far that a line south will strike the place of beginning; thence south to the place of beginning.

Art. 3d. The Wyandot, Seneca, Delaware, Shawanese, Potawotomy, Otawas, and Chippewa tribes of Indians accede to the cessions mentioned in the two preceding articles.

Art. 4th. In consideration of the cessions and recognitions stipulated in the three preceding articles, the United States agree to pay to the Wyandot tribe annually, forever, the sum of four thousand dollars, in specie, at Upper Sandusky. To the [illegible] annually, forever, the sum of five hundred dollars, in specie at Lower Sandusky: To the Shawanese tribe annually forever, the sum two thousand dollars, in specie, at Wapaghkonetta To the Potawotomy tribe annually, for the term of fifteen years, the sum of one thousand three hundred dollars, in specie, at Detroit: To the Chippewa tribe annually, for the term of fifteen years, the [illegible] thousand dollars, in specie, at Detroit: To the Delaware tribe in the course of the year [illegible] Wapaghkonetta, but no annuity: and the United States also agree, that all annuities due by any former treaty to the Wyandot, Shawanese and Delaware tribes, and the annuity due by the treaty of Greenville, to the Ottowa and Chippewa tribes, shall be paid to the said tribes, respectively, in specie.

Art. 5th. The schedule hereunto annexed is to be taken and considered as part of this treaty; and the tracts herein stipulated to be granted to the Wyandot, Seneca, and Shawanese tribes of Indians, are to be granted for the use of the persons mentioned in the said schedule, agreeably to the descriptions, provisions and limitations therein contained.

Art. 6. The United States agree to grant, by patent, in fee simple, to [illegible] chiefs of the Wyandot tribe, and their successors in office, chiefs of the said tribe, for the use of the persons, and the purposes mentioned in the annexed schedule, a tract of land twelve miles square, at Upper Sandusky, the centre of which shall be the place where Fort Ferree stands, and also a tract of one mile square, to be located where the chiefs direct, on a Cranberry swamp, on broken Sword creek, and to be held for the use of the tribe.

The United States also agree to grant, by patent, in fee simple, to Tawawmadoyaw, Captain Harriss, Isaowousay, Joseph Tawgee, Captain Smith, Coffee house, Running About, and Wipingstick, chiefs of the Seneca tribe of Indians, and their successors in office, chiefs of the said tribe, for the use of the persons mentioned in the annexed schedule, a tract of land to contain thirty thousand acres, beginning on the Sandusky river, at the lower corner of the section hereinafter granted to William Spicer; thence down the said river to the east side, with the meanders thereof at high water mark, to a point east of the mouth of Wolf creek; thence and from the beginning east so far that a north line will include the quantity of thirty thousand acres aforesaid.

The United States also agree to grant, by patent in fee simple, to Catewekesa or Black Hoof, Byaseka or Wolf, Pomthe or Walker, Shemenetoo or Big snake, Othawakeseka or Yellow Feather, Chakalowah or the Tails End, Pemthala or John Perry, Wabepee or White Color, chiefs of the Shawanese tribe, residing at Wapaghkonetta, and their successors in office, chiefs of the said tribe, residing there, for the use of the persons mentioned [illegible] miles square, the centre of which shall be the council house at Wapaghkonetta.

The United States also agree to grant, by patent, in fee simple, to Peeththa or Falling Tree, and to Onowaskemo or the Resolute Man, chiefs of the Shawanese tribe, residing on Hog creek, and their successors in office, chiefs of the said tribe, residing there, for the use of the persons mentioned in the annexed schedule, a tract of land containing twenty five square miles, which is to join the tract granted at Wapaghkonetta, and to include the Shawnese settlement on Hog creek and to be laid off as nearly as possible in a square form.

The United States also agree to grant by patent, in fee simple, to Quatawapee or Captain Lewis, Shekaghkela or Turtle, Skilowa or Robin, chiefs of the Shawanese tribe of Indians, residing at Lewistown, and to Methomea or Civil John, Wakawuxsheno or the White Man, Oquasheno or Joe, and Willaquarsheno, or When you are tired sit down, chiefs of the Seneca tribe of Indians, residing at Lewistown, and to their successors in office, chiefs of the said Shawanese and Seneca tribes, for the use of the persons mentioned in the annexed schedule, a tract of land to contain 48 square miles, to begin at the intersection of the line run by Charles Roberts in the year 1812, from the source of the Little Miami river to the source of the Scioto river, in pursuance of instructions from the commissioners appointed on the part of the United States, to establish the western boundary of the Virginia military reservation, with the Indian boundary line established by the treaty of Greenville, in 1795, from the crossings above Fort Lawrence to Loramie's store, and to run from such intersection northerly with the first mentioned line, so as to include the quantity as nearly in a square form as practicable, after excluding the section of land hereinafter granted to Nancy Stewart.

There shall also be reserved for the use of the Ottawas Indians, but not granted to them, a tract of land on Blanchard's fork of the Great au Glaize river, to contain five miles square, the centre of which tract is to be where the old trace crosses the said fork, and one other tract to contain three miles square, on the little au Glaize river, to include Oquanoxa's village.

Art. 7. And the said chiefs or their successors, may, at any time they think proper, convey to either of the persons mentioned in the said schedule, or his heirs, the quantity secured thereby to him, or may refuse so to do. But the use of the said land shall be in the said [illegible] by the chiefs to him, he may convey the same to any person whatever. And any one entitled by the said schedule to a portion of the said land, may at any time convey the same to any person, by obtaining the approbation of the President of the United States, or of the person [illegible]

[illegible] States agree to grant, by patent, in fee simple, to the persons hereinafter mentioned, all of whom are connected with the said Indians, by blood or adoption, the tracts of land herein described.

To Elizabeth Whitaker, who was taken prisoner by the Wyandots, and has ever since lived among them, twelve hundred and eighty acres of land, on the west side of the Sandusky river, below Croghansville, to be laid off in a square form, as nearly as the meanders of the said river will admit, and to run an equal distance above and below the house, in which the said Elizabeth Whitaker now lives.

To Robert Armstrong, who was taken prisoner by the Indians, and has ever since lived among them, and has married a Wyandot woman, one section to contain six hundred and forty acres of land, on the west side of the Sandusky river, to begin at the place called Camp Ball, and to run up the river with the meanders thereof, one hundred and sixty poles, and from the beginning down the river with the meanders thereof, one hundred and sixty poles, and from the extremity of these lines west for quantity.

To the children of the late William M'Collock, who was killed in August, 1812, near Maugwagon, and who are quarter-blood Wyandot Indians, one section to contain six hundred and forty acres of land, on the west side of the Sandusky river, adjoining the lower line of the tract hereby granted to Robert Armstrong, and extending in the same manner, with and from the said river.

To John Vanmeter, who was taken prisoner by the Wyandots, and who has ever since lived among them, and has married a Seneca woman, and to his wife's three brothers, Senecas, [illegible] creek, one thousand acres of land, to begin [illegible] forty-five degrees west, one hundred and forty poles from the house, in which the said John Vanmeter now lives, and to run thence south, three hundred and twenty poles, thence and from the beginning, east for quantity.

To Sarah Williams, Joseph Williams, and Rachel Nugent, late Rachel Williams, the said Sarah having been taken prisoner by the Indians, and has ever since lived among them, and being the widow, and the said Joseph and Rachel being children of the late Isaac Williams, a half blood Wyandot, one quarter section of land, to contain one hundred and sixty acres on the east side of the Sandusky river, below Croghansville, and to include their improvements at a place called Negro Point.

[illegible] Walker, her son, who was wounded in the service of the United States, at the battle of Maugwagon, in 1812, a section of six hundred and forty acres of land each, to begin at the northwestern corner of the tract hereby granted to John Vanmeter and his wife's brothers, and to run with the line thereof south, three hundred and twenty poles, thence and from the beginning west for quantity.

To Wm. Spicer, who was taken prisoner by the Indians, and has ever since lived among them, and has married a Senaca woman, a section of land to contain six hundred and forty acres, beginning on the east bank of the Sandusky river, forty poles below the lower corner of said Spicer's cornfield, thence up the river on the east side with the meanders thereof one hundred and sixty poles, thence and from the beginning, east for quantity.

To Nancy Stewart, daughter of the late Shawanese chief, Blue Jacket, one section of land, to contain six hundred and forty acres, on the Great Miami river below Lewistown, to include her present improvements, three quarters of the said section, to be on the south east side of the river, and one quarter, on the northwest side thereof.

To the children of the late Shawanese chief, captain Logan, or Spamagelabe, who fell in the service of the United States, during the late war, one section of land to contain six hundred and forty acres on the east side of the Great au Glaize river, adjoining the lower line of the grant of ten miles at Wapaghkonetta and the said river.

To Anthony Shane, a half blood Ottowas Indian, one section of land, to contain six hundred and forty acres, on the east side of the river St. Mary's, and to begin opposite the house in which the said Shane now lives; thence up the river, with the meanders thereof, one hundred and sixty poles, and from the beginning down with the meanders thereof, one hundred and sixty poles, and from the extremity of the said lines east, for quantity.

To James M'Pherson, who was taken prisoner by the Indians, and has ever since lived among them, one section of land, to contain six hundred and forty acres, in a square form, adjoining the northern or western line of the grant of forty-eight miles, at Lewistown, at such place as he may think proper to locate the same.

To Horonu, or the Cherokee Boy, a Wyandot chief, a section of land, to contain six hundred and forty acres, on the Sandusky river, to be [illegible]

To Alexander D. Godfroy and Richard Godfroy, adopted children of the Potawatomy tribe, and at their special request, one section of land, to contain six hundred and forty acres, in the tract of country herein ceded to the United States, by the Potawatomies, Ottawas, and [illegible]

[illegible] the Dog, and at the special request of the Ottowas, out of the tract reserved by the treaty of Detroit, in 1807, above Roche de Boeuf, at the village of the said Dog, a section of land, to contain six hundred and forty acres, to be located in a square form, on the north side of the Miami, at the Wolf Rapid.

Art. 9. The United States engage to appoint an agent, to reside among or near the Wyandots, to aid them in the protection of their persons and property, to manage their intercourse with the government and citizens of the United States, and to discharge the duties which commonly appertain to the office of Indian agent; and the same agent is to execute the same duties for the Senecas and Delawares, on the Sandusky river. And an agent for similar purposes, and vested with similar powers, shall be appointed, to reside among or near the Shawanese, whose agency shall include the reservations at Wapaghkonetta, at Lewistown, at Hog Creek, and at Blanchard's Creek. And one mile square shall be reserved at Malake, for the use of the agent for the Shawanese.

And the agent for the Wyandots and Senecas shall occupy such land in the grant at Upper Sandusky, as may be necessary for him and the persons attached to the agency.

Art. 10. The United States engage to erect a saw mill and a grist mill, upon some proper part of the Wyandot reservation, for their use, and to provide and maintain a blacksmith, for the use of the Wyandots and Senecas, upon the reservation of the Wyandots, and another blacksmith, for the use of the Indians, at Wapaghkonette, Hog Creek, and Lewistown.

Art. 11. The stipulations contained in the treaty of Greenville, relative to the right of the Indians to hunt upon the land hereby ceded, while it continues the property of the United States, shall apply to this treaty, and the Indians shall, for the same term, enjoy the privilege of making sugar upon the same land, committing no unnecessary waste upon the trees.

Art. 12. The United States engage to pay, in the course of the year 1818, the amount of the damages which were assessed by the authority of the Secretary of War, in favour of several tribes and individuals of the Indians, who adhered to the cause of the United States, during the late war with Great Britain, and whose property was, in consequence of such adherence, injured or destroyed. And it is agreed, that the sums, thus assessed, shall be paid in specie, at the places, and to the tribes or individuals, hereinafter mentioned, being in conformity with [illegible]

To the Wyandots, at Upper Sandusky, four thousand three hundred and nineteen dollars and thirty-nine cents.

To the Senecas, at Lower Sandusky, three thousand nine hundred and eighty-nine dollars and twenty-four cents.

To the Indians at Lewis and Scoutashas towns, twelve hundred and twenty-seven dollars and fifty cents,

To the Delawares, for the use of the Indians who suffered losses at Greentown, and at Jerome's town, three thousand nine hundred and fifty-six dollars and fifty cents, to be paid at Wapaghkonetta.

To the representatives of Hembis, a Delaware Indian, three hundred and forty-eight dollars and fifty cents, to be paid at Wapaghkonetta.

To the Shawanese, an additional sum of four hundred and twenty dollars, to be paid at Wapaghkonetta.

To the Senecas, an additional sum of two hundred and nineteen dollars, to be paid at Wapaghkonetta.

Art. 13th. And whereas the sum of two thousand five hundred dollars has been paid by the United States to the Shawanese, being one half of five years' annuities due by the treaty of Fort Industry; and whereas the Wyandots contend, that the whole of the annuity secured by that treaty is to be paid to them, and a few persons of the Shawanese and Senecas tribes; now, therefore, the commissioners of the United States, believing that the construction given by the Wyandots to the said treaty, is correct, engage that the United States shall pay to the said Wyandot tribe in specie, in the course of the year 1818, the said sum of two thousand five hundred dollars.

Art. 14th. The United States reserve to the proper authority the right to make roads through any part of the land granted or reserved by this treaty; and also to the different agents the right of establishing taverns and ferries for the accommodation of travellers, should the same be found necessary.

Art. 15th. The tracts of land herein granted to the chiefs, for the use of the Wyandot, Shawanese, Seneca, and Delaware Indians, and the reserve for the Ottawa Indians, shall not be liable to taxes of any kind, so long as such land continues the property of the said Indians.

Art. 16th. Some of the Ottawa, Chippewa, and Potawatomy tribes, being attached to the Catholic religion, and believing they may wish [illegible] church, and to the corporation of the college of Detroit, for the use of the said college, to be retained or sold, as the said rector and corporation may judge expedient, each one half of three sections of land, to contain six hundred [illegible]

[illegible] ory of Michigan, is authorized on the part of the said Indians, to select the said tracts of land.

Art. 17th. The United States engage to pay to any of the Indians the value of any improvements which they may be obliged to abandon, in consequence of the lines established by this treaty.

Art. 18th. The Delaware tribe of Indians, in consideration of the stipulations herein made on the part of the United States, do hereby forever cede to the United States, all the claim which they have to the thirteen sections of land reserved for the use of certain persons of their tribe, by the second section of the act of Congress, passed March 3, 1807, providing for the disposal of the lands of the United States, between the United States' military tract and the Connecticut reserve, and the lands of the United States, between the Cincinnati and Vincennes districts.

Art. 19th. The United States agree to grant, by patent, in fee simple, to Zeeshawau, or James Armstrong, and to Sanondoyourayquaw or Silas Armstrong, chiefs of the Delaware Indians, living on the Sandusky waters, and their successors in office, chiefs of the said tribe, for the use of the persons mentioned in the annexed schedule, in the same manner, and subject to the same conditions, provisions, and limitations, as are herein before provided for the lands granted to the Wyandots, Seneca, and Shawanese Indians, a tract of land, to contain nine square miles, to join the tract granted to the Wyandots of twelve miles square, to be laid off as nearly in a square form as practicable, and to include captain Pipe's village.

Art. 20th. The United States also agree to grant, by patent, to the chiefs of the Ottowas tribe of Indians, for the use of the said tribe, a tract of land, to contain thirty-four square miles, to be laid out as nearly in a square form as practicable, not interfering with the lines of the tracts reserved by the treaty of Greenville, on the south side of the Miami river of Lake Erie, and to include Tusquegan or M'Carty's village; which tracts, thus granted, shall be held by the said tribe, upon the usual conditions of Indian reservations, as though no patent were issued.

Art. 21st. This treaty shall take effect, and be obligatory on the contracting parties, as soon as the same shall have been ratified by the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate thereof.

In testimony whereof, the said Lewis Cass and Duncan M'Arthur, commissioners as aforesaid, and the sachems, chiefs, and warriors of the Wyandot, Seneca, Shawanese, Delaware, Potawatomy, Ottawa, and Chippewa tribes of Indians, have hereunto set their hands, at the foot of the Rapids of the Miami of Lake Erie this twenty-ninth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventeen.

LEWIS CASS,
DUNCAN McARTHUR.

IN PRESENCE OF,
[illegible] Varner, Secretary to the Commissioners.
[illegible], Indian Agent.
W. K[illegible], Indian Agent.
G. Godfroy, Indian Agent.
R. A. Forsyth, Jr Sec'y. Indian Department.

SWORN INTERPRETERS.

William Conner,
[illegible] W. Walker,
John B. Walker,
James McPherson,
[illegible] Duchouquet,
A. Shane,
J. B. Beaugranes,
Peter Ryley,
Henry I. Hunt,
Jos Vance,
Jonathan Leselle,
Alvan Coe,
John Gunn,
C. L. Cass, Lt. U. S. army.

CHIPPEWA.

Wasimnezo, x
Okemauce, or the Young Chief, x
Saungux, or Cedar, x
Kinobee, x
Chinguagin, x
Sheglbark, or Black Bird, x
Mintougaboit, or the Devil Standing, x
Wastum, x
[illegible]quam, x
Chenokeumon, or American, x
Papeenegal, x
Matwaash, or Beard Fell Down, x
[illegible]taquain, x
[illegible]wegausic, the Jay Bird, x
W[illegible]skewen, or the White Man, x
Way[illegible]gee, x

POTAWATOMY.

Metea, x
Wynemac, x
Wynemakons, or the Front, x
O[illegible]ckabee, x
Conge, x
Wa[illegible]keway, x
Perish, x
Tonguish, x
Papekitcha, or Flat Belly, x
Medomin, or Corn, x
[illegible], or [illegible], x
Wawweacne, or Full Moon, x
Niawichemon, x
Missenousal, x
Waysagua, x
Nannaunnee, x
Nanoanseka[illegible], x
Meauqueau, x
Wawenoke, x
A[illegible]benekazo, x
Nan mucskuck, x
Ashkebee, x
Makoisi, x
Wai[illegible]sheway, white Elk, x
G[illegible]iel, or Gabinial, x
Walahit, x
Nanquay, x
Meshawgonay, x
[illegible], x
[illegible], x
[illegible], or [illegible], x

[illegible]

Dauquod or Half King, x
R[illegible], or War Pole, x
Arouse, or Cherokee [illegible], x
[illegible], or [illegible], x
D[illegible], or John [illegible], x
R. Undaiara, or Sam [illegible], x

Menonkue, or Thomas, x
Undauwa, or Matthews, x

DELAWARES.

Kithtuwheland, or Anderson, x
Punchhuck, or Capt. Beaver, x
Tabanqeecoppi, or Capt. Pipe, x
Cannutowockis, x
Aweatlesa, or Whirlwind, x

SHAWANESE.

Gateweekesa, or Black Hoof, x
Biaseka, or Wolf, x
Pomthe, or Walker, x
Shemeneto, or Big Snake, x
Chacalowa, or Tail's End, x
Pemthata, or Perry, x
Othawakeseka, or Yellow Feather, x
Wawathethaka, or Capt. Reed, x
Tecumtequa, x
Quitewe, War Chief, x
Cheacksca, or Captain Tom, x
Quitawepea, or Captain Lewis, x

SENECAS.

Methomea, or Civil John, x
Sacoureweeghta, or Wiping Stick, x
Shekoghkell, or Big Turtle, x
Aquasheno, or Joe, x
Wakenuceno, White Man, x
Samendue, or Captain Sigore, x
Skilleway, or Robbin, x
Dasquoe[illegible], x

OTTAWAYS.

Tontagini, or the Dog, x
Misquega, or McCarty, x
Pontiac, x
Oquenozas, x
Tashmwa, x
Nowkesick, x
Wabekeighke, x
Kinewaba, x
Twaatum, x
Supay, x
Nashkema, x
Kuwashewon, x
Kusha, x

Schedule referred to in the foregoing treaty, and to be taken and considered as part thereof.

Three sections, to contain six hundred and forty acres each, are to be reserved out of the tract of twelve miles square, to be granted to the Wyandots. One of said sections is to be appropriated to the use of a missionary; one for the support of schools, and one for the support of mechanics, to be under the direction of the chiefs. Two sections, of six hundred and forty acres each, are to be granted to each of the following persons, being the chief of the Wyandot tribe, and his six counsellors, namely: Doouquod, or half king; Routoudu, or warpole; Tauyauroutoyou, or between the logs; Dawatout, or John Hicks; Manorue, or Thomas; Tauyoudautausau, or George Punch; and Hawdowuwaugh, or Matthews.

And after deducting the fifteen sections thus to be disposed of, the residue of the said tract of twelve miles square, is to be equally divided among the following persons, namely: Hoorue, Roudootouk, *Mahoma*, Naaten, Mautaasawto, *Maurunquaws*, Nayouhanky, Abrm. Williams, sen. Squanaugh, Tauyourauma, Tahawoeu, *Maydounaytove*, Neudoosiau, Deccalrontoosay, Houtboyemaugh, Datoowawna, *Mataysaasyoutrie*, James Ranken, Seutumaas, Tasautoshowweda, *Madudara*, Shandouaye, Shumadeesay, Sommodowot, *Moautaau*, Nawsottomaugh, *Maurauskinquaws*, Tawtoolowme, *Shawdonyeayourora*, Showweno, Dashoree, *Sennewdoew*, Touytoouraw, *Mawskattaugh*, Tanawsnodeuyea, *Haunarawleudee*, Shauromou, Tawyaurontoreye, Roumelay, *Nadocays*. Carryumanduetaugh, Bigarms, *Madourawcays*, Haurahoot, *Syraundash*, Taborowtsemdee, Roosayn, Dautoresay, Nasuawtoomous, *Skawdautoutee*, *Sanorowsha*, Nautennee, Yonausha, Aumatourow, Ohoutautoon, Tawyougaustayou, Sontonteeres, Doetsoau, Hawreewaucudee, Yourahatsa, Townstoreshaw, *Synwewataugh*, Cauyao, Ontitzmeuaw, Gueasawaugh, Skasoowaysaquaw, [illegible], Narowayshaus, Nawcaty, [illegible], Myatouska, Tauoodowma, Youhrob, George Williams, Obarvatoy, Soharessar, Isaac Williams, Squindatee, Mayeatohot, Lewis Coon, Isatenque or John Coon, Tawaumanbeay or E. Wright, Owawtatuw, Isontraudee, Tomats hos, Sarrauosa, Tauyoureeboryebow, Saudetess, Toworordu or Big Ears, Tauomatsarau, Taboroudoyou or Two, Daureehau, Trautohauweetough, You rou quain or the widow of the Crane, Caunaytoma, Huttomorrow, Taweesha, Dauquansay, Toumon, Hoogaudoorow, Nawdestonlow, Dawhawhouk, Daushonteenaw, Sawarounis, Norrorow, Fawwass, Tawarareons, Nrshautay, *Toharratoregh*, Taurowtoitucawaa, Yonshindauyato, Tauosauays, Sadowerrals, Ieanowtowtenk or fox widow; Sauratondo or William Zane, Hayanoise or Ebenezer Zane, Mawcashearow or widow McCullock, Susannah, Teshawtauga, Bawews, Tamatarauk, Ranne, [illegible], Cadutore, Shawnetaurew, Tatrarow, Cuqua, Nourowen, Jauyounaoskra, Tanorawayou, Howruquawdorow, Gooveanee, Dautaaqua, Mandamu, Sauoreeshoch, Hawinyeataway, Dereanhee, Mataahrawtauk, Dawarahae, [illegible]wot, Narudseeranauauraysk, Yourautayo, Scoutush, Jerroymuch, *Hoondeshot* & Ishnkesh, Dusharrow, Ondewaus, Doyewide, Reneyoutacolo, Roonorowyoutacole, Howroondau, Nawsauunonele, Tolbomanona, Mayamib, Tyyeawhkeumonale, Aushewbowale, Jenowondashres, *Mondushawquaw*, Tayoudrakde, Givenahea, Sootreeshuskou, Sayouttsaw, Tinlee, Tahoreshoquaw, Ieahkaquaw, [illegible], Wat, Car, sevottell, Noriyettete, Savyeeh, The [illegible].

The thirty thousand acres for the [illegible] on the Sandusky river, is to be equally divided among the following persons, [illegible], Mawweue, Joseph, [illegible] sticking up a [illegible] [illegible] or [illegible] [illegible] Standing Stone, [illegible] or [illegible] Red Skin, [illegible] or knife in his hand [illegible] John Smith, [illegible] news, Half up the Hill, Trowyoudoys or G. Hunter, Spike Buck, Caugooshow or Clearing up, Mark on his Hip, Captain Hams, Isetaura or crying often, Tauueroyea or two companies, Haudenwasays or stripping the river, Isohaushasay or tall chief, Tabowmandoyou, Howyouway or paddling, Clouding up, Youwaytowtoyou or burnt his body, Shetouyouwee or sweet foot, Tahbaugalostoway or holding his hand about, Oharrawtadyo or turning over, Hencaumarout, Sawrowraulsmatare or striking a wild [illegible], [illegible], Yeoronocay or [illegible] [illegible]wahee, Newtouyaro, Tayououute or old foul, Tauquahetee, Syoboot or give it to her, Dunnatough or bunch of [illegible], [illegible] or Joshua Hendricks, Taughaudmarow or cross the arms, Henry, Youwaydauyea or the island, Armstrong, Shake the Ground, His Neck Down Houbeno, Towotoyaudo or looking at her, Captain Smith, Tobacco, Standing Stone, Ronunais or wiping stick, Tanduhate or large bones, Hamanchagave, House Fly or Maggot, Roudouma or sap running, Big Belt, Cast Bone, Sammy, Toangauats or round the point, Ramuye or hold the sky, Mentoududu, Hownotant, Slippery Nose, Tonslowquowsay or twenty wives, Hoogaurow or mad man, Coffee House, Long Hair.

The tract of ten miles square at Wapaghkonetta is to be equally divided among the following persons, namely: The Black Hoof, Pomthe or walker, Pianseu or wolf, Shemeneto or snake, Othawakeseka or yellow feather, Penethata or Perry, Chacaleway or the end of the tail, Quilawee, War Chief, Sachachewa, Wasewweela, Waseweela or bright horn, Othasosa or yellow, Tepetoseka, Caneshemo, Newabetucka, Cawawescucka, Thokutchema, Setakosheka, Topee or James Saunders, *Meshenewa*, Tatiape, Pokechaw, Alawaymotakah, Lallaway or Perry, Wabemee, Nemekosuee, Nenepemeshequa or cornstalk, Sheshe, Shawabaghke, Nenesakaka, Thakoska or David M'Nair, Skapakake, Shapoquata, Peapakseka, Quaghquona, Quotowama, Nitaskeka, Thakaska or spy buck, Pekathceseka, Tewaskoota or James Blue Jacket, Calawesa, Quaho, Kaketchheka or W. Perry, Swapee, Peckto or Davy Baker, Skokapowa or George M'Dougall, Chepakoso, Shemay or Sam, Chiakoska or Captain Tom, General Wayne, Thaway, Othawee, Wacasesaka or Captain Reed, Rewapiaka, Tegoshee or George, Shekacumskeka, Weshesbemo, Mawenaicheka, Quashke, Thaswa, Baptieste, Waywalapee, Peshequkame, Chakalakee or Tom, Keywaypee, Egotacumshequa, Wabepee, Aquashequa, Pemotah, Nepaho, Takepee, Toposheka, Lathawanomo, Sowaghkota or yellow clouds, *Meeukesheka*, *Asheseka*, Ochipway, Thapacka, Chakata, Nakacheka, Thathouokata, Patokothe, Paslaske, sheshelou, Quanaqua, Kalkio, Toghshena, Capowa, Ethowakasee, Quaquesha, Capea, Thakatcheway, the man going up hill, Magotha, Tecumtequa, Tetepakothe, Cekentha, Chiatwa, *Shiabwasson*, Koghkela, Akopee or a heap of any thing, Lamatothe, Kesha, Pankoor, Peitchthator or Peter, *Metchepelah*, Capeah, Showagame, Wawaleeposheela, Meeweasheka, Nanemepatho or trotter, Pemitche[illegible], Chalaqua, Pe[illegible], Leshesbe, Newahasheka or white feather, Skedakeskeshe, Tenakee, Shemaka, Pesheto, Thlatcheto, Methemetche, Chakowa, Lawatheka, Potchetee or the man without a tail, Aawabaneshekaw, Pataeoma, Lamakeshaka, Papashow, Weathaksheka, Pewaypee, Totah, Canaqua, Skepakutcheka, Welviesa, Kitahoe, Neentakoshe, Oshaishe, Chilosse, Quilaisha, Mawethaque, Akepee, *Quelenee*. The tract of five miles square, at Hog creek, is to be equally devided among the following persons, namely: Peeththa, Onowashim, Pematheywa, Wabekesheke, Leeso, Pohcawese, Shemagauashe, Nebquakahucka' Papaskootepa, *Meamepetoo*, Welawenaka, Petiska, Ketuckepee, Lawitchetee, Epaumee, Chanacke, Jose, Lanawytucka, Shawaynaka, Wawaathewa, Ketaksosa, Sheshekopeah, Lakose, Quidaska.

The tract of forty-eight square miles, including Lewistown, is to be equally divided among the following persons, namely: Shawnoes, Colonel Lewis, *Polly* Kizer, Sheuete sopevah or weed, Calossete, Vamanweka, Wawcumsee, Skitlewan, Nayahege, Woshela, Nopamago, Willosque, Salork, Walathe, Silversmith, Slatha, Toselmo, Jemmy *M*'Donald, Jackson, *Mo*hawk Thomas, Silverheels, John, Wewachee, Cassic, Atahena, Frenchman, Squesenau, Goobaut, *Manwealte*, Wolisee, Belly, Thawmame, Wapsquitty, Naywale, Big Turtle, Nolawat, Nawalippa, Razor, Blue, Tick, Nerer, Falling Star, Hale clock, Hisosrock, Essqnaseeto, George, Naussome, Sauhanoc, Joseph, *Scoto*we, Battease, Crow, *Shilling*, Scotta, Nowpour, Nameawah, Quemanto, Snife, Captain, Tandetoso, *Snurise*, *Sowget*, Deshau, Little Lewis, Jacquis Tonaout, *Swa* unron, General, Cossahoee, Bald, Crooked *Stick*, Wespala, Newasa, Garter, Porcupine, Pocaloche, Woeheque, *Sauquaha*, Kasta, Panther, Colesetos, Joe, *Senecas*, Civil John, Wild Duck, Tall *Man*, *Molasses*, Ash, Tahaneza, Tasauk, Agusquena, Rough leg, Quequeaw, Playful, Hairlip, Tufinque, [illegible], Nyuoah, [illegible]que, Lemutque, Treuse, *Seqnate*, Caumeem, *Scounett*, Toconduaque, Conboudatwaro, Cowista, Nequatern, Cowhousted, Gillwas, Axhen, Conawwehow, Sutteasee, Kiahoot, Crane, Silver, Bysaw, Crayfish, Woollyhead, Conundapau, *Shacosaw*, Coindos, Hutchequa, Nayan, [illegible]onodose, Coneseta, Nesinauta, Owl, Conauka, Cocheco, Cauewash, *Smnecouacheckowe* or [illegible].

The tract of three miles square, for the Delaware Indians, adjoining the tract of twelve miles square on the Sandusky river, is to be equally divided among the following persons, namely: Captain Pipe, Zeshauau or James Armstrong, *Mahomico* or John Armstrong, [illegible] or Silas Armstrong, [illegible] [illegible] or [illegible], [illegible], William [illegible], [illegible] Lyons, Johnny Cake, Captain Wolf, [illegible] Hill, John Hill, Sishetahoenes or widow Armstrong, Kyondaug, Hammund or John Ming, [illegible].

LEWIS CASS, } Commissioners.
DUNCAN McARTHUR,

Now, therefore, be it known, that I, James Monroe, President of the United States of America, having seen and considered the said treaty, have, by and with the advice and consent of the senate, accepted, ratified and confirmed the same, and every clause and article thereof.

In testimony whereof, I have caused the seal of the United States to be hereunto affixed, and have signed the same with my hand.

Done at the city of Washington, this fourth day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and nineteen, and of the independence of the United States the forty-third.

JAMES MONROE.

By the President:
JOHN QUINCY ADAMS,
Secretary of State.

CONGRESS.

IN SENATE.

January 21.

Mr. Williams, of Tennessee, from the committee on military affairs, reported a bill for the better organization of the military academy, which was read.

The Senate took up the bill from the other house, making appropriations for the military establishment for the year 1819.

The committee of finance of the Senate, to whom the bill had been referred, reported two amendments to the bill; the first strike out the appropriations of 10,000 dollars for the construction and repairs of military roads; the second to increase the appropriation for defraying the expenses of Indian treaties, so as to cover the expenditures made necessary by the late treaty with the Chickasaws, &c.

On the first of these amendments much debate took place, and the question was finally decided in the negitive. The other amendment agreed to.

January 22.

Mr. Tait, from the committee on naval affairs, reported the bill making appropriation for the support of the navy for the year 1819, with some amendments; which were read.

Mr. Dickerson, from the committee appointed on that subject, reported the resolution proposing an amendment to the constitution as respects the mode of electing Electors and Representatives to Congress, with amendments.

The bill making appropriatian for the military service for 1819, was ordered to a third reading.

Jan. 25. Mr. Ruggles submitted a motion to instruct the committee on the judiciary to enquire into the expediency of providing by law for the establishment of a district court within the territory of Michigan.

The bill making appropriations for the military service of 1819 was read the third time, as amended by the Senate, passed, and returned to the House for concurrence in the amendments.

On motion of Mr. Eppes, it was

Resolved, That the committee on military affairs be instructed to prepare and report a bill to regulate the compensation and other allowance made to officers and soldiers employed in fatigue service.

Jan. 26. Mr. Williams of Tenn. from the military committee, pursuant to instructions, reported a bill to regulate the pay of the army when employed on fatigue duty; which was read.

Jan. 27. The motion submitted by Mr. Ruggles on Monday, respecting the establishment of a District Court for the territory of Michigan, was taken up and agreed to.

Jan. 28. Mr. Goldsborough, from the committee of claims, reported a bill for the relief of Gabriel Godfroy, which was read January 29. Mr. Williams, of Tenn. from the committee on military affairs, made an unfavorable report on the petition of Mack & Conant, of Detroit, which was read.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Jan. 21.

The engrossed bill supplementary to the act to provide for the prompt settlement of public accounts, was read the third time, passed, and sent to the Senate.

The House then again resolved itself into a committee of the whole, Mr. Pleasants in the chair, on the report of the military committee on the subject of the Seminole War.

Mr. Johnson, of Kentucky, concluded the remarks which he commenced yesterday, in a speech of an hour and a half, in opposition to the report.

Mr. Smyth, of Virginia, followed on the same side of the question, and addressed the House until the usual hour of adjournment; when the committee rose, reported progress, and obtained leave to sit again. January 22. The bill from the Senate, "to provide for the more convenient organization of the Courts of the United States, and for the appointment of Circuit Judges," was reported by Mr. [illegible] Nelson without amendment, and referred to a committee of the whole.

Mr. Harrison, from the committee upon the improvement in the organization and discipline of the militia, made a report, which was ordered to lie on the table.

[illegible]

mittee on the public lands were instructed to enquire into the expediency of making provision for the disposal of those lands in the state of Indiana and Ohio, to which the Indian title has lately been extinguished.

On motion of Mr. M'Lean, the same committee were instructed to enquire into the expediency of granting the right of pre-emption of their settlements to those persons settled upon lands of the United States in the state of Illinois.

Jan. 27. The bill from the Senate, further to extend the jurisdiction of the circuit courts, to cases arising under the law relating to patents, and the bill to extend the judicial system of the United States; were received, twice read and referred.

The amendments of the Senate, to the bill make appropriations for the support of the navy for 1819, were taken up and agreed to.

Jan. 29.

Mr. Johnson, of Ky. submitted the following resolution; which was read and ordered to lie on the table:

Resolved, That it is expedient to establish a military academy on the western waters, on the principle of the academy at West Point.

On motion of Mr. Baldwin, the committee on the judiciary were instructed to enquire into the expediency of making provision for the more convenient execution of the laws within the territory of Michigan.

THE GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1819.

A Request.—The Lyceum of the city of Detroit at their last sitting, resolved to solicit, through the medium of the Detroit Gazette, those citizens and military gentlemen who have books and periodical works which they can dispose of without inconvenience, to deposit the same in the Atheneum. All books deposited in the Atheneum will be returned to the owner on his written request. Mr. L. Shattuck has been appointed Librarian, and the rules and regulations of the Atheneum can be known by applying to him.—*Communicated.*

Major General Andrew Jackson arrived at the city of Washington on the 23d ult.

It is stated in a late Philadelphia paper that James C. Fisher has been appointed by the Directors, President of the Bank of the United States, in the place of William Jones, resigned.

Mr. Joseph Lancaster, author of the Lancasterian system of education, is now in Washington city. He has delivered lectures on his plan of education to the members of Congress, and has by a resolution, been admitted to a seat within the Hall of the House of Representatives.

The tract of land (20,000 acres,) granted by Congress for the support of a College in the territory of Alabama, is calculated by some to be worth half a million of dollars!—As for poor *Michigan*, its fortunate star seems not yet to have risen.

A law has been made by the Ohio Legislature, taxing the United States Branch Banks in that state, 50,000 dollars each. A law has also been passed to prevent brokerage.

A special sitting of the Lyceum will be held at the Atheneum on Tuesday evening next, for the transaction of important business. L. SHATTUCK, Rec. Sec.

The Debate yet continues in the House of Representatives on the subject of the Seminole War, and we shall not undertake to predict when it will terminate. Several members of distinguished ability are yet expected to address the House on the question; and, though the debate has occupied ten days, we should not like to lose the benefit of their illustrations of the subject. On the other hand, there are many important subjects demanding the attention of Congress, which we fear it will not be in their power to pass on during the present Session, if the debate on this subject be much longer protracted. *Nat. Intel. Jan. 29.*

Summary of Foreign News.—The remains of the late Queen of England were interred on the 2d Dec. with great pomp.

It is rumored that Lord Wellington is to be placed at the head of the Ordnance Department, Lord Mulgrave being about to retire.

The plague is extending its ravages upon the coast of the Mediterranean and the Adriatic. From two to three hundred persons die daily at Tunis.

A great number of young men, who had enrolled themselves in the service of the South American Patriots had, at the formal request of the Spanish Minister, been arrested at Hamburgh at the moment when they were proceeding to embark.

It is stated in accounts from Vienna, of [illegible] the Tartar hordes of the Caucasus have taken arms against the Russians [illegible] a part of Georgia.

A letter from Gibraltar of the 8th Dec. received in Norfolk, Va. states that vigorous exertions are making by the new Spanish ministry to fit out an expedition to Buenos Ayres, to consist of 18,000 men.—5000 men have already been recruited. The letter after mentioning the horrid treatment to which those of our countrymen who have been taken by the Spanish royalists, are subjected, states, that an order has been issued at Madrid, requiring all foreigners to swear allegiance to the King, or quit his dominions in eight days.

DIED—On the 16th inst. in this city, Mr. HUGH M. DICKIE, teacher of the Classical Academy of Detroit. He was a native of Greensburgh, (Pa.) and having graduated in 1816, at Jefferson College, at Canonsburgh, he accepted the appointment of Tutor in that institution. He continued to discharge the duties of his office during most of the following year, till ill health rendered him inadequate to the task.—Having recovered his health near the close of the year 1817, he was solicited to accept the office of teacher in a classical academy, then to be established in this city. Impressed with philanthropic and pious principles, he conceived that few places offered a more important field for usefulness than Detroit. With these views he accepted the invitation, and in February last commenced his labors. Although from the infancy of the society, he did not receive that liberal support which a more populous place would have insured him, yet his labors will be remembered with gratitude by many. His illness was a mild typhus fever, and his disease sudden and unexpected. In his death the public and the church sustain a very serious loss.

Communicated.

At the River Rouge, on the 16th inst. the wife of *Mr. Josiah Beckley.*

Public Notice.

THE Subscriber having obtained letters of administration *de bonis non*, on the estate of Daniel McNeal, late of Detroit, deceased, requests all persons having claims against said estate to exhibit them *forthwith*, and all those who are indebted to the same are hereby called upon to make immediate payment.

JAMES ABBOTT, Administrator.

Detroit, Feb. 18, 1819. 83tf.

Notice.

THE Subscriber having lost his discharge and certificate of faithful service in Captain Casey Nicholas' company, 7th Regiment of Infantry, application will be made to the War department for such papers to be furnished as will entitle him to his land warrant and patent. He was discharged on or about the 15th of April, 1815, at New-Orleans.

JOHN WILSON.

Detroit, Feb. 9, 1819. 82 4t.

LE Soussigné par ceci donne avis au public et à toutes personnes interessé, qu'il a été duément commissioné et a pris la charge d'administrateur sur la succession du défunt Denis Campau, Marchand, dans la ville du Detroit dernierement; ayent donné pour surete son obligation, conformement a la loix. Toutes personnes qui doive à la dit succession sont requerons de venir payer immediatement—et ceux qui ont quelques demandes contre la ditte succession, de les présenter sans delai.

JOSEPH CAMPAU, *Administrateur.*

Detroit, 18 Janvier, 1819. 82tf

Take Notice.

THE Subscriber has, on consignment, the following articles, which he will sell very cheap for cash, viz.

15 bbls. Sault of St. Mary White Fish,
40 Gallons 4th proof Jamaica Spirits,
20 bbls of Salt.
4 doz. of Axes.
4 doz. Muskrat traps,
100 bushels of Potatoes,
15 barrels Hickory Nuts,

—ALSO—

A small quantity of Clover and Timothy seed, and Spring Rye.

JOHN S. ROBY.

Detroit, Feb. 13, 1819. 3w82.

THE Subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned, that he has been duly appointed, and has taken upon him the trust of an administrator on the Estate of Denis Campau, late of the city of Detroit, merchant, deceased, and given bond as the law directs—He therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the said estate, to make immediate payment, and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same for settlement, to

JOSEPH CAMPAU, Administrator.

Detroit, Jan. 18, 1819

GEORGE M'DOUGALL AND JAMES DUANE DOTY, Attornies and Counsellors at Law,

HAVE entered into copartnership, and legal business of every description will be at all times promptly attended to and executed by them, at their office in Jefferson Avenue, next door to the Council House, and directly opposite the Bank.

City of Detroit, Dec. 9, 1818. [illegible]

Wanted.

A MIDDLE aged man and his wife, without children, and of sober industrious habits—the former to perform the duties of waiter, and the latter of cook to an Infirmary. To the man will be given EIGHT, and to the woman six dollars per month, exclusive of board. They will be furnished with a neat room and firewood, free of expence. Inquire at the office of the Detroit Gazette.

Detroit, Feb. 12, 1819. 82tf

New Cheap Goods.

THE subscribers have just received from New-York, a very large and perhaps as extensive assortment of MERCHANDIZE, as was ever before offered in this city. Among their

DRY GOODS,

are superfine and common black, blue, brown, mixt, drab, green and scarlet Cloths; brown and scarlet Ladies' Cloths; red, green, yellow and white Flannels; rose and point Blankets; 67 peices plain and figured Bomoazetts and Battinets; 70 pieces super. dressed, undressed and common Callicoes; 30 pieces Furniture, do. 25 pieces 4-4 and 6-4 dressed and undressed Cambrick muslins; plain and figured Lenos, 4-4 and 6-4, plain; sarcenet, India and tamboured Book muslins; british, steam-loom, madapolam and coraln Shirtings; Irish Linnes, elegant; 6-4, 8-4 and 10-4 cotton Damasks; Linen Diaper; Russia Sheetings; cambrick and common Dimitys; Furniture do. black, tabby and common Velvets; toilett, marseills, quilt, swansdown and silk-velvet Vestings; black, green and white lustrings; 5-4 black and white Parisnett; Black Crapes; crimson, scarlet and drab Kerseymere Shawls; a great variety of Levantine Silks merino and cotton Shawls; black canton, bandanna, flag and fancy silk Handkerchiefs; cotton flag and maddrass do. gentlemen's Cravats: cotton laces; milinetts; silk and cotton Umbrellas; cotton Ginghams and Chambrays; lamb's wool, worsted, silk, cotton and angola Hosiery; men's buck, beaver and silk Gloves; women's cotton, white and black silk, kid, beaver and lined do. men's buck-skin and wolen mitts; knit suspenders; oil cloths; hat cases, a very elegant assortment of figured, plain, lustring and satin Ribbons; velvet bindings, patent threads, cotton sewings, tapes, sewing silks, domestic shirtings, plaids, stripes, checks, bed tickings, shoe teread, &c. &c. &c A large assortment of ladies' morocco pumps and walking shoes; black and colored kid pumps; ladies' morocco boots and leather shoes; gentlemen's morocco and leather pumps, coarse and fine shoes, wellington boots; children's morocco and leather shoes and boots, &c.

GROCERIES.

Hyson, young hyson and hyson-skin Teas, Jamaca spirits, loaf sugar, coffee, chocolate, pepper, spice, nutmegs, cloves, cinnamon, raisins, Poland starch, mustard, maccoboy snuff, Bengall indigo, coperass, sweet scent and ladies' twist tobacco, Spanish and common segars, pipes, musket and rifle powder, shot, Windsor soap, and roll sulphur.

HARD-WARE.

Consisting of a general assortment of small Hard-Ware. Copper tea kettles, worfle irons, brass headed and irons and shovels and tongs sad irons, grid irons, Kenrick's patent coffee mills, small brass scales, weights by the sett, lathe hatchets, drawing knives, cooper's adz, augers, large and small steel yards; key-hole, tenon and hand saws; steel traps, iron and brass wire, tutany tea pots, Ives' patent fire machines, an elegant assortment of buck and horn handled knives and forks, carvers, plated iron, tutany table and tea spoons; pen knives, razors, stock and knob locks, mounted whips, spectacles, wool cards, window glass, 8d, 10d, 12d, 20d and 24d cut nails.

Their assortment of Crockery, China and Glass Ware, they presume to be as complete as ever before offered in this city.

ALSO,

100 Bbls. Whiskey,
10 do. of Herds-Grass and Clover Seed,
40 Buffalo Robes,
60 boxes Soap,
25 do. Candles.

All of which will be sold at very reduced prices for Cash. F. T. & J. PALMER.

Dissolution.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Copartnership heretofore existing between WILLIAM THURBER and WILLIAM MORRIS, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons having demands against said firm are requested to call on William Thurber for payment; and all indebted to said firm are requested to call and pay him on or before the first day of February next; the Accounts and Notes of those who do not comply with the latter request will, without exception, be left with a magistrate or attorney for collection.

The aforesaid WILLIAM THURBER informs his friends, if any he has, that he expects to continue business a few months longer, at the old stand, and flatters himself that his friends and old customers will call as usual.—He offers for sale a small assortment of

Groceries, &c.

SUCH AS

Tea, Sugar, Butter, Flour, Gin, Whiskey, Cherry, Cider, Soap, Candles, &c. &c.

A few tons of excellent HAY, in the barn, can be had on application to the said W. T.

Also—100 Whiskey Barrels, and 100 [illegible] do.

The above articles will be sold for cash only.

N. B.—The BAKING BUSINESS is carried on by William Thurber in its various branches.

Detroit, Jan. 20, 1819.

WHARF & STORE-HOUSE

THE undersigned begs leave to inform his friends and the public generally, that his excellent Wharf and Store-House are finished and in complete order. Captains of vessels are particularly notified, that the Wharf and Store-House are the largest and most commodious in this place. The latter is erected on the wharf, and vessels of the largest burthen on these waters can come to within 20 feet of its doors, and lading can be put into it at much less trouble and expense than at any other store-house in Detroit.

As the undersigned has been at great expense in finishing the above, and as he sincerely believes it will be of great utility to the public, he confidently expects the encouragement and patronage of all who duly estimate useful improvements.—He will at all times receive and attend to the disposal of property on commission, the utmost care will be taken of property stored with him, and no delay will be occasioned on his part in forwarding goods that may be left with him for that purpose.—All favors will be gratefully received. JOHN S. ROBY.

Detroit, August 14, 1818. 56tf

By the President of the United States.

WHEREAS by an act of Congress, passed on the 17th of February, 1818, entitled "an act making provision for the establishment of additional land offices in the territory of Missouri," the President of the United States is authorized to direct the public lands, which have been surveyed in the said territory, to be offered for sale:

Therefore I, JAMES MONROE, President of the United States, do hereby declare and make known, that public sales for the disposal (agreeably to law) of certain lands in the territory of Missouri, shall be held in Franklin, in said territory, viz:

On the first monday in January next for the sale of

Townships No. 46 to 52 inclusive and fract' township 53 } in range 19
48 to 52 and fract'l township 52 } 20
48 to 52 } 21 22 23

On the first monday in march next, for the sale of

Townships 48 to 55 inclusive, in ranges 24 & 25
48 to 50 26 & 27

On the first monday in may next, for the sale of

Townships 51 to 54 inclusive, in ranges 11 & 12
51 to 56 13
53 to 56 14 & 15

excepting the lands which have been, or may be, reserved by law for the support of schools, and for other purposes.

Each sale shall continue as long as may be necessary to offer the lands for sale and no longer, and the lands shall be offered in regular numerical order.

Given under my hand at the city of Washington, this 17th day of July, one thousand eight hundred and eighteen.

JAMES MONROE.

By the President:

JOSIAH MEIGS,
Comm'r. of the general land office.

Printers who are authorized to publish the laws of the United States will publish the above once a week till the first of may next, and send their bills to the general land office for payment.

Lands for Sale.

THE subscriber will sell on liberal terms, the following tracts in the Territory of Michigan, viz:

Four hundred and nine acres and 73 hundredths of an acre situate on the borders of the *River Raisin* (north side,) between a tract confirmed to James McGill, Esq. and one confirmed of Joseph Hivon.

Three hundred and fifty six acres, and 13 hundredths of an acre, situate at the *Prairie Ronde*, in the rear of the first concession, on the River Detroit, between the River Rouge and the town of Detroit, and between a tract confirmed to the said James McGill, Esq. and one confirmed to Joseph Livernois.

—ALSO—

TWENTY-FOUR LOTS, of 200 acres each, situate in the townships of Maidstone, Rochester, and Tilbury, on the borders of Lake St. Clair, and on the borders of the rivers Ruseum, Belle-River, and River-aux-Puces, which empty into the said Lake St. Clair, in *Upper Canada*; besides a number of Lots on the River Thames, and in the new Settlement, on Lake Erie.

JAMES WOODS.

Sandwich, Dec 29, 1818. 77tf.

New Goods.

THE undersigned has just received from New-York, by the Schooner Monroe, and Steam Boat Walk-in-the-water, a large and general assortment of

Dry goods,
Hardware,
Groceries,
Crockery &
Glass Ware.

Amongst the Dry Goods, are a variety of Fancy articles, calculated for Ladies' use, such as large and small

Merino Shawls,
Canton Crape do.

Trimmings for Dresses, &c. &c. together with almost every other article in either line.

Also an assortment of

Ladies' Bonnets.

all of which will be sold at reduced prices.

[illegible] EDWARDS.

Detroit, [illegible]

194

At Auction.

WILL be sold at the council-house in the city of Detroit, on the first Monday in May next, by virtue of a Decree in Chancery of the Honourable the Supreme Court of the territory of Michigan, three sections of LAND, on the lower or southern end of Grosse-Isle, being the estate of the late JOHN W. MACOMB, in lots of not less than 100 Acres, nor more than 320. A deposit of 20 per cent upon the amount of the purchase money, of each purchase, will be required to be paid at the time of sale—the residue of the purchase money will be required to be paid on or before the 31st day of July next, when the conveyances will be made out and ready for delivery. The right of setting up the said lands for sale, in lots different from those above mentioned, if it should be deemed expedient on the day of sale, is reserved to accommodate purchasers. Further terms, if any are required, will be made known on the day of sale. Title deeds to be made under the special direction of said Court.

GEORGE M'DOUGALL,
Commissioner in Chancery.

Detroit, Dec. 30, 1818. 76.

Mount Clemens.

THE town of Mount Clemens is situated on the north bank of the River Huron of lake St. Clair, about four miles above its mouth; and is the seat of justice for the county of Macomb; at which place is now erecting a Court House and Jail. Its lots are high, dry, and elegantly situated. The village is furnished with a number of springs of most excellent water.

The river is navigable for large vessels up to the town, which affords many commercial advantages. Nearly opposite the village, is a mill seat, equal to any in the territory; where will be immediately erected a grist mill, saw mill, clothiers works, and carding machine.

The adjoining country is excellent, high, well timbered and well watered with streams and springs of most excellent water, and will admit of the largest and most compact settlement of any part of the territory. Village lots and out lots may be had on liberal terms.

Mount Clemens, June 23, 1818. 49tf.

By the President of the United States.

WHEREAS by an act of Congress, passed on the 17th of February, 1818, entitled "an act making provision for the establishment of additional Land Offices in the Territory of Missouri, the President of the United States is authorized to direct the public lands which have been surveyed in the said territory, to be offered for sale.

Therefore, I, James Monroe, President of the United States, do hereby declare and make known, that public sales for the disposal (agreeably to law) of certain lands in the territory of Missouri, shall be held as follows; viz: At St. Louis, [illegible] said territory, on the first Monday [illegible] October, December, February and [illegible] and three weeks after each of the [illegible] in the land [illegible] Thirty townships shall be [illegible], commencing with the most eastern [illegible] west of the fifth principal meridian [illegible] and proceeding westerly.

At the Seat of Justice for Howard County, in the said Territory, on the first Monday in September and November next, and three weeks after each of the said days, for the sale of lands in the land district of Howard County. Thirty townships shall be offered at each sale: The first to be in a square form, and to include the seat of justice of the said county, as nearly in the centre as the situation of the surveys will admit and the second immediately east of the first, and in the same form;—excepting from sale in each district, the lands which have been or may be reserved by law for other purposes.

Given under my hand at the city of Washington, the thirtieth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and eighteen.

JAMES MONROE.

By the President.

JOSIAH MEIGS.
Commissioner of the General Land Office.

Printers of newspapers who are authorised to publish the laws of the United States, will insert the above once a week till april next, and send their bills to the General Land Office for payment.

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*** A map of the above Lands may be had (previous to the sales) at the General Land Office, and at the Land Offices in the Missouri territory. The map is now engraving for

JOHN GARDENIER,
Chief Clerk, General Land Office.

Fire Buckets.

THE subscriber has on hand & will keep constantly for sale, a quantity of Leather Fire Buckets, made of excellent materials and which will be sold cheap

HENRY SANDERSON.

Detroit, Feb. 5 1819 81tf.

The subscriber having obtained letters of administration to the estate of the late Edward Richardson, deceased, persons indebted to said estate, are requested to make immediate payment, and such as have demands against the same, will present such demands duly authenticated according to law, within one year from this date.

J M'DONELL, Administrator.

Detroit, Dec 25, 1818 74tf

Notice.

THE limited Co-partnership of Merritt and Willard expired on the first day of January last. All debts contracted by said firm previous to the above date will be paid by Adna Merritt, and all debts due said firm to be paid to said Merritt.

ADNA MERRITT,
PETER WILLARD.

Detroit, Feb. 3, 1819.

By the President of the United States.

WHEREAS, by an act of Congress, passed on the third day of March, 1815, entitled "an act to provide for the ascertaining and surveying of the boundary lines fixed by the treaty with the Creek Indians, and for other purposes,' the President of the United States is authorised to cause the lands, acquired by the said treaty, to be offered for sale, when surveyed:

Therefore, I JAMES MONROE, President of the United States, do hereby declare and make known, that public sales for the disposal (agreeably to law) of certain lands in the Alabama territory, shall be held as follows, viz:

At Cababa, on the 3d monday in march next, for the sale of

Township numbered	in ranges
12	18 19 20
17 to 18	10 11 12 13 14 15 16
18	17 18 19
17	19 20
19	10 11 16 17 18
20	10

At St. Stephens, on the second monday in April next, for the sale of

Townships num'd	in range
5 6 7 8 17 18 19 20	4
17 18 19 20	3
17 18	2
17	1

At Cababa, on the first monday in may next, for the sale of

Township num'd	in ranges
12	9 10
7	7 8 9 10 11
6	7 8 9 10 11
5	10 & 11

except such lands as have been or may be reserved by law for the use of schools, and for other purposes. The lands shall be offered for sale in regular numerical order, commencing with the lowest number of section, township and range and continue three weeks and no longer.

Given under my hand at the city of Washington, the 24th of November, one thousand eight hundred and eighteen.

JAMES MONROE.

By the President:

JOSIAH MEIGS,
Comm'r of the general land office.

Printers who are authorised to publish the laws of the United States will publish the above once a week till the first of May next.

DEEDS, Mortgages, Articles of Agreement, Powers of Attorney, Indentures, Bonds, &c. will be executed at the shortest notice and on moderate terms, upon application at the office of the Clerk of the County Court.

Detroit, February 27th, 1818. 82tf

EVENING SCHOOL.

MR. ROWE will open his EVENING SCHOOL, at his residence in Griswold-Street, on Monday next, at six o'clock P. M.

Detroit, Dec. 3, 1818. 72tf

To actual Settlers!

FOR SALE.

A VALUABLE FARM, situated in that pleasant and flourishing settlement on the River Raisin, within a short distance of the Town of Monroe, and one mile and a half above the Church, containing One Hundred and ten acres and ninety two hundredths of an acre, bounded in front by the said river, on the west by land granted to William Griffith, and on the east by a tract confirmed to Jean Jacob. The soil is of first rate quality and well timbered; about twenty acres of the same is cleared and fit for immediate cultivation. For further particulars apply to the undersigned, who holds and can give an indisputable title to said land for a reasonable consideration.

JNO. R. WILLIAMS.

ALSO,

To lease for a term of years,

THE following LOTS in the city of Detroit, viz: Numbers 23, 32, 40, 47, 49, 68, 82, 82, 83, and 84, in section No. seven—and Lots No. 4, 8, 9, 29, 30, 32, 34, 41, 52, 69, 71, 75, and 79, in section No. eight. Also, several Water Lots.—Mechanics and others, desirous of providing a comfortable home, and of avoiding the heavy expenses of house rent, will no doubt find it their interest to build under leases upon advantageous terms, which can be had of

JNO. R. WILLIAMS.

Detroit, Nov. 26, 1818. 71tf

To Let,

THE subscriber will rent a very commodious OFFICE, if application is made soon.

J. M'DONELL.

Nov. 20, 1818. 70tf

Great Bargains!!

THE subscriber has on hand, and will sell the same very *low for cash*, the following articles, viz. 200 pairs *Blankets* assorted, 10 pieces Flannels, 6 pieces Bombazetts, 40 barrels Salt, 30 barrels Whiskey, [illegible] barrels [illegible] Sugar, 3 barrels Pitch, 30 [illegible] 3 barrels and 2 kegs Hogs-Lard, [illegible] thousand feet boards.

ALSO..... Ten boxes domestic goods, consisting of Cotton Shirtings, Sheetings, Tickings and Factory Stripes.

Ten Boxes cut Tacks and Sprigs, viz. 22 & [illegible] clout Tacks and Nails; 2, 3, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, and 16 oz. Tacks, and 1-2, 5-8, 3-4, 7-8, 1, 1-12, 1-3-4, and 2 inch Sprigs [illegible] best Maple Sugar, and [illegible] hundred [illegible] Robes, just received.

JAMES ABBOTT.

ORDERED, that the assize of Bread be [illegible] lb. 8. oz. for 12 1-2 Cents.

THOMAS ROWLAND.

Detroit, Jan. 6, 1819.

Two Rooms to Let.

THE Subscriber has two rooms in the building owned by Mr. Jacob Smith, on the corner formed by Woodward-Avenue & Woodbridge-street, nearly opposite the Post-Office. The person who hires the rooms can have the use of a cellar.

JOHN P. SHELDON.

Jan. 7, 1819.

At the Public Bake-House,

ALL descriptions of Bread can be had of the best quality, and on the shortest notice. 46tf.

Detroit, June 2, 1818.

Notice.

DEEDS, Mortgages, Articles of agreement, Powers of Attorney, Indentures, Bonds &c. will be neatly executed on the shortes notice at the Register's office.

Detroit, June 24, 1818. 49

FOR SALE,

That fast-sailing, staunch, and well found boat THE OLIVE BRANCH.—For terms apply to

WILLIAM B. HUNT,

Detroit, Sept. 11, 1818. 60

Extract from the Rules and Articles of War.

PENALTY for encouraging DESERTION, or purchasing Arms, Clothing, &c. or shipping a Deserter.

"Sec. 19. *And be it further enacted,* That every person who shall procure or entice a soldier in the service of the United States to desert; or who shall purchase from a soldier his arms, uniform clothing, or any part thereof; and every captain or commanding officer of any ship or vessel, who shall enter on board such ship or vessel as one of his crew, knowing him to have deserted, or otherwise carry away any such soldier, or shall refuse to deliver him up to the orders of his commanding officer, shall, upon legal conviction, be fined at the discretion of any court having cognizance of the same, in any sum not exceeding Three Hundred Dollars, or be imprisoned any term not exceeding one year.

Published by order.

A true extract,

59 O. FISHER, Q. M.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber has just received from England and New York, and is now opening a new and choice selection of

English, French, and East-India GOODS;

which he offers as low, at wholesale or retail, as any other merchant in the place can sell [illegible]. He asks a share of the public patronage, and hopes to merit it.

In addition to the above, he has, SALT by the Barrel, Bushel, & Quart—TOBACCO, by the Keg, Pound, and Plug—PORK, BACON, WHISKEY, LARD, BUTTER, LAMP BLACK; BOTTLES by the crate, assorted from a gallon to a half pint—and a Consignment of Domestic Cotton

PLAIDS and STRIPES,

equal to any ever offered in this market.

☞ N. B.—It has become absolutely necessary for the Subscriber to call upon those who are indebted to him, to make *immediate* payment—Such as do not attend to this call must expect a course, different from that hitherto pursued, will be adopted by him.

Lenity is useless when it is evidently repaid by *ingratitude*—and it becomes *injustice* when exercised to the *prejudice* of any individual.—*Justice*, then, will compel him to prosecute, without discrimination, all who do not pay him before the *first day of next January.*

HENRY I. HUNT.

Detroit, July 23, 1818. 53tf

AVIS.

LE Sousaigné donne avis qu'il vient de recevoir d'Angleterre et de la New-York, une sélection des Marchandises Anglaises Francoises, et des Indes, qu'il offre de vendre, en gros et en détail, à un aussi bas prix qu'aucun marchand de cetteville puisse les vendre. Il desire d'obtenir et il espere de mériter une portion du patronage public.

En addition aux susdites marchandises, il vend du Sel, au boisseau et à la pinte; toutes sortes de Tabacs; du Porc, du Jambon fumé, du Whiskey, du Saindoux, et du Noir à Lampes; des Boutailles en des mannequin, assortés, depuis un gallon à une demi pinte; et un envoy de Cotton domestique. PLAIDES unies et rayées, égalles à aucunes qu'on puisse trouver au marché.

** La nécessité contraint le Sousaigné de s'addresser à ceux qui lui doivent, et leur démander qu'ils le payent immediatement. Ceux qui feront pas attention à cet avis, doivent s'attendre qu'il prendre des moyens bien differentes de ceux qu'il a pris jusqu'apresent. La douceur est inutile quand elle est évidemment payée d'ingratitude, et devient injustice quand on en fait usage au préjudice d'un individu. Alors la justice le contraint de poursuivre, sans discrimination, tous ceux qui ne le payeront pas avant le premier jour de Janvier prochain.

Henry I. Hunt.

Detroit, 5 Aout, 1818. 55tf

THE copartnership of Henry I. Hunt and George Hunt, under the firm of George Hunt & Co. is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All who have demands against the said firm are requested to present them to Henry I. Hunt for adjustment, and those indebted are requested to make payment to him, at Detroit, or to George Hunt, at Fort Wayne, without delay.

HENRY I. HUNT,
GEORGE HUNT.

Fort Wayne, 4th Oct. 1818.

Stove Pipe.

F. T. & J. PALMER, have just received and offer for sale, a large quantity of *STOVE PIPE* of all sizes, at a reduced price.

Detroit, Dec 3, 1818. 72tf

SAMUEL T. DAVINPORT, jr. has removed his law office to the new building at the corner where Bates and Woodbridge streets intersect, and adjoining the office of Thomas Rowland, Esq. 70tf.

Detroit, Nov. 15, 1818.

DETROIT, AUG. 4, 1817.

NOTICE is hereby given, that on application to the subscriber, all persons in this Territory, who have claims against the United States, for arrearages in the *Quarter Master's* Department, which may have arisen prior to the 1st day of June, 1815, can have the same adjusted and transmitted to the office of the third Auditor of the Treasury for examination; and if there found correct, the amount will be paid by the subscriber. The business will be done without any expense to the parties.

3tf ROBT. A. FORSYTH, Jr.

RESOLVED by the Board of Trsutees of the city of Detroit, that each house holder in said city be required to procure as soon as may be two leather fire Buckets each; the same to be painted with the initials of the owners name. By order.

THOMAS ROWLAND.

Notice.

FOR sale, the dwelling house now occupied by the subscriber, with out houses, &c. The price may be known any time, by making application. The terms of payment will be one third down, one third in two years, the other third in four years. Also, for sale, 16 tons of hay, 35 barrels first rate cider, 10 barrels apples, 2 waggons, 1 cariole or sleigh, 9 feather beds, 6 tables, 36 chairs, 1 secretary, 1 desk, 1 corner cupboard, 50 empty barrels, 4 double stoves, 1 piece of side furniture, 2 pair brass andirons, 1 double harness for waggon, 1 single do. 1 pair chair wheels, 1 horse cart, 1 callash body. Also, 10 acres of land 1 1-2 miles from town, 1 building lot 30 feet square in front of Abraham Cook's 3 miles above town, 1 new cider mill complete, 1 second hand do.

Also, Take Notice,

The subscriber, intending to leave this city for the neighborhood of Pontiac, all persons having demands against him will please to present their accounts and receive their due, and all those indebted are requested to call and settle the same. All notes and accounts that remain unsettled by the 25th of March, will be left for collection. OLIVER WILLIAMS.

Detroit, Feb 5 1819 81tf

ON CONSIGNMENT.

60 Barrels of FLOUR, &
50 do. of PORK,
For sale by

WILLIAMS & GARRETT.

Detroit, Dec. 24, 1818. 75-tf.

Cloths & Flannels.

THE subscriber has on hand twelve bales of WOOLENS, consisting of white, red, blue, green and yellow Flannels, and coarse Cloths, which he will sell low for cash, to wit: fifteen per cent Halifax on Sterling.—Merchants, farmers and mechanics, would do well to purchase these goods, as they are of last year's importation, consequently would stand 25 per cent less than those imported this year, as from the last accounts woolens have risen in England 30 per cent.

WILLIAM HANDS.

Sandwich, 29th June, 1818. 56tf

WOLCOTT LAWRENCE,

Counsellor and Attorney at Law,

HAS opened an office at his residence, upon the River Raisin, in the Territory of Michigan, where he will constantly attend to the business of his profession.

December 18th, 1817. 21

NOTICE is hereby given that the Subscriber has obtained letters of administration *de bonis non*, on the estate of the late JACQUES LASCELLE; all persons having claims against the said estate are requested to exhibit them without delay, and all persons indebted to said estate are notified to make immediate payment. 76-tf

THOMAS CALDWELL.

MICHILIMACKINAC

Commission & Storage Agency.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and the public in general, that he has made arrangements which will enable him to attend to the Commission and Storage agency at this port, to any extent which may be entrusted him; to the faithful and prompt transacting of which he has determined to devote his sole attention.

Goods will be received for storage on commission, at his wharf free from cartage. A few genteel boarders can be accommodated with convenient quarters.

WM. HENRY PUTHUFF,

Michillimackinac, June 5, 1818.

1/30/1817 To the Chiefs & other Indians residing on the Allegany Reservation

Brothers,

We have been lately informed that some of the Chiefs of the Seneca Nation of Indians residing in the state of New York have been to the westward at a Council held at Sandusky for the purpose of trying to procure lands for the Indians living on the Reserved lands in New York State to settle upon, but did not obtain them.

Brothers,

We are sorry to hear that you think of leaving, the fine Country you inhabit & part with the good lands you & your Fathers have lived on so comfortably & especially, after having built for yourselves so many comfortable houses & Barns — & cleared so much land & enclosed it with such good fences; for, Brothers, you know it has required many years hard labour to do this, & you also know, it is very trying, to begin in the woods, to cut down Trees, to split Rails, make Fences & to build Houses & Barns. It would take you many years to have things as comfortable about you as you now have them — & some of you are now old —

Brothers,

If you should remove further back in the Woods & make Improvements, do you think the White People would not wish you to remove, from them & go further West, until you are dri you know not where? —

Brothers,

The land on which you live, is your own — & you know it to be good & some of it well improved — then why do you think of selling it? The land is fast, it cannot be taken from you without your consent. It is true the land is worth a great deal of money; but if you sell & get the Money, you may soon loose it & it would do you little or no good.

Brothers,

If you go so far from us, how can you expect us, to get our Friends to go & live beside you to instruct you, or that we should visit you, to counsel & advise you in what is good?

Brothers,

Listen to our talk, for we want to do you good. We often meet in Philadelphia & think of what will be for your benefit

benefit & advantage & we think the trial you have made, must have satisfied & convinced you of the advantage there is in having farms to yourselves, separate from each other — & how much more comfortably many of you live on them, than you formerly lived, when you were crouded in Villages & had your fields in common.

If. Brothers,

You would agree & divide your Lands among yourselves according to your numbers, but under a condition that no part of what is so divided shall ever paſs to White People; — And, after agreeing among yourselves on the division of the Land & what part should go to each, have a Surveyor to run the lines & mark the same so as to distinguish the Lots, Farms & Houses made over to each of you & have a Map made on Parchment, showing all the different parts, with each part numbered — And then have a writing on Parchment, of the different parts according to their numbers & who each number belongs to — And have this writing, so made, that every part which is given to any one of you, should upon the death of the Man who owned it, go to his Children, if he had any, & if he has no Children, then to his nearest Relations; but in no event should it ever be sold, given, or leased to White People. This we believe would be an encouragement to the Children to help their Parents to improve the Land & build houses, because they would expect to have the good of them, after their Fathers & Mothers died — And the Estate in this way belonging to the Family, the Wife & Children would have something to live on, after the Fathers death.

Brothers,

You know we do not want any of your Lands, or any thing you have, but advise you for your good; therefore attend to our talk; let it sink deep into your hearts; do not let it in at one Ear. & immediatly paſs out at the other, but treasure it up in your Breasts. — And when you have made up your minds on the interesting subject we have advised you, let us know, because, if We, or our Friends living near you, can aſsist you, You will find us & them disposed to do what is reasonable for your help —

Brothers,

May the Great Spirit direct you in your Councils on the important subjects We have communicated, that your minds may be satisfied with what you do, and His Spirit continue to bless you & do you good.

Dated in Philadelphia
the 30th of the 1st Mo 1817.

Israel W. Morris

Amos Harvey
Peter Ellis
Ellis Yarnall
Thomas Butler
Isaac Bonsall
Isaac W. Morris
George Williams
John Tatum jun.
Benjamin Cooper
Thos. Lippincott
John Cooke
William Newbold
Eden Haydock
Daniel Elliott
Joseph Lea
Joseph Warner
William Wharton
Clement Biddle
Leon Snowdon
Halliday Jackson
Thos. Stewardson

1st Mo 30th 1817
From the
Committee

Received 6th Mar 1817

Speech from Committee
to Indians on division
of lands &c

S. Letters No 25

Copied in Minutes Vol. II. p. 26.

1/30/1817

To the Chiefs and other Indians residing on the ~~Cattaragus~~ Allegany Reservation —

Brothers, We have been lately informed that some of the Chiefs of the Seneca Nation of Indians residing in the State of New York have been to the Westward at a Council held at Sandusky for the purpose of trying to procure lands for the Indians living on the Reserved Lands in New York State to settle upon, but did not obtain them —

Brothers, We are sorry to hear that you think of leaving the fine Country you inhabit and part with the good lands you and your Fathers have lived on so comfortably, and especially after having built for yourselves so many comfortable houses and Barns and cleared so much Land and enclosed it with such good fences, for Brothers you know it has required many years hard labour to do this, and you also know that it is very trying to begin in the Woods, to cut down Trees to split Rails, make fences and to Build Houses and Barns, it would take you many Years to have things as comfortable about you as you now have them, and some of you are now old —

Brother If you should remove further back in the Woo and make improvements do you think the White People would not wish you to remove from the and go further West until you are driven you know not where —

Brothers, The Land on which you live is your own and you know it to be good and some of it well improved then why do you think of selling it - the Land is fast, it cannot be taken from you without your consent - It is true the Land is worth a great deal of Money, but if you sell and get the Mon you may soon lose it and it would do you little or no good —

Brother If you go so far from us how can you expect us to get our friends to go and live beside you to instruct you, or that we should visit you to counsel and advise you in what is good —

Brother, Listen to our talk, for we want to do you good, we often meet in Philada and think of what will be for your benefit and advantage, and we think the tryal you have made, must have satisfie and convinced you of the advantage there is in having farms to yourselves - separate from ea other, and how much more comfortably many of you liv on them than you formerly lived when you were crowde in villages and had your fields in Common — If Brothe you would agree and divide your Lands among yourselves according to your numbers, but under a condition that no part of what is so divided shall ever pass to White People — And after agreeing among yourselves on the division of the Land and what part should go to each, have a Surveyor to run the lines, and mark the same, so as to distinguish the Lots, Farms and Houses, made over to each of you and have a Map made on parchment showing all the different parts, with each part numbered, And then have a writing on Parchment, of the different parts according to their numbers, and who each number belongs to, and have this writing so made, that every part which is given to any one of you, should, upon the death of the Man who owned it, go to his Children, if he has any, and if he has no Children, then to his nearest Relations, but in no event should it ever be sold, given, or leased to White People — this we believe would be an encouragement to the Children to help their Parents to Improve the Land and Build Houses, because they would expect to have the good of them after their Fathers and Mothers died, and the Estate in this way belonging to the Family, the Wife and the Children would have something to live on after the Father's death.

Brothers — You know we do not want any of your Lands or any thing you have, but advise you for your good, therefore attend to our talk, let it sink deep into your Hearts, do not let it in at one ear and immediately pass out at the other, but treasure it up in your Breasts, and when you have made up your minds on the interesting subject we have advised you, let us know, because if we, or our friends living near you can assist you, you will find us and them disposed to do what is reasonable for your help —

Brothers — May the Great Spirit direct you in your Councils on the important subjects we have communicated, that your minds may be satisfied with what you do; and His spirit continue to bless you and do you good —

Dated in Philadelphia the 30th of 1st mo 1817

~~Signed by [illegible] number of friends~~ —

Amos Harvey
Peter Ellis
Ellis Yarnall
Thomas Wistar
Isaac Bonsall
Isaac W. Morris
George Williams
John Tatum Junr
Benjamin Cooper
Thomas Lippincott
John Cooke
William Newbold
Eden Haydock
Daniel Elliott
Joseph Lea
Joseph Warner
William Wharton
Clement Biddle
Leond Snowdon
Halliday Jackson
Thos Stewardson
Israel W. Morris

Address to the
Indians residing
on the Allegany
Reservation –
Interpreted to
them the of 5 mo
1817

Copied in Minutes Vol. II, 26.

City of Washington Feb. 18. 1817.

Gentlemen,

This afternoon I received your letter of the 4th, mentioning the improvements among the Indians on the Alleghany and Cataragus, by the instrumentality of agents employed by the Society of Friends. The information gives me much pleasure; & I am greatly obliged by the communication.

Knowing, as I do, the rapacity of some men among the Whites, I am not surprized at the attempts to seduce the Chiefs to sell the seats from under themselves, & their people. It is in the power of the government to defeat these attempts. But artful men may apply to it for the appointment of a commissioner to hold a treaty; and by false but plausible representations, and perhaps, too, aided by certificates of men apparently disinterested, obtain their request; the poor, oppressed Indians "having no comforter"! As you invite me to offer my advice on this subject, I here present for your consideration

the

the thoughts which at once occur to me.

1. Let the chiefs and all their people aſsemble in council, and enter into an agreement, never to ſell their lands, or any part of them, without the aſsent of ~~all~~ the warriors or grown men, as well as of the chiefs. — A writing on parchment, by duplicate, might be prepared by one of your law-friends, to be executed by the Indians; one copy to be kept in their ſettlement, and the other by your Society.

2. Let each family have a ſufficient quantity of land aſsigned to it, which, under its cultivation, will be adequate to the ſupport of all its members, and let this be an inheritance inalienable by the occupant, except to an Indian. As their numbers increase, by the young men coming to an age to manage ſmall farms, let lands be accordingly ſet off to them; and be alike inalienable.

3. Let an arrangement of this sort be proposed and clearly explained to them, as the basis of an application to the legislatures of New-York & Pennſylvania (for I suppose their lands lie in both ſtates) to confirm it. My

4. Let

4. Let a memorial be presented to the President of the United States, praying him to give no heed to persons who shall apply to him to appoint agents to ſuperintend the ſale of their lands: and laying before him a copy of their family compact (if they shall be persuaded to form one) to render the appropriated lots of land & farms inalienable. — By laws enacted from the year 1790 to 1802, no purchases of Indians' lands are valid, unleſs made at a treaty held under the authority of the U.States. The former laws were temporary. The laſt, enacted 30th March 1802, is without limitation.

If so much can be effected, and ſome of your ſociety continue to live among these Indians, exerciſing due vigilance to prevent any tampering from the Whites, I ſhould think them pretty well ſecured.

Congreſs will riſe the 3d of March: by the 8th or 10th I expect to be in Philadelphia: If you ſhould wiſh to make any inquiries on this ſubject, you will find me at Mr. S. Hodgdon's in Arch-Street. I am, very reſpectfully,

Meſs.rs Thomas Stewardson & Thomas Wistar } gentlemen, your friend,

Timothy Pickering.

Gov. Lewis Cass.

Department of War, 23d March, 1817.

Sir,

It having been deemed advisable by the President, to make an effort to extinguish the Indian title to all the lands now claimed by them, within the limits of the state of Ohio; I am, therefore, instructed by him to request, that in your route to Detroit, you would endeavor to see some of the Chiefs and headmen of the several tribes who claim those lands, with a view of ascertaining how far it may be practicable, to obtain a relinquishment of the whole or any portion of them; and on what terms.

The negotiation should be founded on the basis, that each head of a family, who wished to remain within the limits ceded, should have a life estate in a reservation of a certain number of acres, which should descend to his children in fee, reserving to the widow, if any, her thirds; and that those who do not wish to remain on those terms, should have a body of lands allotted to them on the West of the Miſsiſsippi. Should you find on an interview with some of the leading men, that it will be impoſsible, or impolitick, to make an attempt to procure, all the country claimed; you will then direct your efforts to induce them to enter into a negotiation for the relinquishment of their title to a portion of the land. And as it is an object of very great importance, that there should be a strong settlement, connecting the state of Ohio with the Michigan territory, you will, therefore, direct your efforts to obtain a ceſsion of the lands lying North and East of the road leading from Fort Meigs to the reservation on Sandusky, and from thence to Norton, in Ohio; or, what would be preferable, a relinquishment of the land North and East of a line to be run directly from Fort Meigs to the point, where the road from Sandusky to Norton, croſses the Indian boundary line. The amount which may be stipulated to be given for the relinquishment, must materially depend on the number of families, who would wish to remain within the ceded territory, on the terms above mentioned. It cannot, however, in any event be expected, that a relinquishment can be obtained of those lands, on such terms as the lands in that quarter have heretofore been ceded, and it is only by paying liberally, that we can expect to obtain them. On your arrival at Detroit, you will advise this department, whether the Indians are disposed, or not, to enter into a negotiation for the whole or any part of their lands. For the time which you may be detained on your route, in ascertaining the temper of the Indians on this subject, you will be allowed eight dollars a day.

I have the honor to be &c.

George Graham, A.S.W.

0/143

To-
Wm. H. Puthuff
Mackinaw-
Jno. Bowyer,
Green Bay-
B. F. Stickney,
Ft. Wayne
Jno. Johnston,
Piqua, Ohio.
Charles Jouett,
Chicago-

Department of War, March 24: 1817.

Sir,

I have the honor to enclose you an extract from the instructions given to Governor Cass, relative to the Indian agencies under his superintendency.

I have the honor &c.

George Graham, A.S.W.

Genl. Andrew
Jackson-
Nashville-

Department of War, March 25. 1817.

Sir,

As circumstances may probably make it inexpedient to enter into a negotiation with the Cherokees for an exchange of territory, at so early a period as that mentioned in my letter of the 22d instant, it will be unnecessary to take any measures for the postponement of the meeting, you proposed to hold in May with the chiefs of that nation; provided, such measures have not been taken by you in consequence of my letter of the 22d inst., previous to the receipt of this; and of which you will advise this department, without delay.

Mr. Meigs has drawn on this department for the amt. of the old annuities due for the year 1817, and I have requested him to draw for the amount due under the late treaty, with an expectation that he will be able to procure the money in time to distribute it, at the meeting which you propose.

I have the honor &c.

George Graham

1817
May 23

Zanesville April 12. 1817.

Sir,

As I perceive the neceſsity of keeping the Indian expenditures within the limits you have marked out, I am anxious to ascertain with precision the sum applicable to that object.

Permit me to enquire whether the sum of of forty five thousand dollars is inclusive or exclusive of the compensation of the Agents.

I will thank you to inform me what is the compensation of the Agents at Michillimackinac, at Green Bay, at Chicago, at Fort Wayne, and at Picqua including both pay and subsistence.

You may rest aſsured, so soon as the neceſsary arrangements can be completed that the expenditures shall not exceed the sum aſsigned for that purpose.

An Answer will reach me at Detroit, for which place I set out tomorrow.

Hon George Graham
Actg Secty. of War

Very respectfully Sir
I have the honor to be
Yo. obt. Servt.

Lower Sandusky Apl. 17. 1817.

Sir,

Agreeably to your instruction, I yesterday paſsed through Upper Sandusky in order to ascertain the probable views of the Indians with respect to a sale of part or of the whole of this Country.

From information there obtained, I entertain no doubt but that they will consent to cede a considerable portion of this most valuable tract. The terms upon which their aſsent to the measure may be expected depend not only so much upon the quantity and situation but also so much upon their whims at the moment of executing the contract, that it would be impoſsible for me to state or I presume for you to prescribe any definite terms. Under any circumstances, they will fall infinitely short of the pecuniary and political value of the Country obtained.

From the state of the appropriation for the Indian Department, and from the difficulty of making previous arrangements. I do not think it neceſsary that they should be more than one person appointed to manage this busineſs. Should the president be pleased to entrust the negociation to me, it will be expedient that instructions should be iſsued as speedily as practicable. The terms mentioned in your letter are dictated equally by moral & political motives, nor is any thing more neceſsary than the pecuniary means to be appropriated to the object. The sum to be given will depend so much upon the quantity to be ceded and this latter so much upon circumstances, which cannot now be foreseen and calculated, that I rather

think no specifick sum can be fixed.
The person appointed to conduct the negociation ought to be empowered to require of the contractor the necessary provisions to be deposited and issued at the place where it may be deemed expedient to hold the treaty, and in the event of his failure by other means to have them issued.

Hon. George Graham
Actg. Secy. of War
Washington

very respectfully Sir
I have the honor to be
your mo. obt. Servt.

Department of War
March 2[3]4. 1817.

Sir,

It having been deem advisable by the President to make an effort to extinguish the Indian title to all the lands now claimed by them within the limits of the State of Ohio, I am therefo entrusted by him to request that in your route to Detroit, you would endeavour to see some of the chiefs and head men of the several tribes who claim those lands, with a view of ascertaining how far it may be practicable to obtain a relinquishment of the whole or any portion of them, and on what terms.

The negociation should be founded on the bas that each head of a family, who wished to remain within the limits ceded, should have a life estate in a reservation of a certain number of acres, which

N. S. April 19th 1817

Friend Dean

Knowing you are at all times desirous to promote the wellfare of the poor Indians — I had a desire to see you, to give you my Ideas what measures they had better pursue — I could wish to have you call on me in Vernon ~~on the~~ on your way ~~way~~ to Stockbridge, to give the Indians your advice &c you will bring a Coppy of the Laws if obtained & if any passed — be so good as to write and let me know whether you can come or not — and what you know concerning ~~[illegible]~~ the Said [illegible] I have some reason to fear it has failed

yours in haste
John Sergeant

Friend Thos Dea

Wi Newtown

John Sergeants
Letter

impressing, they have required a cession of six miles square on the river Huron. But as it is probable, that an exchange may be made upon more reasonable terms, when the law is explained to them, and they are made to understand that the lands in that vicinity will be shortly sold, when they will, necessarily, be confined to the five thousand acres.

I have the honor &c.

George Graham.

Department of War, 19. May, 1817.

Gov. Lewis Cass, Detroit.

Sir,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 17th ultimo, and I now enclose you a commission and instructions, authorizing you and general McArthur to hold a treaty with the several tribes of Indians claiming lands within the boundaries of the state of Ohio, for the relinquishment of the same. The act which passed the Senate at the last session, to authorize the President to negotiate with Indian tribes for an exchange of territory, and appropriating fifty thousand dollars for that object, was not acted upon by the House of Representatives. The 15th section of the act passed the 26th of March, 1804, for the erection of Louisiana into two territories, is considered as now in force; but as our appropriations are deficient, you will make the execution of all the stipulations of the treaty, to depend upon the ratification by the Senate, and consequent appropriation.

You will give the contractor for that district due notice of the time and place which yourself and genl. McArthur may fix upon, for holding the treaty, and of the number of rations that may be required.

I have the honor &c.

George Graham.

Govr. Lewis Caſs &
Genl. Duncan McArthur
Commrs. &c. &c.

Department of War, 19. May, 1817.

Gentlemen,

The representations which the President has received from the Senators and Representatives in Congreſs from the state of Ohio, has rendered it expedient, in his judgment, to enter into a negotiation with those tribes of Indians who claim lands within the boundaries of the state of Ohio, with the view of extinguishing their claims to the whole, or any part of those lands; and confiding in your fidelity, discretion and patriotism, he has been pleased to appoint you to be the Commissioners on the part of the United States, for holding a treaty with all, or any of those tribes, for that purpose. You will therefore give the chiefs notice of your appointment, and fix upon the place and time of holding the treaty, of which the contractor for that district must have due notice, in order that he may be prepared to supply the rations which may be required.

Should the information which Govr. Caſs has been enabled to obtain in relation to this subject, in consequence of the instructions from this department, of the 23d. of March last, render it inexpedient to make an attempt to obtain a relinquishment from the Indians of all the lands which they hold within the limits of the state of Ohio, you will then direct your efforts to obtain the relinquishment of their claim to a part, or the whole of that tract of Country which lies North and East of a line, to be run directly from Fort Meigs, or some point higher up the Miami, to the present Indian boundary line, at the point where the road from Norton to Upper Sandusky croſses it, or to the point where the present boundary line croſses the Scioto river.

It is not deemed neceſsary to give any more definite instructions, relative to the terms of the treaty, than those contained in the letter to Govr. Caſs, of the 23d. of March, and to which you are referred - The removal of the Indians generally from the vicinity of Lake Erie, and the advantages that would be derived from connecting the population of the state of Ohio, with that of the Michigan territory, gives to the acquisition of this country, a political importance, that would justify a more liberal compensation for its relinquishment, than has hitherto been given for the relinquishment of Indian claims.

I have the honor, &c. &c.

George Graham.

Thos. L. McKenney
Supt. Ind: trade.

Department of War, May 20th. 1817.

Sir,

I enclose you a copy of a letter written to Genl. Jackson previous to the receipt of yours of the 10th. of May; and, also, a copy of a communication just received from him. I presume the troops will not be removed from their present situation until further orders from this department. I wish to see you on this, as well as the other subject mentioned in your letter of the 10th. instant.

I have the honor to be,
&c &c

George Graham.

Genl. John Coffee,
Nashville, Tennee.

Department of War, 22d. May, 1817.

Sir,

Your letter of the 30th. instant has been received, and the accounts accompanying it, referred to the proper auditor for settlement. The paymaster general has been instructed to take measures for the payment of the guard, and to advise you of the manner in which they will be paid.

I have the honor to be &c. &c.

George Graham,

To the Sachems Chiefs &
Warriors of the Seneca Nation } Buffalo May 26th 1817

Brothers —

I have not been unmindful of the promise I made you yesterday — and now communicate in writing the assurances I then made

First — It is not my intention to press you to a sale of the Lands you now occupy. I again repeat what I told you five years since — That I should not solicit you to sell, but wait your wishes on this subject —

Second — I have never authorized any person to cut timber or Wood on the Lands you occupy, I regret that it should have been done — But such of the offenders as I can discover shall be prosecuted and should you ascertain the names of others — Inform Mr E. F. Norton my Lawyer who resides in Buffalo, thereof. Mr Norton will at all times give you his advice free of any charge —

Third I will attend to your Business with

Governor Cass & should the great Spirit suffer me to return in saftty from Detroit I hope to bring you pleasing News

David A Ogden

Copy of Letter to
the Secretary.
26th May 1817

Gov. Cass to the Six Nations.

To the Chiefs and head men of the Six
Nations of Indians.

My Children

Your friend Mr Ogden, has stated to me your wish to remove from your present place of residence, & to establish yourselves in some part of this country, where you may live in a manner congenial with your habits & modes of life.

The council which you held with a delegation of a number of the western tribes last fall at Sandusky, is known to me: And I am also aware of the answer which you have received from the Government of the United States, to the propositions which you submitted upon the subject.

If

If you can obtain the consent of the western Indians to your removal, and if a tract of country can be selected, which they are willing to grant & you to accept, and which will not interfere with the interest of the United States, I can perceive no objections to the contemplated measure, & will give you all the aid in my power.

It is my advice, that a certain time & place be appointed for holding a Council with the Indians interested in the grant you wish to procure.

I think Fort Wayne is the most convenient spot for this purpose, because it is in the immediate vicinity of the Miamies and Potawattamies, within whose country you must expect to be located if you stop this side of the Miſsiſsippi.

At this council a delegation from your own and from these tribes should be present, and also the Agents of The United States.

The proposition can here be made & discussed, and will be determined I have no doubt in that spirit of amity which your known attachment to the United States, will so well justify. The principles & the manner of conducting the business can be settled, & if insuperable objections arise to one place, another may be substituted. But it is important that the Agents of the United States in this quarter should be well informed upon the subject of the council, and that its deliberations should be aided by their presence and experience

Mr Ogden has kindly offered to take charge of and transmit to me, any communication you may wish to make upon this subject.

Detroit May 30th 1817.

4. Gov Cass to E. Granger, Buffalo.

Detroit July 10th 1817.

Sir,

The wish of the Indians in your quarter to procure a cession of land from some of the western Indians, in order to remove & settle upon it, and the effort which they made last fall to effect it, are unquestionably known to you.

At the request of Mr Ogden I addressed a speech a few weeks since, to the Chiefs of the Six Nations, in which I stated my ideas respecting the course most advisable for them to adopt. They have despatched four of their Chiefs to me, to make arrangements upon the subject.

Some time this fall, probably in all the month of September, a Council will be held by Genl. McArthur & myself, at Fort Meigs, with the Wyandotts & Shawanese, in order to procure a ceſsion to the United States of the country about the Sanduskies. To this council it is believed it will be expedient to invite the Chiefs of the Miamies & Pottewatamies, and some of the Ottawas, Chippeways & Delawares.

This council will afford to the Six nations an opportunity of making their claim, as all the Indians interested in the result will be there.

My advice therefore to the delegation from the Six nations, has been, to return & inform them that this Council is about to be held, and that it will be adviseable for them to be prepared to attend its deliberations.

It is impoſsible at present to say with precision at what time the Indians will be aſsembled: But I will give you sufficient previous notice to enable the deputation from the Six nations to be present.

The meſsage from the War department to them appears to sanction the measure on the part of the United States,

0.

States, and I understand from other sources, that the Government is friendly to the proposed cession. Were it otherwise, I should not consider myself at liberty to co-operate in the projected negociation.

Of the result I cannot form a definite opinion. The difficulty is in selecting a site, which the other Indians are ready to grant, which the six nations are willing to occupy, and which will not be incompatible with the continued progress of our purchases & ~~settlements~~ establishments.

I shall aid the plan all in my power, keeping a steady eye upon the interests of the United States.

I have refered the Chiefs to you for more detailed information than is contained in my message to them.

Very Respectfully
I have the honor to be
Yr. Ob. Servt

E. Granger Esqr
Ind Agt
Buffalo.

Detroit July 30. 1817

Dear Sir,

The deputation from the Six nations left here a short time since and to them and Mr. Granger their Agent at Buffalo, I communicated fully my ideas with respect to their proposed change of Country.

Our general council with the Indians will be held at Fort Meigs on the 15th of September. The object is, as stated to you when here to endeavour to effect the extinguishment of the Indian title to all the lands in the State of Ohio, the Wyandots & Shawnese will be invited to attend in a body, and the chiefs and influential men of the Delawares, Miamies, Potawatomies, Chippewas and Ottawas. It will be a very general aſsemblage of the Indians, and will furnish to the Six Nations a most favourable opportunity to expreſs their feelings & to urge their claims. Such an opportunity as may not again occur in a long course of years.

Genl. McArthur and myself have been appointed by the President to treat with them for the ceſsion of these lands to the United States. While assembled they will be supplied with rations by the Government, and thus one contemplated source of expenditure to your Indians will be cut off.

I stated to the deputation the policy of their attending at this Council, and that I would the moment the day was definitively fixed, communicate the information to Mr. Granger. I have, therefore in compliance with this promise written by this mail to Mr. Granger and requested him to inform the six Nations when and where this general Council will be held.

As I presume the execution of this plan is important to you in a pecuniary point of view, permit me to suggest the expediency of your attending in person the deliberations of the Council. I need not say, that your presence & aid would give vigour and direction to the exertions, which must be made in order to carry this object into effect. And even if not now accomplished, you might ascertain the means of doing it hereafter.

Agreeably to your instructions and the request of the deputation, I drew upon your brother in New York for eighty dollars to defray their expenses in returning.

With much respect

I am Dear Sir
yo. obt Servt
Lew Cass.

Hon, David, A. Ogden

Detroit
Aug 1

25

Hon.
David A. Ogden
Ogdensburgh
New York

Lew Cass
July 30th 1817

Gov. Caſs to the Hon D. A. Ogden.

Detroit July 30th 1817.

Dr Sir.

The deputation from the six nations of Indians left here a short time since, and to them & Mr Granger their Agent at Buffalo, I communicated fully my ideas with respect to their proposed exchange of country.

Our general council with the Indians will be held at Fort Meigs, on the 15th of September next; the object is, as stated to you when here, to endeavour to effect the extinguishment of the Indian title to all the lands in the State of Ohio. The Wyandotts & Shawnese will be invited to attend in a body, & the Chiefs & influential men of the Delawares, Miamies, Potowattamies, Chippeways & Ottawas. It will be a very general aſsemblage of the Indians, & will furnish to the six nations a most favorable opportunity to expreſs their feelings and to urge their claims: Such an opportunity as may not occur again in a long course of years.

General McArthur & myself have been appointed by the President to treat with them for the cession of their lands to the United States. While assembled they will be supplied with rations by the Government, and thus one contemplated source of expenditures to the Government will be cut off. I stated to the deputation the policy of their attending at this council, and that I would, the moment the day was definitively fixed, communicate the information to Mr Granger. I have therefore in compliance with this promise, written by this mail to Mr Granger, & requested him to inform the six nations where & when this general council will be held.

As I presume the execution of this plan is important to you in a pecuniary point of view, permit me to suggest the expediency of your attending in person the deliberations of the Council.

I need not say that your presence & aid would give vigor to the exertions which must be made in order to carry this object into effect; and even if not now accomplished, you might ascertain the means of doing it hereafter.

Agreeably to your instructions & the request of the Deputation, I drew upon your brother in New York for Eighty Dollars, to defray their expences in returning.

With much respect
I am Dr Sir
Yo. mo. Obt. Sert.

Hon David A. Ogden.

Buffalo Aug: 13th, 1817

We the Sachems and Chiefs of the Tuscarora Nation of Indians, doe acknowledge to have received of Mr J. Slade of North Carolina our Agent, though the war department by the hands of Jasper Parrish, the Sum of Seventeen hundred & Seventy Dollars, on account of Moneys collected by him for us.

RAS

$1770

Teste

Jno G Camp

Jth Trowbridge

Sackarusa his mark X

William Prantup his mark X

Solomon Longboard his mark X

Nicholas Cusick

Buffalo Augt 13, 1817

Received of Jasper Parrish Sub Agent to the Six Nation fifty Dollars being a part of our annuity from the United States.

Signed duplicates.

Witness present
Senecas Chiefs

$50-00

Col. Pollard his x mark

Ralph M. Pomeroy
Young King his x mark

John Skye his x mark

Chief Warrior his x mark

Straw town his x mark

White Chief his x mark

Piqua. Ohio
August 19. 1817

To the Chiefs of the
Mohegans near and at New Stockbridge
in Oneida County New York

My Friends and Brothers

I have at length received the answer of the Delaware Chiefs to your communications made to them. I send it to you by the Post thro' the War office and hope it may reach you safe.

My Friends

A Treaty will be held on the 15th of next Month at the Rapids of the Miami of the Lake, lately called Fort Meigs for the purpose of purchasing some of the land owned by the Wyandotts, Shawanoese, Ottawas &c. within the state of Ohio. Governour

Governour Lewis Cass of Detroit and General Mc. Arthur of Chillicothe are the Commissioners. it will be a large Treaty The Delawares. Shawanoes. Wyandotts Ottawas. Senecas. Chippeways. Miamies & Putawatimies are to be there. I shall be there also if God spares me health

There is no talk now of any Treaty with the Delawares for the sale of the White River Country.

My Friends and Brothers

I salute you all with your old and faithful friend and instructor Mr. Sergeant etc. whom I desire to be kindly remembered. I will be always happy to serve you and to hear of your welfare and happiness

I pray God to bless and prosper you and make you happy. your friend & brother

Jno Johnston

Indian Agent

Canandaigua Sept. 15th, 1812

Sir:

I recd your letter of the 2 Inst. by Mr Jones, we intended to have mad som arangements with the Chiefs for the purches of the reservations on the River, but finding the Senacas was detarmin to take up arms in favor of the United States in the present war, as you may see by this day Canandaigua paper. the Senacas informed us that if the British army should cros over to Buffalo they would move immediately to their reservations on Genesee river.—

Under those circumstances Mr Jones & myself concluded not to mention the subject of purches at our late Council.

I am Sir, respectfully
your obedient Servant
Jasper Parrish

S. M. Hopkins Esqr.

Fort Meigs Sep. 19th 1817

My dear Sir,

I ought sooner to have acknowledged the receipt of your very splendid present of wine, but my being since then constantly in motion must plead my apology. It is of the best quality, and all that could be wished in wine. I arrived here last evening, after accompanying the President to Pittsburg and am consequently yet unable to ascertain what are the prospects in relation to the contemplated negociation with the six nations. The moment any thing decisive takes place I will inform you. None of the six nations are yet here.

With much esteem
I am dear Sir
yr. obt. servt.
D McArthur

Govr. Jay
Apr. 1815

Ogdensburg
22d Sept

25

Hon. David A. Ogden

Hamilton

St. Lawrence County

New York

Treaty with the
Wyandotts, Senecas &c
29 Septr 1817

James Monroe,

Preſident of the United States of America,

To all and ſingular to whom theſe Preſents ſhall come,—
Greeting.

Whereas a Treaty between the United States of America and the Wyandot, Seneca, Delaware, Shawanees, Potawotomee, Ottawa, and Chippewa, Tribes of Indians, was concluded and ſigned, on the twenty-ninth day of September, in the year of our Lord One Thouſand Eight Hundred and Seventeen, by Commiſsioners on the part of the ſaid United States, and certain Sachems, Chiefs, and Warriors, of ~~the~~ ſaid Tribes, on the part and in behalf of the ſaid Tribes; which Treaty is in the words following, to wit:

Articles

Articles of a treaty made and concluded at the foot of the rapids of the Miami of Lake Erie between Lewis Cass and Duncan McArthur Commissioners of the United States with full power and authority to hold conferences and conclude and sign a treaty or treaties with all or any of the tribes or nations of Indians within the boundaries of the State of Ohio and concerning all matters interesting to the United States and the said Nations of Indians on the one part, and the Sachems Chiefs and Warriors of the Wyandot, Seneca, Delaware, Shawnese, Potawatomy Ottawas and Chippewa tribes of Indians.

Article 1st The Wyandot tribe of Indians in consideration of the stipulations herein made on the part of the United States do hereby forever cede to the United States the lands comprehended within the following lines and boundaries. Beginning at a point on the Southern Shore of Lake Erie where the present Indian boundary line intersects the same, between the Mouth of Sandusky Bay and the mouth of Portage River; thence running South with said line to the line established in the year 1795 by the Treaty of Greenville which runs from the crossing place above Fort Laurence to Loramies Store, thence westerly with the last mentioned line to the eastern line of the reserve at Loramies Store; thence with the lines of said reserve North & West to the Northwestern corner thereof; thence to the Northwestern corner of the reserve on the River St. Marys at the head of the navigable waters thereof; thence east to the western bank of the St. Marys river aforesaid; thence down on the western bank of the said river to the reserve at Fort Wayne; thence with the lines of the last mentioned reserve Easterly and Northerly to the North bank of the river Miami of Lake Erie; thence down on the North bank of the said river to the western line of the land ceded to the United States by the treaty of Detroit in the year 1807; thence with the said line South to the middle of said Miami river opposite the mouth of the great Auglaize river; thence down the middle of said Miami River and easterly with the lines of the tract ceded to the United States by the treaty of Detroit aforesaid so far that a South line will strike the place of beginning.

Article 2d The Potawatomy, Ottawas and Chippeway tribes of Indians in consideration of the stipulations herein made on the part of the United States do hereby forever cede to the United States the land comprehended within the following lines and boundaries. Beginning where the western line of the State of Ohio crosses the river Miami of Lake Erie, which is about twenty one miles above the mouth of the Great Au Glaize river: thence down the Middle of the said Miami River to a point North of the mouth of the Great au Glaize river, thence with the Western line of the land ceded to the United States by the treaty of Detroit in 1807 North forty five miles, then west so far that a line South will strike the place of beginning: thence South to the place of beginning.

Article 3d. The Wyandot, Seneca, Delaware, Shawnese, Potawatomy, Ottawas and Chippewa tribes of Indians accede to the cessions mentioned mentioned in the two preceding articles.

Article 4th. In consideration of the cessions and recognitions stipulated in the three preceding articles, the United States agree to pay to the Wyandot tribe annually forever the sum of four thousand dollars in specie at Upper Sandusky: to the Seneca tribe annually forever the sum of five hundred dollars in specie at Lower Sandusky: to the Shawnese tribe annually forever the sum of two thousand dollars in specie at Wapaghkonetta: to the Potawatomy tribe annually for the term of fifteen years the sum of one thousand three hundred dollars in specie at Detroit: to the Ottawas tribe annually for the term of fifteen years the sum of one thousand dollars in specie at Detroit: to the Chippewa tribe annually for the term of fifteen years the sum of five thousand dollars in specie at Detroit: to the Delaware tribe in the course of the year one thousand eight hundred & eighteen the sum of five hundred dollars in specie at Wapaghkonetta but no annuity, and the United States also agree that all annuities due by any former treaty to the Wyandot, Shawnese and Delaware tribes, and the annuity due by the treaty of Greenville to the Ottawas and Chippewas tribes shall be paid to the said tribes respectively in specie.

Article 5th. The schedule hereunto annexed is to be taken and considered as part of this treaty and the tracts herein stipulated to be granted to the Wyandot, Seneca and Shawnese tribes of Indians are to be granted for the use of the persons mentioned in the said schedule agreeably to the descriptions provisions and limitations therein contained.

Article 6th. The United States agree to grant by patent in fee simple to Doanquod, Howoner, Rontondee, Tau,yau, rontayau, Dawatont, Manocue, Tauyaudautauson, and Haudaunwaugh, Chiefs of the Wyandot tribe and their successors in office, chiefs of the said tribe for the use of the persons and for the purposes mentioned in the annexed schedule a tract of land twelve miles square at Upper Sandusky, the centre of which shall be the place where Fort Ferree stands and also a tract of one mile square to be located where the chiefs direct on a Cranberry swamp on broken sword creek and to be held for the use of the tribe.

The United States also agree to grant by patent in fee simple to Tahawmadoyaw, Captain Harris, Isahownusay, Joseph, Tawgyou, Captain Smith, Coffee house, Running about, and Wiping stick, Chiefs of the Seneca tribe of Indians and their successors in office chiefs of the said tribe for the use of the persons mentioned in the annexed schedule a tract of land to contain thirty thousand acres beginning on the Sandusky River at the lower corner of the section granted to William Spicer; thence down the said River on the east side with the meanders thereof at high water mark to a point east of the mouth of Wolf Creek; thence and from the beginning east so far that a North line will include the quantity of thirty thousand acres aforesaid.

The United States also agree to grant by patent in fee simple to Catenekesa or Black Hoof, Byaseka or Wolf, Pomthe or Walker, Shemenetoo or Big snake, Othawakeseka or yellow feather, Chakalowah or the tails end, Pemthala or John Perry, Wabepee or white colour, Chiefs of the Shawnese tribe residing at Wapaghkonetta and their successors in office chiefs of the said tribe residing there for the use of the persons mentioned in the annexed schedule a tract of land ten miles square, the centre of which shall be the Council house at Wapaghkonetta.

The United States also agree to grant by patent in fee simple to Peeththa, or falling tree and to Onowaskemo or the resolute man Chiefs of the Shawnese tribes residing on Hog Creek and their successors in office chiefs of the said tribe residing there for the use of the persons mentioned in the annexed schedule a tract of land containing twenty five square miles which is to join the tract granted at Wapaghkonetta and to include the Shawnese settlement on Hog Creek and to be laid of-as nearly as possible in a square form.

The United States also agree to grant by patent, in fee simple to Quatawapea, or Captain Lewis Shekaghkela, or Turtle, Skilowa, or Robin, chiefs of the Shawnese tribe of Indians residing at Lewistown and to Mesomea or Civil John, Wakawuxsheno, or the White man, Oquasheno, or Joe and Willaquasheno or when you are tired sit down, chiefs of the Seneca tribe of Indians residing at Lewistown, and to their successors in office chiefs of the said Shawnese and Seneca tribes for the use of the persons mentioned in the annexed schedule a tract of land to contain forty eight square miles, to begin at the intersection of the line run by Charles Roberts in the year 1812 from the source of the Little Miami River to the source of the ~~[illegible]~~ Scioto River, in pursuance of instructions from the Commissioners appointed on the part of the United States to establish the western boundary of the Virginia Military reservation, with the Indian boundary line established by the treaty of Greenville from the crossings above Fort Lawrence to Loramie's store, and to run from such intersection northerly with the first mentioned line, and westerly with the second mentioned line, so as to include the quantity as nearly in a square form as practicable, after excluding the section of land hereinafter granted to Nancy Stewart.

There shall also be reserved for the use of the Ottawas Indians, but not granted to them, a tract of land on Blanchards fork of the great Au Glaize river, to contain forty square miles, the centre of which tract is to be where the old trace crosses the said fork, and one other tract to contain three miles square on the Little Au Glaize River to include Oquanoxa's village.

Article 7th. And the said chiefs or their successors, may at any time they think proper convey to either of the persons mentioned in the said schedule or his heirs the quantity secured thereby to him, or may refuse so to do. But the use of the said land shall be in the said person, and after the share of any person is conveyed by the chiefs to him, he may convey the same to any person whatever. Any one entitled by the said schedule to a portion of the said land may at any time convey the same to any person with the approbation of the President the

United States or of the person appointed by him to give such approbation. And the [illegible] of the United States shall make an equitable partition of the said s[illegible]r taken conveyance.

Article 8th. At the special request of the said Indians the United States agree to grant by patent in fee simple to the persons hereinafter mentioned all of whom are connected with the said Indians by blood or adoption the tracts of land herein described.

To Elizabeth Whitaker who was taken prisoner by the Wyandots and has ever since lived among them twelve hundred and eighty acres of land on the west side of the Sandusky river below Croghansville to be laid off in a square form, as nearly as the meanders of the said river will admit, and to run an equal distance above and below the house in which the said Elizabeth Whitaker now lives.

To Robert Armstrong who was taken prisoner by the Indians and has ever since lived among them and has married a Wyandot woman, one section to contain six hundred and forty acres of land on the west side of the Sandusky River, to begin at the place called Camp Ball, and to run up the river with the meanders thereof, one hundred and sixty poles and from the beginning down the river with the meanders thereof One hundred & sixty poles and from the extremity of these lines west for quantity.

To the children of the late William McCulloch who was killed in August 1812 near Maguaga, and who are quarter blood Wyandot Indians. One section to contain six hundred and forty acres of land on the west side of the Sandusky river adjoining the lower line of the tract hereby granted to Robert Armstrong, and extending in the same manner with and from the said River

To John VanMeter, who was taken prisoner by the Wyandots and who has ever since lived among them and has married a Seneca woman, and to his wife's three brothers Senecas who now reside on Honey Creek One thousand acres of land to begin North forty five degrees West one hundred and forty poles from the house in which the said Jn. VanMeter now lives and to run thence [illegible] [illegible] hundred and twenty poles thence [illegible] to beginning East for quantity.

To Sarah Williams, Joseph Williams and Rachael Nugent late Rachael Williams the said Sarah having been taken prisoner by the Indians and ever since lived among them and being the widow and the said Joseph and Rachael being the Children of the late Isaac Williams a half blood Wyandot, one quarter section of land to contain one hundred and sixty acres on the East side of the Sandusky river below Croghansville and to include their improvements at a place called Negro point.

To Catharine Walker a Wyandot woman and to John R. Walker her son who was wounded in the service of the United States at the battle of Maguagon in 1812 a section of six hundred and forty acres of land each, to begin at the Northwestern corner of the tract hereby granted to John Van Meter and his wife's brothers, and to run with the line thereof South three hundred and twenty poles thence and from the beginning west for quantity.

To William Spicer who was taken prisoner by the Indians and has ever since lived among them and has married a Seneca woman a section of land to contain six hundred & forty acres beginning on the east bank of the Sandusky river forty poles below the lower corner of said Spicer's cornfield thence up the river on the East side with the meanders thereof one mile, thence and from the beginning east for quantity.

To Nancy Stewart daughter of the late Shawnese chief Blue Jacket one section of land to contain six hundred and forty acres on the great Miami River below Lewistown, to include her present improvements three quarters of the said section to be on the southeast side of the River and one quarter on the Northwest side thereof.

To the Children of the late Shawnese Chief Capt Logan or Spamagelabe, who fell in the service of the United States during the late war one section of land to contain six hundred and forty acres on the east bank of the Great au Glaize river adjoining the lower lines of the grant of ten miles at Wapaghkonetta and the said River.

To Anthony Shane a half blood Ottawas Indian One section of land to contain Six hundred and forty acres, on the east side of the River St Marys, and to begin opposite the house in which said Shane now lives, thence up the River with the meanders thereof One hundred and Sixty poles, and from the beginning down the river with the meanders thereof One hundred & Sixty poles, and from the extremity of the said lines east for quantity.

To James McPherson, who was taken prisoner by the Indians and has ever since lived among them One section of land to contain Six hundred and forty acres in a Square form adjoining the Northern or Western line of the grant of forty eight miles at Lewis town at such place as he may think proper to locate the same.

To Horonu or the Cherokee Boy a Wyandot Chief a section of land to contain Six hundred and forty acres on the Sandusky river to be laid off in a square form and to include his improvements.

To Alexander D Godfroy and Richard Godfroy adopted Children of the Potawatamy tribe and at their special request one section of land to contain Six hundred and forty acres in the tract of Country herein ceded to the United States by the Potawatamies Ottawas and Chippewas tribes, to be located by them the said Alexander and Richard after the said tract shall have been surveyed.

To Sawendebans or the Yellow hair or Peter Minor, an adopted son of Tondaganie or the Dog and at the special request of the Ottawas out of the tract reserved by the treaty of Detroit in 1807 above Roche de Boeuf at the Village of the said Dog a section of land to contain Six hundred and forty acres to be located in a square form on the North side of the Miami at the Wolf Rapid.

Article 9th The United States engage to appoint an Agent to reside among or near the

Wyandots to aid them in the protection of their persons and property to manage their intercourse with the Government and Citizens of the United States and to discharge the duties which commonly appertain to the office of Indian Agent: and the same Agent is to execute the same duties for the Senecas and Delawares on the Sandusky river. And an Agent for similar purposes and vested with similar powers shall be appointed to reside among or near the Shawanese, whose Agency shall include the reservations at Wapaghkonetta at Lewistown, at Hog Creek and at Blanchards Creek. And one mile square shall be reserved at Stalake for the use of the Agent for the Shawanese.
And the Agent for the Wyandots and Senecas shall occupy such land in the grant at Upper Sandusky as may be necessary for him and the persons attached to the Agency.

Article 10th The United States engage to erect a saw mill and a grist mill upon some proper part of the Wyandot reservation for their use, and to provide and maintain a black Smith for the use of the Wyandots and Senecas, upon the reservation of the Wyandots, and another blacksmith for the use of the Indians at Wapaghkonettai, Hog Creek & Lewistown.

Article 11th The stipulation contained in the treaty of Granville relative to the right of the Indians to hunt upon the land hereby ceded while it continues the property of the United States shall apply to this treaty: and the Indians shall for the same term enjoy the privilege of making sugar upon the same lands committing no unnecessary waste upon the trees.

Article 12th The United States engage to pay in the course of the year 1818 the amount of the damages which were assessed by the authority of the Secretary of War in favour of several tribes and individuals of the Indians, who adhered to the cause of the United States during the late war with Great Britain, and whose property was in consequence of such adherence injured or destroyed: And it is agreed that the sums thus assessed shall be paid in Specie at the places and to the tribes or individuals hereinafter mentioned being in conformity

with the said assessment, that is to say
To the Wyandotts at Upper Sandusky four thousand three hundred and nineteen dollars and thirty nine cents.

To the Senecas at Lower Sandusky three thousand nine hundred and eighty nine dollars and twenty four cents.

To the Indians at Lewis and Scoutash's towns twelve hundred and twenty seven dollars and fifty cents.

To the Delawares for the use of the Indians, who suffered losses at Green town and at Jerome's town three thousand nine hundred and fifty six dollars and fifty cents to be paid at Wapaghkonetta.

To the representatives of Hembis a Delaware Indian three hundred and forty eight dollars and fifty cents, to be paid at Wapaghkonetta.

To the Shawnese an additional sum of four hundred and twenty dollars to be paid at Wapaghkonetta.

To the Senecas an additional sum of two hundred and nineteen dollars to be paid at Wapaghkonetta.

Article 13th. And whereas the sum of two thousand five hundred dollars has been paid by the United States to the Shawnese being one half of five years annuities due by the treaty of Fort Industry, and whereas the Wyandots contend that the whole of the annuity secured by that treaty is to be paid to them, and a few persons of the Shawnese & Senecas tribes. now therefore the Commissioners of the United States believing that the construction given by the Wyandots to the said treaty is correct, engage that the United States shall pay to the said Wyandot tribe in specie in the course of the year 1818 the said sum of two thousand five hundred dollars.

Article 14th. The United States reserve to the proper authority the right to make roads thr any part of the land granted or reserved by this treaty and also to the different Agents the right of establishing Taverns and ferries for the accommodation of travellers should the same be found necessary.

Article 15. The tracts of land herein granted to the chiefs for the use of the Wyandot, Shawn Seneca and Delaware Indians and the reserve for the Ottawa Indians shall not be liable to taxes of any kind so long as such land continues the property of the said Indians.

Article 16th. Some of the Ottawa, Chippewa and Potawatomy tribes being attached to the Catholick religion and believing they may wish some of their children hereafter educated, do grant to the Rector of the Catholick Church of St. Anne of Detroit for the use of the said Church and to the Corporation of the College at Detroit for the use of the said college to be retained or sold as the said Rector and Corporation may judge expedient each one half of three sections of land to contain six hundred and forty acres on the River Raisin at a place called Macon and three sections of land not yet located which tracts were reserved for the use of the said Indians by the treaty of Detroit in 1807. And the Superintendent of Indian affairs in the Territory of Michigan is authorized on the part of the said Indians to select the said tracts of land.

Article 17th. The United States engage to pay to any of the Indians the value of any improvements which they may be obliged to abandon in consequence of the lines established by this trea

Article 18th. The Delaware Tribe of Indians in consideration of the stipulations herein made on the part of the United States do hereby forever cede to the United States all the claim which they have to the thirteen sections of land reserved for the use of certain persons of their tribe by the second section of the act of Congress passed March 3. 1807 providing for the disposal of the lands of the United States between the United States military tract and the Connecticut reserve, and the lands of the United States between the Cincinnatti and Vincennes districts.

Article 19th The United States agree to grant by patent in fee simple to Keeshawau, or, James Armstrong, and to Sanondoyourayquaw, or Silas Armstrong Chiefs of the Delaware Indians living on the Sandusky waters and their successors in office Chiefs of the said tribe for the use of the persons mentioned in the annexed schedule in the same manner and subject to the same conditions provisions and limitations as is herein before provided for the lands granted to the Wyandots, Senecas and Shawnese Indians a tract of land to contain nine square miles to join the tract granted to the Wyandots of twelve miles square to be laid off as nearly in a square form as practicable and to include Capt Pipe's Village.

Article 21st The United States also agree to grant by patent to the chiefs of the Ottawas tribe of Indians for the use of the said tribe a tract of land to contain thirty four square miles to be laid out as nearly in a square form as practicable not interfering with the lines of the tracts reserved by the treaty of Greenville on the South side of the Miami river of Lake Erie and to include Tushquegan or McCarty's village which tracts thus granted shall be held by the said tribe upon the usual conditions of Indian reservations as though no patent were issued.

Article 22. This treaty shall take effect and be obligatory on the contracting parties as soon as the same shall have been ratified by the President of the United States by and with the advice and consent of the Senate thereof.

In testimony whereof the said Lewis Cass and Duncan McArthur Commissioners as aforesaid and the Sachems, Chiefs and Warriors of the Wyandot, Seneca, Shawnese, Delaware, Potawatamy, Ottawa and Chippewa tribes of Indians have hereunto set their hands at the foot of the Rapids of the Miami of Lake Erie this twenty ninth day of September in the year of our Lord One thousand eight hundred & seventeen.

In presence of

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Wm Turner Secretary to the Commissioners

Jno Johnston Indian Agent

B. F. Stickney Indian Agent

Wm Knaggs Ind. agent

G. Godfroy Ind. agent

R. A. Forsyth Jr. Secy of Ind. dept.

William Conner

W. W. Walker

Jn. Walker

James McPherson

T. Duchouquet

Interpreters

Henry B. Brush

J. H. Varner

Jonathan Leslie

Hiram Coe

John Gunn

C. L. Cass Lieut. U. S. Army

Lewis Cass

Duncan McArthur

Wyandots.

Dunquad or half king ×

Kuntunke or War Pole ×

Arenue or Cherokee Boy ×

T. Arunhee or Between the Logs ×

Wallendt or Joe Hicks ×

Undetase or Geo. Punch ×

Menenkue or Thomas ×

Undauwa or Matthews ×

Delawares.

Kithtuwheland or Anderson ×

Punchhuck or Capt. Beaver ×

Tahunqeecoppi or Capt. Pipe ×

Ojamateneeaw ×

Tucalliza or Whirlwind ×

Chippewa

Wasenneze
Okemanees or the Young Chief
Shingwax or Cedar X
Kinjibee X
Chinanagin X
Shegenack or Black Bird X
Mintougaboit or the Devil Standing X
Waskaun X
Pemyman X
Chemokeemen or American X
Papecumagat X
Matwabash or heard fell down X
Octaqnim X
Wensweguesee the Jay bird X
Wabbesenen or the white man X
Waganees
J

Shawnese.

Catewekesa or Black Hoof X
Byaseka or Wolf, X
Pomthe or Walker X
Shemenetu or Big Snake X
Chacalowa or Tails End X
Pemthala or Perry X
Othawakeseka or Yellow Feather X
Wawathethaka or Captn Reed X
Tecumtequa X
Pitalewe X
War Chief, X
Chiakskee or Captn Tom X
Quitawepea or Captain Lewis X

Senecas

Methomea or Civil John X
Sacourewaughtau or Wiping Stick X
Shekoghkele or Big Turtle X
Agueshono or Joe X
W[illegible]naceno White man X
[illegible] or Captn Sigore X
Skilewa or Robbin X

Potawatomy.

Metea — X
Mognemac — X
Magnemakins or the Trout — X
Osheachabee — X
Oenge — X
Wankeway — X
Weesh k. — X
Gengeush — X
Wassekiteka or Flat Belly — X
Medemin or Corn — X
Sagnemai or Muskeles — X
Waweacy or full moon — X
Ninnichimen — X
Mijenenitai — X
Wappaguea — X
Nanbanmee — X
Nanbansekan — X
Meanqueh — X
Nawine ke — X

Desquerunt X

Ottaways.

Tontagimi or the Dog +
Misquegin McCarty +
Pontiac +
Aquenoxas —
Tushmewa +
Nenkesek — X
Wabekeighke — X
Kinewaba — X
Sugahim — X
Sahags — X
Nashkema X
Kewasheewon — X
Kusha — X

Asreeskaze ——
Menemackuck —— X
Ossinjebee —— X
Uakelai —— X
Wabeshaway, white Elk —— X
Gabriel or Gabiniai —— X
Wazeshit —— X
Naenquay —— X
Ueshawfenay —— X
Nilchekoshk —— X
Skewbreak —— X
Chohalk, or Crane —— X

Schedule referred to in the foregoing treaty and to be taken and considered as part thereof.

Three sections to contain six hundred and forty acres each are to be reserved out of the tract of twelve miles square to be granted to the Wyandots. One of the said sections is to be appropriated to the use of a missionary, one for the support of schools and one for the support of Mechanics, and to be under the direction of the Chiefs. Two sections of six hundred and forty acres each are to be granted to each of the following persons, being the chief of the Wyandot tribe and his six counsellors, namely Do-un-quod or Half King, Ron-ton-dee or War-pole, Tau-yau-ron-to-yau or Between the logs, Da-wa-tout or John Hicks, Ma-no-cue or Thomas, Tau-you-dau-tau-saw or George Punch, and Hau-dou-u-waugh or Matthews.

And after deducting the fifteen sections thus to be disposed of, the residue of the said tract of twelve miles square is to be equally divided among the following persons namely,— Hoo-cue, Tou-too-touh, Ma-ho-ma, Sa-e-tou, Matta-naw-to, Mau-aw-yaw, Nay-ma-danku, Abraham Williams Senior, Syu-au-taugh, Tau-you-sa-nuta, Ta-hau-que-vocus, Da-sha-ons, Tuy-hes-teu, Hino-too-you, May-dou-nay-tove, Rou-too-daw, Do-cut-tau-tou-tay, How-too-ye-maugh, Da-too-twaw-na, Ma-ka-yea, An-you-ue, James Ianken, Ana-the-mugh, Ti-hau-ti-shou-de-da, Sa-da-da-ra, Mao-dau-aye, Maun-o-dewsay, Som-mo-do-wot, Ma-au-ta-au, Hau-sot-to-maugh, Mau-naw-shin-yung, Dau-too-tow-me, Mau-dou-yea-yousew, Show-we-no, Da-sho-se, Sou-rsew-as-rsew, To-ayt-tee-saw, Mau-skat-laugh, Ta-haw-she-due-yea, Hau-ne-saw-in-aw, Shau-rem-en, Tau-yau-ron-tore-yea, Roe-me-tay, Sa-do-uays, Tay-u-man-du-taugh, Sy-sims, Ma-dou-rae-cays, Hau-ras-hoot, Su-u-un-dash, Tu-ko-sou-time-dee, Roo-sayn, Dau-lor-say, Ta-shaw-tot-mous, Haw-dau-tou-to, Sa-me-sow-sha, Sau-tou-nee, You-au-sha, Au-me-tou-sow, Sa-how-tau-tow, Teu-you-yau-sha-you, See-ton-tee-see, Sou-too-au, Hau-sie-wau-su-dee, Yeu-ta-she-tee, Town-to-u-shaw, Syu-ue-wa-taugh, Sau-you, Cricle-te-mau

Tau-sa-waugh, Sha-shou-ays-squaw, Mau-zoo-dee, Che-sou-ays-hauk, Mau-ca-tau-sa-hau-na-yau-te, Mary-a-tou-sha, Tau-ce-tow-sou, Yau-teco, Betsey Williams, Ca-kau-au-soy, Sa-ha-u-tsu, Isaac Williams, Squin-da-tee, Ma-yau-te-hot, Sarah Coon, Sa-ta-au-a-hau-cow, Tau-au-ma-ne-ong or E. Wright, O-wau-to-tau, Jane Brown dee, [illegible] ma-du-tsu, Tau-sa-ree, Tau-yau-ne-hou-yow, Tau-de-toff, Tow-o-ur-ta or Moses, Tau-o-ma-too-rad, Ta-ho-nu-do-yu-a-Tur, Dau-no-hau, Dau-o-te-nu, Tau-te-nau-tee-tough, Yau-ru-quauree, the Widow of the Crane, Caw-nay-te-auee, Hot-te-mer-nee, Ta-ree-she, Dau-quau-ty-to-men, Me-yau-doo-rou, Mau-dee-tow-tow, Dau-now-houk, Dau-mau-tee-hauk, Ta-wa-re-naus, Noo-ho-rou, Tau-tous, Ta-ware-rons, Ne-maus-tau, To-nau-sa-kegh, Tau-roo-to-tu-ca-way, Sou-shu-dau-yo-to, Tau-o-dx-nay, Sa-de-dee-raus, Son-neo-sou-touk or [illegible], Tau-u-tou-de or William Lane, Hay-e-nees or Ebenezer Lane, Mau-ce-shau-rou or Wilson McCullock, Susannah, Te-sraw-taugh, [illegible], Ta-mu-tau-rauk, Caroty, Ra-ki-saus, Te-ru-tore, Mau-ne-tau-tee, Ta-ha-soo, Ca-qua, Yau-rou-on, Tau-yau-ra-a-shaa, Te-no-ra-waney, Tew-eu-quau-de-rou, Too-gee-ma, Dau-tu-qua, Mau-du-ma, Sa-ro-ree-shree, Hau-tso-yea-tau-say, Tau-roo-hu, Ma-to-sraw-tauk, Pau-wee-shei, Tau-you-ta-wot, Ta-du-dee, O-ne-nau-u-raugh, You-u-nu-rays, Souluch, Sa-dey-much, Hoon-dosh-oloh, John Ne-ak, Du-shae-nee, On-to-waus, Tu-yu-tute, Hou-yeu-ta-cole, Mor-ne-rou-you-te-cole, Hon-no-rou-du-or, Na-ha-naw-no-nelo, Te-he-ma-dou-nu, Ohi-ya-mule, Ty-yeak-uh-kun-ne-hais, Ou-shaw-reu-ot, Sho-wa-da-mes, Mon-du-shaw-geau, Ta-sou-dra-tote, Guie-ri-u-hes, Ze-tse-hu-shoh, Sa-you-tu-nee, Ti-u-dee, Tu-ho-ro-ru-quau, Soh-ha-saw, Mau-e-mas-u-wal, Ca-ron-e-yot-tee, Ko-ri-yot-tete, Se-ya-raw, Yeste-e-tele.

The thirty thousand acres for the Senecas upon the Sandusky River is to be equally divided among the following persons namely: Sy-u-wa-sau-tau, Nau-wo-ne, Joseph, Scu-ne-taugh or picking up a stick, C-run-hao-to-che, or turner, Tu-dau-seas or split the River, Sa-hou-te-saus or to Smoke, Soon-du-ace-yutow, Say Seu-snu-ne na - men or dripping sand, Shau - cu - tou - na - squas, Che - wy - au - ta - now, Te - ke - ouqua, Hau - dau - tau - you or King George, Standing Stone, Cy - a - ha - ga or Striker, Su - the - mere, Kiss - then, Men - tau - to - keere, Hy - a - na - shia - man or Knife in his hand, Running about, John Smith, Carrying the basket, Cau - wau - ay or Striking, Ke - wau - yea - to or Carrying the news, [illegible] up the River, Sone - you - days or G. Hunter, Spear Buck, Cau - goo - shew or Standing up, Mark on his hip, Captain Hans, Ta - tau - ne or Crying often, Tau - ne - row - yea or two companies, Hau - don - wau - cys or Stripping the River. Tro - hau - ha - say or tall chief, Ta - how - man - do - yea, How - you - way or paddling, Clouding up, You - wau - tou - to - yea or burnt his body, She - tou - you - wee, or sweet foot, Tau - hau - gaan - to - ane or holding his hand about, O - hai - raw - to - ae or turning over, Hau - cau - ma - dout, Tar - rew - sau - to - ma - tare or striking sword, Ta - du - de - to, O - shou - ton or burning body, Hard hickory, Cau - tsee - tau, [illegible] - no - cay - or Isaac, You - ta - dow - wen - to, How - tau - ya - ro, Ta - you - en - to or old foot, Tau - o - sa - ne - tee, Ty - a - nout or give it to her, Scom - kugh - ae, Rennek on my fore - head, Ty - au - du - sout or Joshua Hendricks, Tau - shau - shau rew or cross the arms, Henry, You - way - cau - yea or the Island, Armstrong, Shake the ground, Big neck Clown, You - ke - no, Tou - e - to - yau - de or Looking at her, Captain Smith, Tobacco, Standing Stones, Sene - naire or Whipping stick, Tau - du - ha - to or large bones, Ta - mue - cha - gave, Horse fly or Maggot, Kon - dou - ma or stop running, Big belt, Hit bone, Sammy, Ta - en - gau - ato or round the point, Ka - mu - ya or hold the sky, Men - tou - du - au, How - ne - tent, Slippery nose, Tau - How - gaow - say or twenty canoes, Hoo - you - rew or Mad Man, Coffee bear, Long hair.

The tract of ten miles square at Wapaughkonetta is to be equally divided among the following persons, namely, the Black Hoof, Pom - the or walker, Chi - a - ke - ha or wolf, She - me - ne - to or Snake, Sto - na - we - na - ka or yellow feather, Pom - tha - lu or Perry, Cha - ca - la - way or the end of the line,

Lui-ke-wee Wa-ket, Te-che-che-wa, Wa-ta-wee-to, W[illegible] or bright [illegible]
ne or yellow, Te-pe-to-se-ka, Ca-ner-ke-mo, Ste-wa-te-tuck-a, Cau-[illegible]-wee-[illegible], Spo-
kut-che-ma, Se-la-ker-ke-ka, Topee or James Saunders, Me-she-ne-wa, Ta-le-a-ne, Po-
ke-chaw, A-ca-way-mot-a-kah, Lul-le-way or Peru, Wa-be-mee, Ne-me-ko-she, Ne-
ne-pem-e-she-quee or Cornstalk, She-she, Shaw-a-bagh-ke, Nan-ce-ka-ka, Tha-ker-ka or
David McNair, Sha-pa-ka-ke, Na-pe-qua-ta, Pea-pat-se-ka, Lugh-quena, Que-lo-wa-
ne, Ni-lar-ke-ka, Tha-kar-ka or Spy Buck, Pe-ka-tuck, [illegible], Te-wa-skoo-ta or James Blue
Jacket, Ca-la-we-sa, Qua-ko, Ka-ketch-ke-ka or McCoury, Swa-pee, Peck-loo or Big Butler, Ne-
ne-pe-wa or George McDougall, Che-pa-ke-sa, She-may or Sam, Che-a-ker-ka or Captn Tom,
General Wayne, Tha-way, Ol-kaw-cey, Wee-a-so-sa-ka or Captn Reed, Se-way-ta-ka, Ke-go-sh-
a or George, Ske-ka-cum-ske-ka, Wesh-e-she-mo, Ma-wen-a-she-ka, Swatte-ke, [illegible]
(Baptiste), Way-wal-a-pee, Pea-ke-que-kaune, Chak-e-la-kee or Jerry, Key-way-pee, E-ge-to-
um-she-qua, We-le-pee, A-wa-se-qua, Pem-o-tuk, Ne-sa-tio, Te-to-pee, Te-pa-ske-ka,
[illegible]-wa-no-mo, Te-wa-sh-ko-to or yellow cloud, Men-ker-ke-ke, Ne-she-se-ka, Chip-
way, She-pa-e-ka, Che-ka-ke, Na-ke-che-ka, Tha-kou-a-ka-ka, Ley-to-ko-the, Te-
lau-ke, Sie-she-loo, Qua-na-qua, Kackoo, Tapa-she-na, Ca-po-wa, Ke-tho-wa-ko-se, Qua-
que-ma-ta-pe-a, Tha-ka-toh-e-way the man going up hill, Ma-go-tha, Te-cum-te-qua,
Te-to-pa-ko-the, Ke-ken-tha, She-at-wa, She-ab-was-sa, Kogh-ke-la, Mo-pee or a heap of anything,
[illegible]-ma-k-the, Ke-sha, Lan-keer, Pe-it-ch-ma-ter or Peter, Metch-e-pe-lah, Cape-ah, Shaw-a-
na-me, Waw-a-tee-pe-she-o-ka, Me-o-wen-she-ka, Na-ne-me-pah-loo or Potter, Ne-metch-
e-ne-too, Cua-le-quee, Te-la-lee, Lo-sme-she, Na-wa-ba-she-ka or White Feather, Ske-
[illegible]-ket-ke-she, Te-na-kee, Lie-mee-ka, [illegible], The-chek-e-lor, Metch-e-mot-cae, Cha-
ce-wa, Lau-ath-she, Petch-e-lee or the man with the hat, A-wa-ban-e-she-kaw, [illegible]

uni-a-ke-en-kee, Ta-pu-show, Wouth-ak-she-kee, Pe-way-pui-te-ko, [illegible] Pa-pu-tick-e-ka, Wai-cee-se, Kil-a-hoe, Chen-ta-ko-she, O-skai-she, Chi-to-see, Quia-na-e-mi-ska-weth, A-gue, A-ke-pee, Quee-e-nees. The tract of five miles square at Hog Creek is to be equally divided among the following persons namely — Ith-the, O-nou-as-ken, Pe-me-ther-wa, Wa-be-ket-ke-ke, Se-ke, Pi-cay-we-see, Them-a-gue-a-she, Ach-qua-ka-ka, Pa-pat-kee-te-pa, Me-um-e-pe-tee, We-lau-en-a-ra, Pe-ki-kee, Ke-tuck-e-pe, Sau-et-chi-ke, Epaum-see, Cha-nee-ke, Jesse, Sa-wau-y-lue-kee, Thaw-ay-na-kee, Wa-wa-lath-wee, Ketch-so-se, Ske-she-ko-pe-ah, Lu-ke-se, Quin-eet-ka.

27 The tract of forty eight square miles including Lewis town is to be equally divided among the remaining persons namely Shawnoese, Colonel Lewis, Polly Keiser, The-ne-te-see-pewah or Wind, Ca-ta-se-te, Pa-mau-we-ke, Pau-cum-sea, Skit-te-wa, Nay-a-be-pee, We-she-te, Ko-pa-mo-ge, Wil-les-que, Su-lock, Wa-la-the, Silver Smith, A-a-thu, Ke-se-le-e, Tommy McDonald, Jackson, Mohawk Thomas, Silver heels, John, We-wach-coo, Cas-sie, Ash-e-na, Frenchman, Que-te-nau, Tom hunt, Man-we-alle, Wal-e-see, Betty, Piano-wa-mee, Wop-squit-ty, Day-water, Big Kettle, Co-to-tu-wat, Na-wa-esh-pa, Pianco, Blue, Jack, Moses, Falling Star, Ha-te-clock, Hi-o-weeh, E-squa-pe-te, Lore, Naw-pe-me, Sau-na-que, Joseph, Pe-to-se, Bel-te-axe, Crow, Shilling, Wol-ta, New-pian, Ke-me-a-wah, Que-nau-ke, Snipe, Captain, Tau-ta-le-se, Sin-ase, Sow-get, De-Man, Little Lewis, Jac-quis, So-na-out, Nea-a-me-ceaw General, Ca-se-tow, Bird, Crooked Nick, Nes-pe-ta, Ne-wa-se, Turtle, Porcupine, Po-ca-lo-che, We-she-que, Sau-que-ka, E-na-te, Pau-thee, Co-lo-se-loy, Joe. — Senecas — Civil John, Wit Black, Fine Man, Molasses, [illegible], Ha-na-wee-a, To-bauk, At-gar-me-nisky

[illegible] ky, Su-she-sau, Stayfree, Haw-kip, Te-tin-quie, Hoo-ge-ye-pau-se-hoo, [illegible] Sun-se-qua-Ny-no-ak, Such-ee-que, Som-ut-que, Beaver, Sequate, Cau-me-sau-tore-ne-ta, Co-con-dun-que, Con-hew-da-tewau, Cow-ij-ta, Ac-que-hen, Cou-ken-sted, Gee-way, Asta-ee, Con-noo-we-tow, Sut-to-e-tee, Ke-a-hoot, Crane, Silver, By-sun, Crayfish, Woolly head, Co-nun-da-haw, Ha-co-saw, Co-ta-don, Hut-che-yue, Aa-quu, Con-no-don, Con-ck-la, Ae-slu-au-ta, Owl, Cow-au-ka, Co-sha-ce, Cou-e-uash, Sin-ne-cow-a-check-o-we-seek.

The tract of three miles square for the Delaware Indians adjoining the tract of twelve miles square upon the Sandusky River is to be equally divided among the following persons, namely, Captn Pipe, Ze-shau-au or James Armstrong, Ma-hau-too or John Armstrong, Sa-non-do-yea-squaw or Silas Armstrong, Te-o-rou or Black Raccoon, Haw-do-rou-wa-tis-tie or Billy Montour, Buck Wheat, William Doney, Thomas Lyons, Johnny Cake, Captn Wolf, Isaac Hill, John Hill, Ti-sha-ta-hoo-nes or Widow Armstrong, Ay-e-nu-cere, Hoo-ma-rou-row or John Harris, You-do-rast.

Duncan McArthur

Lewis Cass

Additional Articles

Article 1. The Ottawas tribe of Indians having long since promised to Doct^r William Brown of Detroit a tract of land for the professional services which he has rendered to them and has promised to render to them and for many acts of kindness, and having in their council requested that a tract of land may be granted to him by the stipulations of this treaty, the Commissioners of the United States believing that these services and assistance have been rendered and promised without any pecuniary reward, but having no authority to act in the premises, have agreed with the said tribe, that three sections of land out of the six sections reserved for the use of the said tribe by the treaty of Detroit in 1807 and not located, shall be granted by patent in fee simple to the said Dr William Brown. Provided, and it is expressly declared and understood that the Commissioners are acting herein without authority and that it is their intention merely to submit the article for consideration to the President and Senate of the United States, and if it is ratified by them it shall be obligatory on the parties thereto. But it is clearly understood that its ratification or rejection will not affect any other stipulation in this treaty.

Article 2^d. In the year 1812 Stephen Johnston was murdered by some of the Potawatamy Indians, while he was in the service of the United States, and the Potawatamy tribe having in open council requested that a tract of land may be granted to Stephen Johnston and Eliza Johnston, children of the said Stephen Johnston deceased in order to atone after the manner of the Indians for the said murder, the Commissioners of the United States believing as in the next preceding article, that they have no authority to act in the premises, do in compliance with the request of the said tribe agree that one section of land shall be granted by patent in fee simple to the said Stephen Johnston and Eliza Johnston children of the said Stephen Johnston deceased to be located by John Johnston in the tract of country ceded by this treaty to the United States after the same shall have been surveyed. But it is expressly understood that the stipulations in this article are subject to the same conditions to which the next preceding article is subject.

Lewis Cass
Duncan McArthur
Commissioners

These articles were not ratified by the Senate and are not published.

Additional Articles

Article 1st. The Ottawas tribe of Indians having long since promised to Doct.r William Brown of Detroit a tract of land for the professional services which he has rendered to them and has promised to render to them and for many acts of kindness, and having in their council requested that a tract of land may be granted to him by the stipulations of this treaty, the commissioners of the United States believing that these services and assistance have been rendered and promised without any pecuniary reward, but having no authority to act in the premises, have agreed with the said tribe, that three sections of land out of the six sections reserved for the use of the said tribe by the treaty of Detroit in 1807 and not yet located, shall be granted by patent in fee simple to the said Doctor William Brown. Provided, and it is expressly declared and understood that the Commissioners are acting herein without authority and that it is their intention merely to submit this article for consideration to the President and Senate of the United States, and if it is ratified by them it shall be obligatory on the parties thereto. But it is clearly understood that its ratification or rejection will not affect any other stipulation in this treaty.

Article 2d. In the year 1812 Stephen Johnston was murdered by some of the Pottawatamy Indians, while he was in the service of the United States, and the Pottawatamy tribe having in open council requested that a tract of land may be granted to Stephen Johnston and Eliza Johnston, children of the said Stephen Johnston deceased in order to atone, after the manner of the Indians, for the said murder, the Commissioners of the United States believing as in the next preceding article, that they have no authority to act in the premises, do in compliance with the request of the said tribe, agree that one section of land shall be granted by patent, in fee simple to the said Stephen Johnston and Eliza Johnston Children of the said Stephen Johnston deceased, to be located by John Johnston in the tract of country ceded by this treaty to the United States after the same shall have been surveyed.

But it is expressly understood that the stipulations in this article is subject to the same conditions to which the next preceding article is subject.

Lewis Cass
Duncan McArthur
Commissioners

These articles were not ratified by the Senate, and are not published.

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Now, therefore, be it known, that I, James Monroe, Preſident of the United States of America, having ſeen and conſidered the ſaid Treaty, have, by and with the Advice and conſent of the Senate, accepted, ratified, and confirmed, the ſame, and every clauſe and article thereof.

In teſtimony whereof, I have cauſed the Seal of the United States to be hereunto affixed, and have ſigned the ſame with my hand.

Done at the City of Waſhington, this fourth day of January, in the year of Our Lord One Thouſand Eight Hundred and Nineteen, and of the Independence of the United States the forty-third.

James Monroe

By the Preſident.

John Quincy Adams
Secretary of State.

Ratification of treaties -
1. with the Wyandot, Seneca, Delaware, Shawanee, Potawatomy, Ottawa, & Chippewa, Tribes: &
2. with the Wyandot, Seneca, Shawanee, and Ottawa, Tribes.

In Senate
of the United States.
December 23d 1818.

Resolved, two thirds of the Senators present concurring therein, that the Senate do advise and consent to the ratification of the treaty made and concluded on the 29th of September 1817, between the United States and the sachems, chiefs and warriors of the Wyandot, Seneca, Delaware, Shawnese, Potawatamie, Ottawas, and Chippeway tribes of Indians, with the exception of the two additional articles thereto, and as the same is altered by the supplementary treaty made and concluded on the 17th day of September 1818, between the said States, and the sachems, chiefs and warriors of the said Wyandot, Seneca, Shawnese, and Ottawas tribes of Indians: The said two treaties being considered and ratified as one entire treaty only.

Attest

Charles Cutts Secretary.

Fort Meigs Sep. 30th 1817

Dear Sir,

The importance of the cession, which has been made to the United States, and the anxiety, which I know you feel upon the subject, will, I trust, plead my excuse for thus troubling you.

We yesterday concluded a treaty with the Indians, for nearly all their Country within the boundaries of the State of Ohio, for a small portion of the State of Indiana, and for a small portion of the Michigan Territory.

The negociation has been troublesome and tedious, but the Indians appear to be well satisfied at the ultimate issue.

This acquisition will connect our settlements in this State with those in the

Territory of Michigan and will enable us to present an iron frontier in the event of any difficulties with the British or Indians in this quarter.

The fine Country, through which you rode from Sandusky to Delaware will settle with unprecedented rapidity.

If we are not deceived in our views of the importance of the Country, this is by far the most valuable cession, which has been made to the United States at any one time since the treaty of Greenville in 1795.

I trust you will find the stipulations in the treaty such as will meet your approbation.

With great respect,
I have the honour to be
yr. obt. servt.
Lew Ca

The President
of the United States.

BHC

MS/Cass(L.) 1817, Sept. 30

10/16/1817

Report of the Committee appointed to visit the Indians at Allegany and Cattaraugus --

Pursuant to our appointment we left Philadelphia the 25th of the 8th month 1817 and arriv'd at Jacob Taylors Clear Creek settlement on the 3rd of the 9th month 1817

On the sixth we met in Council with the Indians of Cattaraugus where upwards of 30 attended - One of the Chiefs inform'd us that they were thankful to the Great Spirit for our preservation on the way and safe arival among them - that they believed we must have felt a Concern for the welfare of the Indians before we left home, and trusted to the Great Spirit to protect us on our Journey, and they were now glad to see us - that their great scarcity of provisions had caused many of their people to go into the woods to hunt, to procure somthing to live upon, and this was the reason their number was so small, but that those who were present were now willing to hear us --

The Address from the Committee being then read and explain'd to them. Waundegubita (the chief warrior) made reply to us in substance nearly as follows - Brothers the Quakers.

We have heard the communications of our friends to us and understand it - we open'd our ears, and took it into our hearts - we have heard before and now hear again, that you often meet in Philadelphia to consult what will be for the benefit of your red Brethren - since we have had conversation with our friends the Quakers, we feel and are satisfied their trouble and aim is for our good --

Brothers, you are desirous to have the Land made more firm to us - Since your former talk we have been at Buffalo to consult with the Chiefs on the [illegible] of a division of our land — we wish you to know we will try to do as you recommend, but this must be settled at Buffalo at the Chief Council Fire of the Nation, as the Reservation belongs to the Nation at large and not to us in particular — Therefore your former communication has been talk'd of at Buffalo, but nothing has been settled, it is still under consideration — The Buffalo Chiefs are Desirous to see Jacob Taylor and have a full understanding of the subject — we expect this interview will shortly take place — It is too much for us to conclude on now — we cannot say much to you about it — our principal men are much scatter'd — we must have time to get together and consult one another and what is then concluded on will be final" ————

Some verbal communications were made informing them that as white people were fast settling round them it was necessary for them to be very guarded in their conduct, that they gave no just occasion of offence — and also that they be very cautious of leasing their Land out to white people, or letting them among them to settle —

They inform'd us that on our return from Allegany they would be glad to speak to us again, that they had some private affairs of their own to consult about, and they would then be ready to speak to us ——

With regard to the improvements of the Indians at this place — their settlements are scattered about ten miles in length, many of which we have visited, and from what observations we have been able to make it appears they are gradually progressing in Agriculture and have more grain growing this season than usual — They have fenced in many fields, and laid out their farms more detatch'd from each other than formerly — It is suppos'd on a moderate calculation they have more than two hundred Acres of Corn growing, which generally looks well and one hundred Acres more under cultivation the present season in Spring wheat, Oates, potatoes and a variety of other vegetables — Their stock of Cattle and

Horses is much increased and divers of the Indians have enclos'd lots of grass on which they gather hay for winter —

Many of their women have made considerable progress in Spinning - the last year some of them join'd in making about 70 yards of Linnen Cloth, which was divided in proportion to the quantity of yarn each had spun, besides several pieces which were made by individuals amounting to upwards of 100 yards —

When the Indians were inform'd last winter of the intended Donation of provisions from the Committee, it was agreed by them not to have it handed out till the time of putting in their spring crops, they kept their families out in the woods hunting till about that time — The provisions was then divided which enabled them to remain at home for a month or six weeks, during which period they got their spring crops in the ground — The potatoes handed out were generally planted — The number assisted by this donation was 67 families of Senecas and 13 of Muncies, Consisting in all of about 390 individuals and besides enabling them to put in greater crops the present season, it otherwise had a salutary effect — —

It may perhaps here ~~in this place~~ be proper to state that there is about 60 Acres of land clear'd on the tract own'd by the Committee at this place, near 20 of which has been clear'd the present Season, and part of it now preparing for wheat — The other parts of the Farm are in a good state of Cultivation — Jacob Taylor still continues to reside on the farm, and devotes his time to the service of the Committee as heretofore — and a sober young woman employ'd as housekeeper, continues to afford instruction to the Indian females in Spinning &c... — —

On the morning of the 8th - having procur'd horses from the Indians to go to Allegany, Waundequtita the Chief — Warrior came to see us, and inform'd us that several of the Buffalo Chiefs were expected at Cattaraugus that day or the next, on their way to a treaty to be held under th

(2) authority of the U.S. with some of the Western tribes of Indians, and that the motives the Indians had in going to that treaty was, that they might procure a tract of land in order to settle some of their scattered relations upon — but that the Senecas had no expectation of removing thither —

Having some apprehension that this visit of the Buffalo Chiefs might eventually tend to unsettle them in their present situation, and as it was pretty clear to us that no important arrangement could be made with respect to a divison of their land without the consent of the Buffalo chiefs, we consider'd an interview with them might be beneficial — and therefore concluded to tarry some time longer for that purpose —— The Buffalo Chiefs not coming ~~not coming~~ according to expectation, a runner was sent to Buffalo by the Chief Warrior, on the return of whom we understood they had taken a passage by water from Buffalo to Sandusky ——

On the 12th we set out for Allegany being accompanied by Jacob Taylor and arriv'd at Tunesassa on the 13th and found our friend Jonathan Thomas and family all in good health

On our way we call'd on the chiefs at Cold Spring who agreed to collect the Indians to meet us in Council on the 15th

After conferring with our friends at Tunesassa, and becoming more particularly acquainted with the situation of the Indians we thought in addition to what the Committee had written to them it would be necessary to mention several things which were committed to writing accordingly ——

On the 15th we attended the Council and the day being wet the Indians were not so generally collected as was desirable — but most of their Chiefs and principal men being present, with a number of others about forty in all — Tekianda (the Chief generally call'd Blacksnake) express'd their thankfulness to the Great Spirit in preserving us on our long journey to see them, and apologizing for the smallness of their number on account of the wetness of the day, said that those that were collected were glad to see us, and ready to hear what the Quakers had to say to them ——

The Address from the Committee first being read and explained our Address which we had committed to writing was also communicated being as follows:—

Brothers You have now heard the Advice of your friends in Philadelphia, and since coming among, and considering your situation we wish to add a little more ——

Brothers. We consider the division of your land into lots a very important subject, one which requires immediate attention & to which the Consent of the nation at a general council is requisite— we therefore hope they will agree that one or two of the Reservations may be divided into lots, and then proceed further as they find it a real benefit to the nation ——

Brothers, It is now many years since we began to instruct you in Farming and other useful employments, and altho' you — have made some improvement in many things at the same time your progress in clearing land and raising grain for the support of your families of latter time has not been so great as it might have been, if you had paid closer attention to our former advices—

Brothers In riding over your reservations we have been made very sorry in observing the large quantity of excellent pine timber cut and preparing for rafting and upon enquiry of our friends ~~&~~ residing among you are informed they have advised you strongly against it—

Brothers. You are very capable to calculate what is for your advantage and what is not. We therefore desire you

~~of would~~ take into consideration whether you would not have been in a better situation generally if you had employed the same time which you have spent in cutting and rafting pine timber in cultivating your good land, which would would produce a plentiful supply for yourselves and cattle —

Brothers. If you go on destroying it for a few years more at the rate you now are, you will have little of it left, for yourselves or your children, and you will not find it so easy to buy it from it from the white people, as they do from you. We think it would be a wise conclusion, entirely to declin the practice, as it is the cause of many difficulties among you.

Brothers. We want to encourage you in every thing we think will be for your benefit and also open our minds plainly in those things we apprehend are hurtful to you We therefore hope you will listen to us with attention.

We believe brothers, it will be a great advantage to you to preserve unity and harmony among yourselves, and a disposition of love toward each other, By this means you will be strong and the Great Spirit will assist and direct you in your councils to do what will be pleasing to him & beneficial to yourselves.

Brothers.- There is one thing we have frequently mentioned to you and we now revive again, that is a custom which too much prevails among the Indians of men & their wives parting & marrying again to others, this practice you must be sensible is attended with many evils, and cannot be pleasing to the Great Spirit - By it you become unsettled in your livings your children cannot be so well provided for, and it must frequently make your minds very uneasy. We wish you to consider marriage a very serious thing and when entered into, it ought to be binding while the parties both live, that they might be mutually helpful to each other and good examples to their children — Brothers. It is several years since we took considerable pains to get one or two of your people instructed in the smiths business and they became qualified to carry it on themselves As this is a useful trade among you we wish you to encourage your Smiths to attend more closely to it & provide themselves with coal & iron for that purpose —

Brothers. By information from our friends we are rejoiced to find your minds have mostly been kept strong against the use of whiskey and other intoxicating liquors. We wish you encouraged in every thing that is good you know the Great Spirit has placed in your minds a knowledge of what is good and what is not. We desire you would frequently seek to Him for Counsel and when you see any of your young people likely to fall into bad ways that you admonish and reprove them and we wish you to be guarded against permitting white people to settle on your land: we know by experience that it is often attended with many evil consequences —

With love for your welfare we are

your friends.

Thomas Stewardson
Halliday Jackson
Israel W. Morris
Joseph Warner

Allegany 9th mo. 12th 1817

Some further observation were verbally made to encourage them in raising flax and the women in spinning, and as some of their women could weave it would be well for them to encourage another to learn that business.

James Robinson (the Chief generally called Snow) made reply to our communications in substance nearly as follows. That they were thankful for our visit and that we must have the welfare of the Indians at heart in coming so far to see them — and they were thankful for the good advice we had given them, that we had been for nineteen years past instructing them in the cultivation of their land and they had uniformly found our advice good, and that many of them had endeavoured to pattern it, and hoped they would be more attentive to it than they had yet been, but some others did not attend to it as much as they ought to have done. With regard to cutting their pine timber he said what we had mentioned about it was true that some of them saw the difficulty it would lead to, but they were not yet able to put a stop to it - He said they were well satisfied with the attention which had been paid to the schooling of their children, that the parents would continue to send their children and were as anxious to have them instructed as we were to instruct them —— He acknowledged our advice was good with regard to marriage and that the chiefs would endeavour to advise their young men and warriors to attend to the counsel we had given them in this respect -

With regard to the division of their land he said it was evident we wished it secured to them, and to make it so strong as to continue while the Allegany runs and the grass grows, and when they met in general Council with the Chiefs of the Nation they hoped we should be able to give them some assistance. He then mentioned that they were very thankful for the assistance friends had given them last spring when they were scarce of provisions, that this was a strong mark of their friendship, and it had been of particular advantage to them. Cornplanter being present expressed his approbation to the proposals held out respecting the division of their land —

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The Chiefs now informed us that they had received a message from the chief Warrior at Cattaraugus stating that in consequence of our desire to see the Buffaloe Chiefs such of them as were not gone to the westward had concluded to come over to Cattaraugus and meet us there on our return and also requesting that the Chiefs from Allegany might attend a general council to be held at Cattaraugus in consequence of which a few lines were written addressed to the Chiefs at Buffaloe informing of the time we expected to be in readiness to meet them — During our stay at Allegany one of our number in company with Jacob Taylor visited the Cornplanters settlement — during the interview he expressed his full approbation to the plan of dividing their land & at the same time expressed his concern at the great irregularities that prevailed amongst the Indians in many respects, especially leaving their wives, and the want of order in the government of the Nation, and that until these disorders were corrected, he had some doubts whether they would experience much advantage from the division of their lands.

— There are 70 families on this reservation all (except 4) have Horn Cattle amounting in the whole from the best information we could collect to upwards of 400 head they have more horses than is of any advantage to them their Corn oats and buckwheat promises to afford them a plentiful a [illegible] for the ensuing winter. Several have raised spring wheat and some are preparing to sow winter grain this fall. Notwithstanding there seems to be a disposition of improvement prevalent in some respects, yet it is evident their attention so much of latter [illegible] to cutting and rafting, the timber has much retarded their progress in agriculture. Many of their women continue their attention to spinning and manufacturing their clothing. On visiting the school kept by Joseph Elkinton we found about 18 Indian lads attended, who had generally made satisfactory improvement in learning; several could read and had made some progress in the english language. The cleanliness of their persons — the order observable in the school, and attention to their learning, afford an encouraging prospect, that the attempt to instruct them will in the end be crowned with comfortable fruits — The Grist mill at Tunessassa has been repaired the present summer, and the Sawmill nearly all made new & are both now in good order for running.

On the morning of the 19th previous to leaving Tunessassa one of the Chiefs came to see us and requested our attention ~~on the morning of the 19th~~ at the Cold spring town, where on our arrival we found the Indian Chiefs in Council — They informed us they were in great distress that one of their people who had been sick some time of a fever was buried the day before — that previous to his death he had said he was bewitched and charged one of their Chiefs with having some agency in it, and that a Brother of the deceased had threatened to take the life of the accused person, and they wish'd our interference, and stay among them until the matter was settled that they should not be able to meet the Council at Cattaraugus.

After some conference among ourselves we presented them with the following address which was explained to them by Jacob Taylor.

Brothers — we feel sympathy with you in the removal of a young man of your people by death. We are concerned to learn that some of his relations suppose his death to be the effect of witchcraft and that one of them threatens to kill the person, they suppose to be the cause of it.

Now Brother, you know his disorder was a fever & that his understanding was much affected thereby.

Brothers

We are sure that one man cannot by witchcraft produce such effects on another, & it is quite time you took measures to do away, such notions among your people.

Brothers — You must by all means prevent one killing another for such suspicions, or even real injuries, for if you do not, it seems likely you will before long be no people ously consider that where one man murders another according to your custom his relations will be likely to retaliate, & this may go on untill there be few of you left.

Brothers — If you must put an entire stop to one killing another either for this or other injuries where any are so wicked as to commit them, the nation ought to take some decided measures to bring the murderer to justice —

Brothers, For great offences the white people have a place, where the offenders are confin'd for a very long time. No white man is at liberty to avenge his own cause. but if he has reason to apprehend injury ~~is intended~~ from any one, we have persons who Judge whether any injury is intended or not, & if they think there is his friends are bound to see that it is not committed — Thomas Stewardson

Halliday Jackson

Israel W. Morris

Joseph Warner

As we had now given them our advice on the subject they were informed we did not apprehend our stay among them would be of any real advantage. The Chiefs now seem'd better satisfied to let us go forward — promised to use their endeavours to have the matter settled and also to meet in council the next day to determine on something relation to the division of their land previous to meeting the Council at Cattaraugus — — — We arrived at Clear Creek settlement on the 20th and on the morning of the 22nd four of the chiefs from Allegany called on us, and informed us that immediately after our departure from Cold spring, they had repaired to the house of the young man who had threatened to take the life of one of the chiefs, that they had reasoned with him on the inconsistency of his conduct and fully explained to him the sentiments we had communicated on the subject, that on hearing them the young man expressed that altho he had felt his mind very much disturbed at the loss of his brother, yet his mind now began to feel more composed and reconciled, and that he should take it under serious consideration, and he thought they might make themselves easy on his account — The Chiefs further told us that they felt their minds relieved from the distress they had been under, and were very thankful that they had got the matter so settled as to be able to come over to Cattaraug They now had several enquiries to make of us relative to the division of their lands. The first was whether we knew that the President of the U.S. would approve of it, and what his sentiments respecting it were? They were informed that one of our company with two others had visited the Presiden last Spring, that the President had stated that altho the the preemption company had the right to purchase when the Indians were disposed to sell their land, yet that they were the real owners of the land, & their own acts only could convey it away, & that untill he was satisfied that a majority of the Seneca nation was disposed to sell he would not appoint a Commissioner to attend the Sale — that the President said there were many disorderly Indians in the neighbourhood where white people were fast settling whose conduct did not merit approbation — but that he appeared to have no objection to the Indians who behaved themselves peaceably having the lots they occupied secured to them that they might remain undisturbed in the peaceable possession of them — *

The Chiefs then enquired whether we intended to send one of our people to survey their lands for them, that as they were a poor people they did not see how that could be effected — They were informed that as we had no instructions from our friends at home on this subject we could say but little about it but that the first thing was for them to agree to the measure among themselves — that we would inform our friends of it & it was probable they would get some assistance — They then informed us that although some few of their people at Allegany were opposed to the measure yet that the greater part were favourable to it, & although they were sensible some difficulty would arise in the lines interfering with their present improvements, yet they had seen how they difficulties might be got over - They further stated that there were a number of the Onandagas among them, whom they considered the same people as themselves, and that in the division of their land they would allow them to occupy lots equal with themselves ---

On the morning of the 23rd we were informed the Chiefs from Buffalo had arrived and we were invited to the Council - Most of the Chiefs from Allegany Red Jacket the young King, Pollard & 6 or 8 others of the principal men from Buffalo - and the Chiefs of Cattaraugus, being present the Council was opened, and the Buffalo Chiefs informed us that as they had been informed we were desirous to see their chiefs previous to their going to the Western treaty they supposed we might have something to communicate to them, that would be interesting on the occasion and if we had it was not yet too late - That as their Chiefs who were gone to the westward had taken a water passage and deprived us of the opportunity of seeing them, those who remained had come forward to meet us at Cattaraugus, and were now met in general council to hear what we had to say to them ---

They were then informed that if they had no objections we should be willing to hear what their motives and views were in sending a Deputation to attend the Western treaty ---

In reply to which Red Jacket stated that there had been a tract of land offered to them before the war by the

western

western Indians, and that about a year ago some of
their chiefs had gone forward to see after it — but they
then found that it was claimed by the British Indians —
and the Senecas for some time had forgotten it — but since
it had been revived by the Governour of New York and
the President of the U. S. had appointed a Commissioner to
hold the Treaty agreeably to the wish of the Governour —
and they wish'd to know if the gift was coming, and
on that account their Chiefs were gone — Their view was
that if this land was given to them, they might have
something for their Children & children's children — This
was the object (said he) this proposal came from them
and not from us — Red Jacket further stated that since
his time, those Indians had before given land to his
Nation and afterwards sold it to Judge Phelps — now they
understand that if they grant another tract — the Presi-
dent of the U. S. will confirm it to them, so that it
cannot be again lost —. It was for the whole of the Six
Nations and not for the Senecas in particular — they did not
intend to leave these reservations, if they could hold
them — they intended to live and die on them ——

Having previously committed some observations to
to writing which we thought would be proper to open to
the Chiefs in general Council, they were now read &
explained to them as follows —

"To the Chiefs of the Seneca Nation —

Brothers — We are pleas'd to have this opportunity
of meeting you in a general Council, where so many
of you from different parts of the Nation are assembled
together ——

Brothers — You know we have been for many
years endeavouring to instruct these branches of your
nation

(3) nation who live at Allegany and Cattaraugus in habits of Industry, and Sobriety, and it affords us satisfaction to find that many of them have built Comfortable houses, cleared lands and enclosed fields - have got — Cattle, hogs, and other things about them tending to make their lives Comfortable ——

Brothers We are very desirous that of such of the Indians as became Industrious and make their improvements might have some security that they would not be taken from them — but that they might decend to their Children & childrens children; and with this motive we have proposed their running their two reservations into lots — that each family might have a lot secur'd to them in such a way that they could not sell nor lease it to white people — and if upon trial you find our proposal to be for the Advantage of the Indians, you can divide such of the Other reservations as you think proper — —

Brothers as this is a matter which concerns the chiefs of the Seneca Nation generally we wish you to think seriously of it — You know Brothers that what land you have now remaining is of very small extent, in comparison to what your fathers possessed — and unless you come to some regulation among yourselves to divide the land into lots, in the manner we have proposed, we fear it will be in danger of sliding from under you, and you will then be left without any place to spread your blankets which you can call your own ——

Brothers If there are any objections in your minds to the plan we have proposed — we should like to hear them and perhaps by conferring together thereon they may be removed ——

Brothers we tell you again as we have often told you before, that we want none of your lands nor any other part of your substance for any thing we have heretofore done or shall do for you – we have nothing but your welfare and the welfare of the Indians generally at heart in – what we propose to you; and we desire the Great Spirit may so direct you and us, in all our Councils that whatever shall be agreed upon may be under his direction ~~and~~ power a blessing to you – –

Thomas Stewardson
Halliday Jackson
Israel W. Morris
Joseph Warner

Cattaraugus 9th Mo 23rd 1817.

Red Jacket made a short reply to this communication and returned thanks for the advice we had always given them – but said that concerns of importance must be done by the whole of the Nation – that if the Chiefs of Allegany and Cattaraugus had propos'd to accept our council, they could not untill the Matter was determined upon, at the place where the great Council fire was held – that we must excuse them for feeling doubtful about it – they did not yet fully understand it, and requested some further explanation of it, and especially respecting a writing on Skin paper – which was some time ago given to the Cattaraugus Chiefs – which they did not know the Contents of – –

The Chief Warrior of Cattaraugus then produc'd the – – parchment alluded to, which was read and explain'd, & the reasons assign'd why it had been sent to those Indians –

They were further inform'd in reply to some of the foregoing observations made by Red Jacket – that as – friends had now been for about 20 years engag'd in promoting their improvement in agriculture and making their lives more comfortable – they must by this time be convinced that we had no interest in view but their welfare. –

That we had latterly thought some of their people had become uneasy in their minds respecting the preemption claim to their Land — and altho' we were sure this land was their own and that no person could take it from them without their consent, yet we believ'd that by running it off into lots and each person have his own particular lot, it would be a means of settling them, and giving them a better security that they and their children should continue to enjoy it. — They were also informed respecting the treaty with the Western Indians — that a resolve was passed in Congress in the last winter, to enable the President of the U.S. to ~~the~~ treat with the Western Indians for a tract of land to settle such Indians upon within the U.S. as had no land of their own, and also for such within the settlements of White people, as inclined to remove thither — When Congress met we should be further informed regarding the Treaty, and should Communicate to Jacob Taylor such information as we might obtain —

The day being far spent the Indians requested further time to deliberate and promis'd to inform us when they were ready to give us an answer ——

The Indians having spent two days closely engag'd in conference among themselves, and the 26th we were again invited to meet them in Council, when Red Jacket made a reply, from which the following is extracted —

"Brothers We have attended to your talk, and now are going to speak to you in a friendly manner — We understand your language in full, and have considered it in every part —— We look back to early times when your fathers first came to this Country — At that time ~~time~~ there were many Indian nations inhabiting the sea Coast and the parts about where you live — It was the will of the Great Spirit that friends should inhabit

inhabit this Island— We look back with astonishment that you have not preserved any Indian on that land— What is become of all those nations— that there is no tribes of them remaining on that land to this day?—

The power of friends in the Government eversince that time has been decreasing— there is some things that strikes our minds with some difficulty, and we fear we shall not be safe in adopting your plan— You mention the preemption right— why should we do this thing privately— this is business of great importance— As you know who has the preemption right we would rather you would— purchase it, and sign it over us with your signatures and then we think we should be safe— Our reservations are in the State of New York— if we take your advice and run off these reservations, we fear the State of N. Y. will not treat us so well on that account—

Brothers It is the Custom when any business of importance is done, it is done in proper— we have taken particular notice of your language— if you had some writing from the President of the U. S. or the Governour of New York & in that mentioned, that you were coming forward with this plan, this would have satisfied us that it was all right— and then we could go forward and think ourselves safe"—

After a short Conference among ourselves they were informed the various steps that had been taken by the Committee in the beginning of this concern to better their Condition,— to inform President Washington of the views of society, & to obtain his approbation— and also that the succeeding Presidents had been made acquainted with the improvements that had been made among the Indians— and that lately one of our number with two others, by the direction of our friends at Philadelphia had visited the rmd President on this particular occasion of the Indians dividing their land — that we were not a people ~~that~~ do any thing in a dark or hidden manner — we are not asham'd the world should knew it — that the President was inform'd of the situation of these two reservations that being encouraged by former Presidents we thought we might intercede for the Indians we have been doing so much for — that they might continue ~~the~~ enjoy the improvements they had made — That the President was of the same opinion with us, that the Land was their own, & untill he was satisfied, that a majority of the Seneca Nation wished to sell it, he said he would not appoint ~~appoint~~ a commissioner to attend a treaty they were inform'd in positive terms that the land was their own — that it was not necessary to bring any writing from the President or Governor of N. York — That as to buying the preemption right we could not do it — neither could they have any better title to their Land than they already had — the preemption right was nothing more than when they were determined to sell — the holders of this right were the only people that had liberty to buy The State of New York had nothing to do with it. they — might improve their land, and run as many lines through it as they pleas'd, and if they kept strong in their minds, they might keep their land forever — —

They were told we had given them our advice — according to the best of our Judgement — we had no interest in it but for their welfare — we now left it for their consideration, to adopt it or not — —

The Indians then requesting a conference by themselves we withdrew, & in about two hours were again invited to the Council, when Pollard (one of the Buffalo Chiefs) made a reply in substance nearly as follows: — —

Brothers the Quakers, we are now going to hold a further conversation with you— we are determined to open our eyes We have considered what you have said to us well— we hope you will not think hard of us, we come on so slowly— we will now give you an answer— ——

-Brothers we have been particular in our enquiries— you have explained every part to us that we could not see through before— it is not hard to be understood, and now the business is coming to a closing point— —

Brothers— Your advice is to divide our land and hold it for the benefit of ourselves and our children— you think it best to run it off into lots— We have considered it all round and we will tell you brothers what our conclusion is— When any person wishes to try an experiment— they make a begining to see how it will do— we have agreed to let the Allegany— reservation all be run out into lots— it belongs to the whole of the Seneca nation we are all consenting to it— that reservation we wish ~~wish~~ should all be run out into lots and be for the whole of the nation, we don't want it parted from the rest, but be all included in one deed and sign'd by the whole—

Brothers we wish you not to think hard that we have not agreed to run out more of our land— At Cattaraugus they seem perfectly easy. They have met with no difficulty yet about their reservation— they only wish to have the boundary lines run over again and marked anew least the white people should encroach on them—

Brothers we will say a little more— If it is pleasing to the Great Spirit and we have days to live— we hope to talk with you again on this subject— what we have now concluded is only by way of trial— you desire our welfare— we feel extremely happy for it— you have come forward publickly— it gives us satisfaction that you are acquainted with the President— and as you are acquainted with him and desire our welfare; we want you to look out and give us notice when any attempt is made to get our land from us, we put all our confidence in you and look to you for information that we may get the earliest notice that our minds may be strengthened to keep hold of our property —

Red Jacket express'd a few words more, intimating that they had now taken our advice, and that they had never refused to accept any thing we had offered to give them [- Alluding to tools and other things that had been given to some parts of the nation in time past, and desirous to know whether we intended to continue that assistance]

In reply to the foregoing observations, they were told, that we were satisfied with the conclusion they had come to, and that their agreeing to make trial of running it but one remove then at first- shew'd their cautious manner of proceeding, and if this was found to answer a good purpose they might proceed as they found it advantageous to them — They were also inform'd that friends seldom have conversation with the President of the U. S. — that they had thought it right to visit him on this particular occasion and make him fully acquainted with the situation of these Indians — that as we so seldom visited these people, they had better not depend on us for information regarding the measures of Government towards them —

This business now being satisfactorily closed respecting the division of their land, the Chief Warrior of Cattaraugus informed us that they had some requests to make of us, one was that they might be furnished with a School-master to teach their Children — stating that some time past we had offer'd to furnish them with a teacher. but at that time they were scarce of provisions and it did not suit them to send their children to school — but now they were likely to have a supply of provisions, and the Chief

had

had taken the pains to go round among their people to - know whether they would encourage a school, and they found they were willing & the scholars were now ready ——

They were told that we had not any person engag'd at present to teach a school for them, But that on our return to Philadelphia we would spread the information among our friends and endeavour to procure a suitable person to teach their Children, and in the mean time they might build a school house in such a place as Jacob Taylor and they should believe most elegible ——

They also requested that they might have the smiths Bellows again repair'd as the had been burnt by accident and that the smith might have the liberty of the tools to set up the Smithing business ——

They were informed that friends would repair the Bellows on condition that the Smith would erect a shop in a suitable situation, and work at the Trade himself, and not let out the shop to White people ———

On the Morning of the 27th as we were preparing to set out on our Journey homewards, the Buffalo Chiefs who had attended the Council all came to Jacob Taylors to take leave of us — Red Jacket at parting expressed much satisfaction with the opportunities they had, of conversing with us, and he thought the Great Spirit was pleas'd with it.

Four of the Allegany Chiefs also came to Jacob Taylors to see us, and inform'd us that they felt much satisfaction at the turn things had taken - that they could now go home fully satisfied, and easy in their minds respecting the conclusions that had been made, and that all the Chiefs were left in the same happy disposition - They said they had some previous arrangements to make among themselves before they commenced running their lines, and were not certain whether they would be ready or not before

before next Spring, but when they were ready they would let Jacob Taylor and Jonathan Thomas know of it, and they would prefer accompanying the surveyor and attend to marking the lines themselves ——

Blue Eyes (the Chief Sachem of the Allegany) requested that we might report to the Council at home that all their Chiefs felt perfectly satisfied in their minds — with the Conclusions that had been come to - and also that they were very thankful in being still remembered by friends, and their attention continued towards them in order to make their lives more comfortable ——

Brothers (says he) you have pointed out to us the cause of differences amongst us, it is true they arise from our own irregular and evil propensities — Now Brothers keep your minds strong for we intend to take your advice, and pursue habits of industry and attend to the paths you have pointed out to us ———

Brothers We want you to continue your endeavours to strengthen us, that we may not become a lost people - but persevering in the right path, we may experience preservation. We believe it is owing, to the favourable disposition of the United States that the six Nations yet exist — We are of opinion from the representations that have been made ~~that~~ we owe much to you and we trust to an overruling Providence that has thus favoured us, that we may yet experience preservation ——

Brothers. We wanted to communicate these our feelings before your departure, that you might know the situation of our minds. One of you we recollect being among the first that settled beside us for our instruction ——

Brothers The business you are upon must-claim the protection of the Great Spirit and will we hope be experienced by you in your return in safety to your families, which you may do with intire ease to your own minds

Thos. Stewardson
Halliday Jackson
Joseph Warner
Israel W. Morris

Philadelphia 10th Mo. 16th 1817

1817 Report of Committee
to visit the Indians
on the Allegheny &
Cattaraugus Res—

1817

Not copied but
see Minutes Vol. II, p. 45

Canandaigua Oct. 18th, 1817.

We the Chiefs of the seneca Nation doe acknowledge to have received of Jasper Parrish Sub Agent to the Six Nations of Indians ten Dollars as a part of our annuity —

In present of

Horatio Jones

his
Young × King
mark

Col. do × Pollard

War do × Chief

Notwithstanding the repeated refusals of the Indians to dispose of any more of their land, renewed applications were made by those holding the pre-emption right in the beginning of the year 1818.; and at a general Council held at Buffalo, about this time they again determined not to sell; and with a view of making the President of the United States, (James Munroe) more particularly acquainted with their situation, and with the difficulties to which they were subjected, by these repeated applications for lands, they sent forward a talk for that purpose, signed by twenty-one Chiefs of the Seneca, Cayuga, and Onondago tribes, which was published in the Niagara Patriot, and from which, for its simple, natural, impassioned, and pathetic eloquence, we present to the reader a few extracts.

"*Father* from the fatherly care the Presidents of the United States have exercised towards their red children, we speak to our father in confidence, believing he will not turn away his ears from his red children. We are alarmed lest we lose our seats. Those men who say they have a right to purchase our lands, have been distressing us for a number of years, with their plans to possess our lands — offering us in exchange lands to the westward. We declare to you, we desire you to publish to all our white brothers, that it is our fixed, and determined purpose to live and die, on our present land. It is sealed to us by the bones of our fathers — they obtained it by their blood Our bones shall lie beside their's — it is the heritage of the Almighty — He gave it us — He it is must take it from us. We mean no threat by this — we know we are in the hands of our white brethren — they can destroy us with ease — but they need not think to persuade us to part, with our lands — as free men we claim the right to choose between being killed outright, or a lingering execution — by being driven a thousand miles into the wilderness.

Where, father, where, would our white brothers, have us to go? The Indian claim to land is put out for more than a thousand miles to the west. — except little spots for particular nations.

We have confidence in you. You cannot see your red children, with their little ones, driven off by stealth, and fraud. leaving the sepulcres of their fathers; their farms, their farming tools, and their cattle, and dying by families on the road through hardship and privations, exchanging all their advances in civilization and its comforts, for the hardships of the chase, without house or friends.

Father, we have confidence in you, that if you see any device formed against us you will frustrate it, and succor your red children. We have deceived no man - we have wronged no man — our language has been one - we choose not to part with our lands. If we have been needlessly alarmed, you will pity our ignorance, and forgive our childish fears.

We trust that you will pardon the multitude of our words - Let none deceive you in saying, that this is the voice of a few individuals, and not the voice of the six Nations. It is the voice of the six Nations in the state of New York. The Chiefs of Buffalo, Cattarangus, Genessee, and Onondago, are now in council.

We have the message of Oneida, and Alleghany with us, desiring we should speak to our father the President, intreating him to consider, and help us. Speak, Father-speak to your children, that their minds may be at rest. Speak to your Council fire at this place, and let us hear your own words; send them by safe hands. May the Great Spirit preserve you, many years a blessing to all your children."

Jan. 1

To the Secretary of War,

Brother, It is the desire of the Six Nations in Council, at Council fire near Buffaloe, that you will please to lay the followin before our Father the President of the U. States.

Father,

From the fatherly care the President have ever exer towards their red children we speak with confidence that our Fathe not turn away his ears. Having no Agent by whom we might we are persuaded that our Father will not be displeased that we directly to him as it were face to face.

Father, We need not tell you that we are a poor ignor people unacquainted with the great affairs and managemen enlightened white Brethren.

Father, We are disturbed and alarmed. We have no where but to our Father who we trust will bear with his children th their fears should appear to him groundless.

Father We are alarmed and afraid lest we lose our Seat. men that say they have the right to purchase our lands have distressing us for a number of years with plans to get poss our lands. They offered to exchange with us and let us have the Westward. We decidedly told them that we did not wish with our present Seats. We liked them well and chose to set desiring that they would be at no more expence in com on this errand. Should we alter our minds we would sen word. Some months after a Deputation of our Brothers to the visited us, offering us a large tract of land, a free gift, would accept of it. We thanked our Brothers for their gre offer, promising at some future period to send men to land. War took place the next year. Nothing more was be heard of by us of this land offered us by our brothers West untill the Spring after the peace, when they visited making the same offer. It now entered into our hearts o leaving our Seats and going to the Westward. But as m of our children of the Six Nations were in that country no Seats to sit on but what was liable to be sold from

days their friends should choose, we rose to consider
our brothers to the west. It might be an opportunity
for our scattered children. Through Capt. Parrish and
were ready to assist us we laid our circumstances and
our Father the President acquainting him that with
we would accept of the land, provided the United
confirm it to us. The President was pleased to certify
and that the land if we obtained it should be
by the United States. On receiving this information
the President we sent our nine men to Upper
view the land to see the dimensions. Capt. Parrish
them to do the writings, that it might be sure to us
the word of our Father the President. Our men found
Last Spring Col. Ogden, who is said to be the principle
the right of purchasing our lands) recommended
Detroit. Gov. Cass he said would put us in the way
We sent four men to Detroit. Gov. Cass
in September a large Council of Indians
at Fort Meigs, the Six Nations would do well to
there they would then doubtless find their
sent twelve men to Fort Meigs. Instead of our
Brothers having lands to give the Six Nations they sold
those that were with them.

Father

We are distressed Capt. Parrish has told us that
exchange our Seats for lands to the West. He
do it we should certainly lose them for it was the
of the Government of the United States to drive all
all their reservations in the State of New York
would not exchange their lands for lands to the West
them.

Father

We are astonished and amazed. Our friend Col. Ogden
his back to us; for years he has talked to us as a man
to purchase our lands if we pleased to sell. He now
to us how we shall conduct on his lands which we occupy.
shall we go out unto you. We doubt not but many
Brothers fear God, and ought to be confided in

but how shall we find them.

Father,

We fear we have been deceived, and your Predecess
imposed on. Strange things have come to our ears. That our message
our Predecessor which we signed was very different from wh
read to us. That this message said we were desirous of leaving ou
here and going to the West ourselves. That provided we obtained
the West we relinquished our Seats here. If any thing like this w
the message we were basely deceived. We had but three simple obje
view in our message to our father the President, viz. To info
the offer of our Western Brothers. The opportunity it offered of
providing for our scattered children. To obtain his approbation
assurance that the lands, if obtained, would be confirmed to u
U. States and provision for our delegation at the expence of
U States while transacting this business. Any thing more
this was a base imposition as ever was practised.

Father

We declare to you and we desire you to publish
our white Brothers that it is our fixed and determined purpose
and die on our present Seats. They are sealed to us by the b
our Fathers who obtained them with their blood. Our bones sha
beside theirs. Our Seats are the heritage of the Great Spirit. He
them to us. He it is that must take them from us.

Father,

We mean no threat by this. We know we are in
power of our White Brothers. They can destroy us with the
ease; But they need not think to persuade us to dispose of
land. As freemen we claim the right to choose between
killed right out, or a lingering execution of being drive
thousen miles into the Wilderness.

Where, Father, would our White Brothers have us
Indian title for land is put out for a thousan miles
West; except little plots reserved for particular nations.

Father,

We have confidence in you. You cannot see y
Children with there little ones driven from their lands by
and stealth dieing by families on the way through hard

tion; leaving the sepulchres of their fathers; leaving fields, their farms, their cattle, their farming utensils changing all their advances toward civilized life its comforts, for the hardships of a hunting life in the hout a home or friend.

Father

We have strong confidence in you that if you see formed against us you will frustrate it and deliver Children. We have deceived no man. We have wronged Our words have been one. We choose not to part with our If we have been needlessly alarmed our Father ignorance and forgive our childish fears.

Father

We have many things we want to say to you. The our agent is of great importance to us. If any come ter with our request to recommend him for the office that request. Our eyes are not open enough to white men, to be capable of choosing for ourselves. our Father the President to choose a man for our that we can trust. And we will rejoice in him.

Father

We are distressed on every side since we have been council, and have agreed to unburden our hearts to We looked for the Parchment containing our Treaty nited States that we might strengthen our minds with of our friendship which has so long been kept + Our Father will judge of our amazement when we that it could not be found. After diligent search that Ralph M. Pomeroy of Buffalo had taken chment from one of our Chiefs, while in a State of + tion, pretending to hold it as security for liquor he had received of him. R. M. Pomeroy, we understood to Washington. Whether he has taken this Parchment or not. Whether he had any evil design in taking ment we know not. From what we know of Pomeroy no reason to expect he designed any good. We called meroy's family; by them we learnt that they had seen chment. But could give us no particular information concerning it.

Father,

We are ashamed and confused. Ashamed that the f
of one of our Head men should cause us and you this trouble.
Should this Treaty be with held from us we know not what con
=quences may follow. We know not what advantage those m
seeking to devour us may derive from this our folly.

Father

You will pity us. You will forgive us. You
And goodness will succour us. Speak Father, speak to your
that their minds may be at rest. Speak to their Council lik
this ~~Our~~ place. Let us hear your own words, and them by
hands: for we fear tygers in wait are watching to devour
words that they may not reach us.

Father

Let none deceive you saying this is only
a few individuals and not the voice of the Six Nations in
State of New York. The Chiefs of Tonewanta, Genesse
Cataraugus and Buffaloe are now in Council. We have
message of Allegany, Onondago, and Oneida with us de
we should speak to our Father the President entreating h
Consider and help us.

Our Father will not be deceived. Our words will
his heart. He shall receive them. They are the words of
and soberness. We ask nothing but wherein we may
been mistaken. We may be better informed wherein we
have been wronged we may be righted. Wherein we
or are in danger we may be protected And that our
Brothers may know our fixed purpose of living and dying
present Seats.

Father,

We do not know exactly the condition of
in the hands of the U States. It was at first put into
of the U. States where it yielded something more than
thousand dollars annually. The fraction over six thousand
remained with the Bank untill it amounted to a thousand
Then we received Seven thousand dollars. At the time that
expected our fraction amounted to almost a thousand dollars
the Bank was broken up. This is the account we have had

Since then we have understood that the U States had borrowed
y And paid us yearly Six thousand dollars. We should be
n information respecting the state of our money. We should
en we hear from our Father again to hear that our
as again in the Bank.

ather

We hope that you will not be impatient at the multi:
words. Our minds were uneasy. We could find no
we laid open our hearts to our Father. - He will take
s and see to all our interests. May the Great Spirit
Father many years a blessing to all his Children.

Red his x mark Jacket
Young his x mark King
Capt his x mark Billy
Capt his x mark Pollard
Young his x mark Stevenson
White his x mark Chief
Twenty his x mark Canoes
Seneca his x mark White

Chief his x mark Warrior
Capt his x mark Thompson
} Senecas Cattaraugus

Charles his x mark
Blue his x mark Sky
} Tonewanta Senecas

Big his x mark Kettle
Stride his x mark Town
Adjutant his x mark
Pete his x mark
George his x mark
} Senecas Buffalo

Capt his x mark Cole
Capt his x mark Fisher
Caughneetaan his x mark
} Onondagas

David his x mark King
William his x mark King
} Cayaugas

James Munroe
nt of the United States

I Amos Calender of Buffalo certify that at the
f the above named Chiefs of the Six Nations of Indians
to them the annexed Talk thro Harry York one of their
from Cataraugus who interpreted the same And the

Above Chiefs declared, through the same Interpreter, that it
their unanimous voice.

Amos Calender.

At Buffalo Indian
Village Jany. 1. 1818.

We the undersigned being present certify as above.

Jabez B. Hyde.
Eleazer Colburn.

We the undersigned further certify that the annexed
further requested that they wished to add to their Talk as
Viz. That they wished to remind their Father the President, of
readiness in the late War with Great Britain to take up ar
the defence of their common Country. — Their Father wil
forget this which in their mind strengthens their claim to
Confidence and protection.

Amos Calender.
Jabez B. Hyde.

Young King would desire through his Father the Pre
of the United States to express his grateful acknowledgemen
Government for the pension they were pleased to settle
him in consequence of wounds received during the late War.
That he has understood it was to be paid quarterly. He
inform his Father that he has received only three Quarters
payments. That he nor any of his friends have been a
find the road by which he might avail himself of his
in this way. He would thank his Father to point out
in which he may in future receive his money agreeabl
the Act of Government.

At the Special request of Young King.

Amos Calende

Copy of a Memorial
addressed to the
President of the U.S.
Feby. 1818 –
By the
Seneca Indians –

To the Honorable the Legislature of the Sta
of New York. —

The Petition of the Chiefs & Warriors
of the Onondaga Tribe of Indians. —
Humbly sheweth

That at a former Treaty made betw
Commissioners appointed on the part of sai
State, and the said Onondaga Tribe, a
stipulation was entered into, that ~~and~~
Two thousand Dollars should be paid
annually to said Indians so long as th
should remain a Nation; one half of
which Annuity was thereby made payab
at Onondaga and the other half to th
Indians residing Westwards — That in
consequence of the recent removal of al
most the whole of said Indians to Ono
daga it has become necessary that the
whole of said Annuity should be paid
at Onondaga, in order that a more
fair and equitable division of it ma
hereafter be made — That your Petitio
have since the said Treaty endeavou
to fulfil what was engaged on the

part

part and therefore under their
circumstances humbly pray that the
of said Annuity may hereafter be mad
payable at Onondaga
And your Pet.rs &c

Onon. 23 Jan.y 1818

George his + mark Blackbiar

John Brown
his
+
mark

John his + mark Bunt

Younonitalack
his
+
mark

Anoga
his
+
mark

Tutas Laack
his
+
mark

Eph.m Webster State
Agent & Interpeter
to said Indians.

Osctegatete
his
+
mark

Iunta nowah
his
+
mark

To the Hon. the Legis-
lature of the State of
N. York. —
The petn. of the Onon-
daga Indians. —
In Assembly
Janry. 29. 1818.
Refd. to
Comee James Wilb—
Ent. —

12

1818, Jan. 26

Know all Men by these presents that I John Metoxen, of New-Stockbridge, for and in Consideration of the sum of twenty five Dollars to me in hand paid by Mary Doxtator, the receipt whereof I do hereby acknowledge have bargained, sold, released and Confirmed, and do by these presents bargain, sell, alien, release, quit claim and confirm to said Mary Doxtator all the right and title I have in a certain tract or parcel of land situated and lying at the town of New Stockbridge and bounded beginning at the South East Corner of lot No. 47 and from thence running South sixty rods thence West 200 rods thence North sixty rods to the Boundary line thence East 200 rods to the place of beginning. Containing seventy five acres of land be the same more or less.

To Have and To Hold the same unto the said Mary and her heirs and Assigns forever.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal this 26th day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighteen —

Signed & Sealed in presence of

Hendrick Aupaumut

[illegible] T. Abrams

John Metoxen

John Nelson's

Quit Claim

Deed.

Entered on Record page 134th by Solomon H. Headrick Clk:

10.

Gov Cass to the Hon D. A. Ogden.

Detroit Jany 29th 1818.

Dr Sir,

After I returned from Fort Meigs I wrote to you, stating the unsuccessful effort which had been made, by the deputation from the Six nations of Indians, to procure a tract of land for their countrymen to inhabit.

I then promised that I would state to you at a future day, what course it would be proper to adopt with a view to secure this object.

This promise I have not until now been able to perform, but I regret it less, as the preparatory arrangements must come from the Government, & as ample time remains to effect it.

The speech from the War Department to the Six nations, respecting their removal, shews clearly the wishes of the Government; But while it commits them, both to the white population & to the Indians, as much as the most express directions could do, yet it contains no instructions to the officers of the Indian Department, nor any details by which the negociation shall be conducted, or a favorable result obtained.

The measure is important in itself, and there are prejudices and interests to encounter, which will increase the responsibility of the person through whom it is effected. I have never doubted its importance in a national point of view, and more particularly to that portion of country, in advance of which these half civilized Indians would be placed.

Their attachment to the United States is secured by such ties of interest, education & habits, as to leave no doubt of their fidelity in any future war upon this frontier. They would thus form a barrier for our settlements, formidable for the quality of its force, and important from its relative situation to us and to the hostile Indians.

From these considerations I think the incipient step in this measure should proceed from Government: Instructions should be iſsued to the Officers in the Indian Department to aid it by their influence & authority.

In the event of such instructions the responsibility is taken from the Officers, and none is added to the Government.

Were it poſsible to determine at Washington to what particular portion of country these Indians should be removed, such determination would facilitate the great object to be attained, and would destroy those local jealousies, which would otherwise impede its progreſs.

There is no doubt but the six nations

would prefer the country upon White River, but in selecting that site for their location, it would be neceſsary to encounter an interest which might defeat the plan. That country is near the inhabited parts of Indiana, & is highly desirable, for its soil, climate and situation. The extinguishment of its Indian title & consequent sale, are anxiously wished for in that State.

The country in the vicinity of the southern extremity of Lake Michigan offers the fewest objections to the location of these Indians. It must be many years before our settlements reach this country, and it is precisely the point at which their services would be most valuable. But not to detain you longer, I will proceed to state, what, from my observations at Fort Meigs, & my reflections since, will be neceſsary to ensure the object.

1st Specifick instructions from the Government to the Officers in the Indian Department to use their exertions in behalf of the measure.

2nd In those instructions, three places should, if possible, be named, to which these Indians may be removed, & they should be named in the order to which the Government would prefer in their location, that the second may be chosen if the parties interested do not agree to the first, & the third in case they do not agree to the first nor second.

3rd Authority should be given to convene a Council of the Indians:. I speak with relation to the expense of the provisions only; no other expense need be incurred.

4th. These preparatory arrangements being made at Washington, it will next be necessary to determine the time & place of meeting: This can only be done at this place, on a view of the whole subject, but sufficient notice can be given by you, to the six nations, & to the western Indians.

5th. It would be important that you should attend in person, & that some competent Interpreter should accompany the Indians. The man whom they brought with them last fall was unfit for his business.

6th. The Deputation from the six nations should be as full & respectable as possible, in order to carry with them the public opinion of their tribe. They should also be expressly authorized to conclude the negociations upon the spot,

16. without any subsequent reference to their other Chiefs for determination.
I saw in this defect of their authority last fall, one cause of their failure.

7th I am ignorant upon what terms you expect to negotiate with the six nations, but it is all important that four or five thousand dollars should be reserved from the consideration money, to be distributed in presents to the Indians. Without this little can be expected; with it every thing may be hoped. —

If these arrangements can all be effected, I think there can be no reasonable doubt of the result.
I need scarcely say that I will

accompany you to the place of negotiation, with such Officers of the Indian Department as can be useful in its progreſs & termination.

Be pleased to write me at as early a day as poſsible upon the subject.

Presuming that Gen Porter will be in Washington at the receipt of this letter, I will thank you to communicate its contents to him.

I am Dr Sir
With much Esteem
Your friend &c

Hon David A. Ogden
Representative in Congreſs
Washington City.

To The Honorable the Legislature of the State of New York in Legislative Assembly convened

The Memorial of Elizabeth Robertson of the City of Montreal Sole Daughter and Heir of the late [illegible] Robertson of the said City of Montreal Merchant deceased, William Campbell of York in the Province of Upper Canada Esquire Tutor in guardian in due form of Law appointed to Elizabeth Ann Robertson Sole Daughter and Heir of Neil Robertson late of Coteau du Lac in the said Province of Lower Canada Merchant deceased, & Daniel Sutherland of the City of Quebec in the said Province of Lower Canada Esquire, Curator in due form of Law appointed to the vacant succession of Patrick Robertson late of the said City of Montreal deceased — by Archibald McLean their Attorney —

Humbly sheweth

That in the year one thousand seven hundred and ninety three the Chiefs of the Tribe of St Regis Indians leased to one William Gray, a Person elected a Chief and acting as Interpreter of the Tribe a certain tract of Land reserved expressly for them and then in their possession situated on Salmon River in the present Town of Constable County of Franklin, for which an annual rent of of two hundred dollars was to be paid by the said Gray for the benefit of the tribe after the expiration of the four first years of his Lease and that another great inducement to the said Tribe to grant the said Lease was the intention of the said William Gray to build Mills on the premises therein mentioned, whereby not only they themselves would be materially benefited and accomodated but also the Settlers in general in the vicinity thereof.—

That on the sixth day of February 1796 the said William Gray and one Thomas Araguente another Chief of the said Tribe entered into terms as to the assignment of the said Lease to the said Araguente in consequence of which he entered into possession of the premises together with a #-#-#-#-# Saw Mill of no great value erected thereon, but that no regular conveyance or transfer of the said Lease and premises therein mentioned appears to have taken place till the 15th day of December 1798 at which time the Chiefs of the tribe in full Council joined with the said William Gray in the execution of the Instrument transferring the said Lease to the said Thomas Araguente subject to the payment of the rent of two hundred dollars annually as before stated the said Araguente paying to Gray a certain sum of money for the improvements made by him.—

That prior to the assignment thus regularly made to the said Araguent but subsequent

to

to his agreement with Gray, at a treaty held at the City of New York with the Tribes of Indians denominating themselves the Seven Nations of Canada, wherein Abraham Ogden Esquire attended as Commissioner under the authority of the United States and Egbert Benson Richard Varick and James Watson as Agents for the State of New York, it was agreed and concluded upon that in a certain sale then and there agreed to be made to William Constable and Daniel McCormick, Purchasers under Alexander Macomb, there should be reserved to the use of the St Regis Indians a mile square at each of the Mills built upon Salmon and Grass Rivers under the Lease above mentioned, together with the Meadows on each side of the Grass River as well as a tract of land equal to six miles square reserved for the use & benefit of the said Indians in a sale made by the Commissioners of the Land Office in the State of New York to the said Alexander Macomb. —

That the title of the said Tribe of Indians to the premises reserved in the said treaty thus appearing to be acknowledged not only on the part of the State of New York but by the United States also the late James Robertson of the City of Montreal Merchant deceased under a firm persuasion that he was perfectly safe in a purchase of the Lease made to Araquente, on the 29th Decr 1778 entered into an agreement with him by which in consideration of the sum of two thousand and four

hundred

dollars paid to the said Araquente and also two hundred dollars yearly and to be paid to the said St. Regis Indians. the interest of the said Araquente was transferred to him the said James Robertson In this Agreement which includes all their premises as transferred by the original Lease &c and it is stipulated no doubt in consequence of the treaty entered into at New York as already mentioned, that there shall be no warranty on the part of Araquente of the Lands on each side of Salmon River from its source to a line to be drawn at the distance of half a mile from the Mill erected thereon but the said Araquente expressly warrants to the said James Robertson his Executors Administrators Representatives or Assigns the said Saw Mill with one mile square of Land contiguous thereto being the exact quantity of Land and the same premises reserved in the treaty at New York, the Mill being situated in the center thereof - That in consequence of the purchase of the said Lease the said James Robertson together with his Brother Alexander Robertson, who had a joint and equal interest therein tho' the title was acquired in the name of the said James Robertson, entered into the possession of the said Saw Mill and the Lands attached to it & continued to occupy the same jointly till the decease of the said James Robertson after which the said Neil and Patrick Robertson became entitled as Devisees to equal moieties of his portion property in the said Mill and premises in conseq of which the management and direction thereof devolved upon and were assumed by the said Neil Robert. That after being in possession of the premises from the 29th Decr. 1798 till the 11th Septr. 1804 w little or no advantage, & expending the sum of two thousand two hundred and nine dollars in the erection of a Grist Mill which undoubtedly woul have been of very essential benefit to the Country besides other large sums in other improvements the Occupants had the mortification of seeing their expectations and views frustrated, the Mills being carried away by a flood on the night of the said eleventh day of September.

That notwithstanding the very heavy loss thus sustained it was determined by the said Messrs. Robertsons to rebuild the Mills and so far were they from entertaining any apprehension o doubt as to the security of the title under which they claimed that to effect this purpose they expe the further sum of four thousand seven hund and sixty two dollars for the repayment of whi the mills in the then unsettled state of the Country held out but a very distant prospect. — That prio to the completion of the new Mills the said Duncan Robertson died leaving Francis Desriviere Esquire Tutor and Guardian to his minor Children by whom & the said Neil and Patrick Robertson the Mills were finished and leased at a moderate ren

d

one Robert Buchanan the Person who built them That the said Patrick Robertson died in the year 1808 or 180[illegible] and the said Neil Robertson in 1812 since which the said Robert Buchanan together with others who had obtained leases within the said Mile square from the said Messrs Robertson have disclaimed to hold under or from their Heirs and refused to pay the rents agreed upon in their Leases or to give up the possession of the premises.–

That Actions have been commenced by the Heirs of the said Alexander, Neil and Patrick Robertson against the Persons so refusing to give up possession pending which the said Tribe of St Regis Indians have sold to the People of the State of New York all the lands appertaining or belonging to them there including the mile square herein mentioned together with the Mills built by the said Messrs Robertson thereon. That during the period the said Mills were in the possession of the said Messrs Robertson they regularly & punctually paid the annual rent of two hundred dollars to the said tribe of Indians whenever the same became due and that so far from any injury or fraud being practised towards them, your Memorialists feel confident that the conduct of the said Messrs Robertson in all their dealings with the said Indians will after the most strict examination be found fair equitable and honest.–

That your Memorialists do not wish to conceal from the Honorable Legislature that since the dispossession of the said Messrs Robertsons & their Heirs several persons have built houses and made improvements within the said Mile squar whose Situations the Memorialists do not feel any inclination to take advantage of if such were ever in their power, as they disclaim all intention to injure anyb whatever - That the sole desire of your Memorial is to obtain that to which they are fairly and equitably entitled and they cannot but entertai a full confidence that this will not be denied to them by the People of the State of New York. They, therefore by their before mentioned Attorn humbly pray that the Legislature of the Stat of New York in Senate and Assembly convene taking all the circumstances herein containe into their wise consideration, and that the value of all the property in the vicinity of the said Mills has been greatly enhanced by the liberal expenditure of Monies in the construction of the said Mills and in other great improvements on th said Mile square & also that the Settlements that quarter have been materially benefited and increased by the said Mills, will be graci pleased to confirm to the Heirs of the said Mes Robertsons the title derived by them from the Indians (a title which has hitherto been attend with nothing but enormous expense), or to gi

them

Such other relief as they may appear to the Honorable Legislature to be entitled to. And as in duty bound they will ever pray &ca

Archd McLean
Attorney for the Memorialists

Albany
January 30th 1818—

Memorial of Elizabeth
Robertson et al: concernin
St. Regis Lands

Refd. To Select Com:

consisting of

[illegible]

In Aſsembly
Feby: 11th 1818.
The above Comee dis-
charged from same
& referred to Comee
of which Mr. Hoyt
is Chairman—

83

To the Honorable Legislature of the State of New York in Senate or Assembly convened.

The Petition of Sally Garlock & John Garlock of Lenox in the county of Madison

Respectfully Sheweth -

That in pursuance of the stipulations contained in a Treaty between this State and the Second Christian party of Oneida Indians, held in March last, an Act of the Legislature was passed at the last Session thereof, directing a grant of fifty acres of land to Sally Denny — And in pursuance of that Act a Patent bearing date the fifteenth day of July last, (passed the Secretary's office the 19th of the same month) was issued to Sally Denny —

Your Petitioners further Shew, that by mistake the said Sally, is named Sally Denny, as well in the aforesaid Treaty, as in the aforesaid Patent, whereas in fact her name was, and is, Sally Garlock — And she at the times aforesaid was and is still the lawful wife of your Petitioner the said John Garlock; and the said Treaty and the said grant were in fact intended for the benefit of your Petitioner the said Sally Garlock. By means of which aforesaid premises, the said Treaty and Grant are wholly inoperative, and of no benefit or avail to your Petitioners or either of them —

Your Petitioners therefore humbly pray your Honorable body to pass an act directing

a grant of the said prop[illegible] issued to ye
Petitioner the said Sally, by the name and
description of Sally Garlock, wife of John Garlock,
according to original intention of the aforesaid
treaty & grant & your petitioners will ever
pray &c. Dated 2 February 1818

John Carlaugh
Sally Carlough

The Pet: of John Carlough
and Sally Carlough.
In Assembly Feb: 14
1818
Mr. Greenly
" Hathaway
" Hoyt.

Washington City.

Dr Sir, March 12th, 1818.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your favor of the 3d inst. advising me of the communications which have been made to you by the Seneca Indians, and expreſsing your opinion as to their effect, should those Indians have been miſled to this course by interested advisers.

An attentive perusal of the memorial transmitted to the President by the Indians, connected with the measures they have hitherto pursued, must alone evince that fact. For you will find their fears have been excited, their suspicions awakened until they have been induced to believe, under the influence of designing men, whose objects have been secreted under the Garb of Religion, that the project of giving them a tract of Country to the West, originated in a ~~[illegible]~~ system of fraud and deceit on the part of the General and State Governments and myself, to obtain the lands which they now poſseſs, in exchange for those they were about to acquire. And that when such Lands should be confirmed to them, they would be compelled to remove from the property which they now occupy, without further consideration.

The observations respecting the course I have pursued, as contained in this paper, is another strong evidence of this fact; for during the last Summer, among the various complaints which they then made to me of their grievances, and that also in open Council, was the continued treſpaſses committed by the White people upon their Lands. Some of whom, they alledged, pretended to justify themselves by asserting that they acted under my authority; while others pretended to have acted under the authority of particular Chiefs. The Indians then urged me to prosecute these White People. And altho' I verbally promised to do so, yet they were not satisfied until I committed this promise to writing. And this very communication is now made one of the objects of their complaints.

The improper interference of certain individuals who have been sent among these Indians, in endeavouring to thwart the measures pursued to procure them a Tract of Country to the West, I suggested to you when on my way to this place. And the unsuccessful termination of the negotiations which took place at Fort Meigs the last Fall, has unfortunately operated to give weight to the misrepresentations of these Missionaries.

As it regards the Executive of the United States, this communication will have no avail. Fortunately Mr. Granger, the Indian Agent, was here upon its arrival. And he, in my presence, represented both to the President and Secretary at War, that the memorial was false and ought not to be regarded by the Government.

The importance of obtaining a Seat for our Indians to the West, And to which they may gradually retire, cannot be doubted, Whether considered in a political point of view, or as it regards their future happiness.

The General Government has expressed its willingness to promote the measure. And nothing further remains to perfect its completion than a co-operation on the part of our Indians.

It is also important that no time should be lost in closing this arrangement. Because the Tract of Country which some of the Indians have chosen, being the South-western corner of the Michigan Territory, the Government feel now disposed to grant. But if this Territory should be formed into a New State, difficulties may again occur to the locating of them there.

Upon deliberation I have thought it most advisable to transmit you the written communications which have passed upon this subject, since I had the pleasure of seeing you. And to leave you to advise the measures which ought to be pursued. I do this because, I again repeat, that the Interest of the State of New York, in my opinion, is more deeply implicated in the removal of these Indians, than that of any Individual interested in the pre-emption of their Lands.

The letter of Govr. Cass, a copy of which is transmitted, points out the course which the General Government appears disposed to pursue. — The money which he thinks will be required to distribute among the Western Indians might, if advanced, be finally deducted from the price to be paid for the purchase of their Lands in the State of New York. And I should feel no apprehensions whatsoever, if this Tract of Country should be acquired for our Indians, but what the whole of them would gradually remove there in the course of a very few years.

The Secretary at War informed me yesterday that two of ~~the~~ Cherokee Indian Chiefs, who are now here, had called upon him in company with one of our Oneida Indians to know whether there would be any ~~[illegible]~~ objections to the Oneida Indians removing to the Cherokee's Lands. And that he in reply had stated there would be none.

I received, a few days since, a letter from Mr. Williams (the Indian Catticist) he writes me that you had told him the Treaty at Fort Meigs would not be ratified. As the Government do not wish this infomation to reach the Western Indians, I have written Mr. Williams, that this measure has not yet been decided. And, therefore, the information which I gave you was mere matter of Conjecture.

I have written Govr. Cass, stating the circumstances which have occurred on the part of our Indians, to retard the operation of his project. And I have promised him that I will write at as early a period as possible the course which it will be prudent to pursue.

With much consideration,

I have the Honor to be

Your most Obt. Servt.

David A. Ogden

His Excelly.

De Witt Clinton —

Governor &c.

List of Papers enclosed — Viz —

1. Letter of D. A. Ogden to the President of the U. States —
2. Do. from Govr. Cass to D. A. O. —
3. Do. from D. A. Ogden to the Secretary at War
4. Copy of Memorial by Seneca Indians to the President.

Department of War,
June 2d. 1818.

Sir,

Your letter of the 22d ultimo is received. All the annuities to the six nations, as well as the interest on the Stock held in trust for the Seneca Indians, have been forwarded to you. You will distribute the annuities and pay the six thousand dollars being the amount of interest on the Stock, in the usual way.

A warrant for $200 on account of the Indian Department has been issued in your favour; for which you will render the usual accounts and vouchers to the 5th Auditor. Out of this sum, you will pay fifty dollars to Little Billy.

I have the honor to be,
Very respectfully
Your Obt. Servant.
C. Vandeventer

Jasper Parish, Esqr.
Sub agent six nations
Canandaigua N.Y.

J. C. Calhoun Esqr.
Letter of June 2d, 1818

$50— Received of the United States by the hands of Jasper Parrish Indian Agent fifty Dollars it being my personal annuity for the present year June 26, 1818 Buffalo

Signed Duplicate receipts.—

In Presents of Little Billey his + mark

Attest Isaac [illegible]

Horatio Jones

To whom it may concern.

Whereas in and by a certain treaty for the purchase of Lands heretofore made between the Seneca Nation of Indians and Oliver Phelps and others it was stipulated and agreed that an annuity or annual stipend of Five hundred dollars should be paid to the Sachems Chiefs and Warriors of the said nation forever And whereas the Principal or Capital fund provided for raising the aforesaid annuity has been loaned and is now vested in individual securities. And whereas it is expedient for the safety and convenience of the said nation that the aforesaid fund should be vested in Bank Stock — Therefore Be it known that We the Sachems Chiefs and Warriors of the aforesaid Seneca Nation have and by these presents do hereby make authorise constitute and appoint Jasper Parrish of Canandaigua in the County of Ontario our true and lawful Agent and Attorney for us and for our use and benefit to ask demand collect and receive all such sum or sums of money as are or may hereafter be due to us as part of the aforesaid Capital fund from John Coats Gorham & Bealy. Alexander Hitchcock. Chapin & Cameron or from Erastus Granger late Indian agent or from either of them and to take and pursue such measures for the recovery thereof as may to the said Parrish seem proper, and any receipts or acquittances therefor to give and execute. And we do hereby authorise request and direct the said Parrish that all such sum or sums of money as he shall or may as aforesaid collect or re ceive to vest or cause to be invested in ſhares in the Capital Stock of the Bank of Ontario in the name of the ſaid Parrish and his ſucceſsor and ſucceſsors in the office of Indian Agent in truſt and for the ſole uſe and benefit of the Seneca nation of Indians.

In witneſs of theſe preſents we have ſet our hands at Buffalo the nineteenth day of June in the year One thousand Eight hundred and Eighteen

Signed and Delivered
in presence of

Albert H. Tracy
Lewis B. Sturges
Horatio Jones
W A Cost

Young King his × mark	KOYING-QUA-
Red Jacket his × mark	SA-GO-YE-WA
Capt Pollard his × mark	GA-ON-DO-WA
White Chief his × mark	> SKA-O-WA-E
Majr Berry his × mark	> DO-AH-SAA
John Sky his × mark	
Blue Sky his × mark	
Black Snake his × mark	> TIN-WAN-NE
Jim Robinson his × mark	> SAN-GED-QU
War Chief his × mark	
Capt Cough his × mark	> KAH-ISH-SA
Jim Hudson his × mark	> NAH-HO-GA
Hot Bread his × mark	> O-AH-GWA-
Little Billy his × mark	GISH-KAH-

I Nathaniel W. Howell first Judge of the County of Ontario do certify ~~that~~ on the twenty seventh day of Dec. 1819 Horatio Jones a subscribing witness to the above instrument whom I know appeared before me & being sworn deposed that he knows all the persons who executed the said instrument & saw them execute the same by making their marks & delivering the same after it was read & explained to them

Nath. W. Howell

in presence
Indians in
his successor
Agent
benefit of the

we have set
enty day
sand Eight

his x mark KOYING-GUA-TAH
his x mark SA-GO-YE-WAT-HA
his x mark GA-ON-DO-WAN-NA
his x mark > SKA-O-WA-EH - "He has a canoe"
his x mark > DO-AH-SAAH. "Pulling always"
his x mark.
his x mark
his x mark > TIN-WAN-NE-US
his x mark > SAN-GED-QUATE
his x mark.
his x mark > KAH-ISH-SHORGE
his x mark > NAH-HO-GA-DYAHK
his x mark > O-AH-GWA-DAYA.
his x mark GISH-KAH-KA - "KATYDID"

to certify ~~that~~
ated, Jones a
church of Senecas
that he knows
ument & saw them
delivering the

C

Detroit June 21. 1818

Dear Sir,

I wrote you on the 29th of January last upon the subject of the removal of the Indians from New York to this quarter. I trust you received that letter, for I there stated in detail the course, which I considered it proper to pursue, that this object might be speedily attained. I will not trouble you with a repetition of the ideas then advanced. A general assemblage of the Indians will take place at St. Marys near Fort Wayne on the first day of September next. From the nature of the subjects to be discussed, it is probable that this council will be more numerous than any, which will be convened in this quarter for many years. It will afford a very favourable opportunity for the consideration of any propositions connected with the removal of the Six nations. I communicate to you information respecting this fact, that you may be enabled to make any arrangements, which circumstances may require. As I have not had the pleasure to receive a letter from you since last summer, although I have twice written, I cannot form a probable conjecture in relation to your views and expectations upon this subject. I have not therefore ventured to summon any deputation from the Six nations to this Council. This step it will be necessary for you to take, if the propositions connected with this business are to be renewed. If you think it proper you are at liberty to use my name in the invitation.

I cannot but hope, that you have obtained from the Government the necessary instructions agreeably to the view taken in my letter of the 29th of January. These, with your presence which I consider all important, and a respectable delegation from the Six nations, authorized to conclude the business at St. Marys, will I think insure a successful termination to the negociation. Four or five thousand dollars in specie to be distributed among the western Indians would greatly aid the operations.

I shall probably leave here about the tenth of August in order to visit my friends in Ohio on my way to the Treaty. I will leave instructions with the officers of the [illegible] detachment here, to afford you a[illegible]tance which you may find nec[illegible] enable you to reach St. Marys.

With much esteem,
I am, Dear Sir,
yo. obt servt.
Lew Cass.

Mess. Davis & Ogden.

Buffalo
July 5th

18¾

Hon. David A Ogden
Hamilton
St Lawrence Co
New York

Lewis Cass
21 June 1818

$350 —

We the Sachems Chiefs & warriors of the Stockbridge Indians, do acknowledge to have received of the United States by the hands of Jasper Parrish Sub agent to the Six Nations three hundred and fifty Dollars being our annuity due for the year 1818 and have signed duplicates receipts.

Oneida Village July 4. 1818

In Presents of

E. Hotchkiss

Simeon West

Ira Brown

Hendrick Aupaumut

Joseph Quinney

Solomon Q. Hendrick

John Metoxen

Abner W. Hendrick

Solomon U. Hendrick

(Copy)

Geneva, Ontario Co.
25th July 1818.

My dear sir,

Yesterday forenoon's Eastern mail brought me your letter of the 18th instant with its several enclosures. The letter found me in the midst of laborious preparations for my departure tomorrow afternoon, or next day morning for Madison and Herkimer Counties, on the concerns of my agency; concerns to which I am irrevocably bound by long standing engagements to give immediate attention. To this pressure of business, I must add, a more imperfect state of health for sometime past, than I have been generally accustomed to possess; and a consequent unfitness for reflections on any subject which requires exertions of the mind.

I read your communications with the care their importance demanded; and not being able to leave my Office, I sent a special Messenger to Canandaigua with a letter to Mr Parish, in which I requested the favor of his coming here to have an interview with me. Mr Parish accordingly paid me a visit this morning; and I now send you the result of our interview.

1. That the great object now to be sought after is the Cession of a tract of land to the West by the General Government to our Indians; and that this object should be pursued, for the present, without coupling with it any suggestions or measures whatsoever, relative to the extinguishment of the Indian right to our reservations.
2. That not the least attempt should now be made towards giving the Indians a bias in favor of concentrating themselves on the

Allegany or any other reservation; and, of course, that the blending of our policy, in any shape, with the views of the Quakers at this moment, would be highly indiscreet; as tending to incumber our lands, and possibly to subject us to serious additions to our original purchase monies.

3. That the letters of the Secretary at War shewn me by Mr Parish amply justify the inference that the General Government is sincere in it's desire to cede a tract of land to our Indians; and it is difficult to conceive how instructions can be more pointed than Mr Parish's are to use his influence with the Indians to induce their migration to the west.

4. That such being the disposition of the general government, it will be wise for us to leave further arrangements concerning the cession of land altogether to the Government Agents and to the Indians themselves; and that it will be imprudent for your brother, or any other person in behalf of our company, to appear at Buffaloe at the holding of the September Council.

Such is the result of my interview with Mr Parish. It is really out of my power, for the reasons already assigned, to go into a detailed statement for the purpose of shewing the grounds on which this result is founded.

Mr Parish states, that he understands the Indians, at the September Council, will have two objects at heart:

1. To obtain a cession of land.

2.

2. To propose to the President an alteration in the recently adopted system of Indian Agency.

With the second object we have nothing to do; and as to the first Mr Parish suspects, that what has been said by some of the Indians against removing to the west has chiefly arisen from an apprehension that the general Government wishes to locate them in the southern Country of the Arkansas; which they believe has a climate too hot for their Constitutions. To that Country Mr Parish insists they will not consent to migrate, but at the same time he supposes, that if the general government will cede them a tract of land in a northern latitude, they will readily accept it. That they will ...... accept it, I cannot entertain the smallest doubt; and granting this to be the case, I advance another step and deliver it as my opinion, that the cession will lead to a prompt emigration of a respectable part of the Indians, and ultimately to that of the whole body; all Quaker efforts to the contrary notwithstanding. My opinion derives strength from the fact that for several years past there have been considerable emigrations from our Indians; and it is not probable that these emigrations will be discontinued. Let us therefore first procure a new seat for the Indians; and I shall be egregiously deceived, if it does not prove the most powerful instrument of negociation we can take into our hands.

Mr Parish seems to be persuaded, that the September Council will issue in nothing more than the appointment of a delegation of Indians to wait on the President, in the course of the ensuing winter; in hopes to accomplish the two objects abovementioned.

I represented to Mr. Parish your desire, that he should write a letter to the Secretary at War expressing the ideas you intimate; and in reply he observed, that he wrote to the Secretary soon after the late meeting at Buffaloe. That he might not however forget any of your ideas, to all of which he subscribed, he requested an Extract from your letter which I delivered to him; but he would not promise to write the letter, nor furnish you with a copy of it; tho' I rather conclude he will write the letter.

As Mr. Jones resides near sixty miles from this, I have not time to confer with him.

Mr. Parish and I have agreed on Wednesday the 26: August at this place for the general meeting you propose; and he has engaged to give notice of the meeting to Mr. Jones. Will it not be best to invite Mr. Wadsworth to the meeting? I am doubtful whether he will attend it, as he and I are not on speaking terms.

A letter I wrote you, a few days ago advised you that I expected soon to set out on a travelling expedition; and my principal motive in announcing my expectation, was to hint, that no dependence, with regard to the measures to be pursued at the September Council, ought to be placed on me. I see no possibility of postponing the performance of my engagements; and hence I must proceed to the various points of my destination. I shall

strain

Madrid July 25th 1818.

Dear Sir,

I was favored with your letter of the 21st ulto by the last mail, and for the trouble you have taken in facilitating the removal of the six nations of Indians from this State, accept my best wishes. I also feel much obliged to you for the provision you have made for me in the event of my attending the council contemplated to be held at St Marys on the 1st of Sept. next, and for the authority you have also given me if I saw fit, to invite the six nations to attend such council in your name.

The letter of the Secretary at War addressed to me, after my leaving Washington, and of which the enclosed is a copy, has determined me not to attempt any measure at the Council contemplated to be held by you on the 1st Sept. next, but to wait the result of the communication which is contemplated to be made by that letter to the Cherokees, under the direction of the Government, by Mr Lewis;-

I beg you however, should a fit opportunity offer, to ascertain from the Western Indians, if an Eligible situation can be obtained for the Six nations to the Westward, in the event of the arrangements failing for placing them upon the Arkansaw.

I cannot avoid expressing again to you, my gratitude for your Exertions in this business, and to assure you of the regard & Esteem with which

I am D^r Sir
Yo most Ob^t Ser^t
David A. Ogden

His Excellency
Lewis Cass Esq

Copy referred to in the above.

Depart of War 14th May 1818

Sir

Mr Graham transmitted to me your letter to him of the 8th inst, yesterday.

The

The subject to which it refers had previously attracted my attention. Governor Cass in his letter to you states, that it will be necessary as a preliminary step, that this department should designate the place to be assigned for the six nations. I think there are almost insuperable difficulties in assigning them a place between the lakes, Ohio & the Mississippi. It is certain that, should it be selected in Ohio, Indiana or Illinois, great discontent & complaints would be justly excited; & beyond the limits of those States, no position presents itself to me, to which the Indians in New York could be tempted to emigrate. I am of opinion that the Arkansaw, in every point of view, presents much the most advantageous site for their new residence. — I have already presented my views to you on this subject in conversation, and will not now repeat them. Should the Six Nations be induced to emigrate thither, every facility will be presented by this department.

I will

I will direct Mr Lewis, the Agent at the Arkansaw, to bring the subject before the Chiefs of the Cherokees who live west of the Miſsiſsippi, and tho' I do not think proper to make a formal addreſs in reply to the letter written by the Miſsionary Schoolmaster, yet Mr Parish, the Sub Agent will be made acquainted with the views of this Dept on the points referred to in your letter

I have the honor to be
Very Respectfully, Sir
Yo. mo Obt. Servt
Signed J. C. Calhoun

Hon David A. Ogden
Madrid
St Lawrence County
New York

Sir,

Madrid August 1st. 1818

Your Letter of the 14th. May last was duly received, and finding therefrom that it was your decided opinion, that the Arkansaw presented the only site for our Indians free from objections. — I visited the Seneca Indians at Buffaloe in the month of June last, with the view of removing the false Impressions made by Individuals, upon their minds during the last winter and for the purpose also of preparing them to abandon their project of settling upon White River, & eventually looking to the Arkansaw as the place of their future Residence. — The Representations which I made as regarded the Character and Civilization of the Cherokees their advances in agriculture, and Domestic arts, ~~made~~ the temperature of their climate and the fertility of the Soil made Impressions upon ~~an~~ ~~Indians~~ them, which added to the Facility ~~attendant~~ which would attend ~~upon their~~ their Removal ~~there~~, from their present sites by water, seemed to Induce them to listen to me with attention, and to lead their deliberations to a favorable Result. — I found however that the Oneida Indians had not communicated to the Senecas the conversation between Talontusky and the Oneida Indian who was at Washington the last winter, and that the subject was wholly new to them. —

By Letters lately received from Buffaloe I find that the missionaries, are adopting every means in their power to pursuade the Indians against a sale or Removal, ~~and the unhealthyness of the Climate, is an argument strongly urged for that measure~~. —

An Indian Preacher or ~~cathecist~~ Catechist by the Name of Williams ~~[illegible]~~ who Resides with the Oneidas visited me yesterday on his way to see the St. Regis Indians He apparently in good faith, told me that he could never consent to the Six Nations Removing to the Arkansaw, ~~than~~ ~~to~~ and see them Die with Fevers and other Diseases which are prevalent ~~to~~ in that Country He has unquestionably other motives — and I fear at the present from the collective Information

I have obtained that nothing ~~can~~ effectually can be done ~~tending to the~~ in extinguishing ~~ment~~ ~~of~~ their Rights to the Lands ~~in this State~~ which they occupy in this State depending solely upon the prospects of their acquiring a seat upon the Arkansaw. —

Under these circumstances, considering our Indians as divided upon the Question of Removal, and not inclined at the present to enter into any General arrangement upon that Subject. — I have the more attentively reflected upon a plan which has been suggested by several respectable Individuals who appear to have taken a strong Interest in the welfare of these Indians, and who have witnessed their increasing Depravity in the vicinity of Villages; It is that of consolidating them upon the Allegany Reservation. — This tract extends about 27 miles up the Allegany River commencing upon the Line between Pensylvania and the State of New York, containing upwards of 30000 Acres of the most valuable Land principally Intervale. —

This Reservation is almost surrounded by mountains which are not capable of improvement or Cultivation and it is urged while this situation would afford to the Indians more Land than would be necessary for ~~that~~ their Cultivation it would at the same time place them out of the reach & Influence of the White Population. —

I know that many of the Leading members of the Society of Freinds, have had this object in view for some time, and I think Mr. Graham the last Spring stated to me (and to whom I beg leave to refer) that during the period he was the acting Secretary at War, a delegation of Freinds attended at the seat of Government with the view of obtaining its Influence in bringing about a measure of this kind. — I have also reason to believe that this project would be agreeable, to the Governor of this State as a Step towards the ultimate Removal of the Indians from S. & that ~~and~~ it would probably meet

the

the views of the missionaries of other Religious Societies as well as of the Indians themselves.— In this case it would be expected I understand by the Society of Friends and also by those who act for the Indians that the fee to the Lands, which they Reserve shall be vested in Trustees who shall have power to divide the Same into Farms for the Seperate use of the Indians that may continue upon them & their Heirs during their residence there.—

Under all circumstances, my associates have thought it advisable that I should submit this project to you and if no objections should occur we should be inclined to accede to the Same.— We should however at the same time keep in view the importance to the Indians of their continuing their Exertions to obtain a Seat upon the Arkansaw as a Provision for ~~their Children & young men~~ themselves & their Children & to which their Young Men might immediately Remove.—

I have troubled you with this detail because I have made it an Invariable Rule since I have acquired this Property to adopt no measures, without the assent and advise of the General & State Governments, and should this mode of consolidating our Indians meet your approbation, I would then solicit that Mr Parish might be instructed to bring forward a proposition of this Nature as recommended by the Government, at a Council which is contemplated to be held by the Six Nations of Indians early in the month of Septr next.—

I ask this the more willingly, because I know it has been a favorite object with the General Government for some years past to concentrate the Indians upon one reservation and for this further reason that I think all applications to Indians for the Purchase of Lands, to which the Native right has not been extinguished more properly comes from the Government than the Individual possessing the Right of Preemption.

~~[illegible]~~ ~~the importance of an early~~

Dear ~~[illegible]~~

Should the Cherokee Indians, decline ~~[illegible]~~ offering to the Six Nations. a Seat upon the Arkansaw, or they refuse to Accept the same, would there be any Objections upon the part of the Government to their settling upon the Fox River upon the West side of Lake Michigan — Some of the Oneidas have expressed a wish to go there

With much consideration

I have the Honor to be

Your most Obt Servt —

Honble

J. C. Calhoun

Secretary at War

Copy of a Letter. J. C. Calhoun
Secretary at War, dated
1 Augst 1818. on Indian Affairs

34

Proceedings of a Council held with the Six Nations Indians at Hamilton, on the Ninth day of August 1818.

Present,

The Dy Superintendent General of Indn Affrs
Surgeon Kerr Indian Dept
Colonel Grant 70 Regiment
Captain Hurley 70th Regt
Ensign White 70th Regt
Wm. J. Kerr Clerk I. Dept
George Martin Interpreter

John Echo an Onondaga Chief addressed himself in behalf of the Six Nations, to the Deputy Superintendent General and Commanding Officer, to the following purport.

Brother

We received your Message the other day, requesting our attendance here, to receive Presents. We are sorry, that some of our People have been a little backward in coming forward to receive the Kings bounty. Brother We are happy to see you and those present in good health. Brother as the issue of Presents is nearly finished We return you thanks for the same and for your particular care in watching over our interests.

Brother

We wish you and all present a safe return to your homes, under the protection of the Great Spirit

Brother

Agreeably to our wish which was communicated to you last Fall, requesting you, to furnish us with a Statement a Statement of our Money placed in your hands as our Trustee. We are and happy to receive it from you, in presence of all the Officers and for which We return you our sincere thanks

Brother

We wish you to urge those who stand indebted to us, to be more punctual in paying to you, our annual interest which will enable you to pay it over to us at regular periods.

Brother

We understood from you, some time ago, that Government wished to have a road, through our Land to the Grand River, with some Land on each side of it. We have now to inform you that We cannot comply with the wishes of Government, in consequence of never hearing from you, on the subject of the Land We gave you for the use of the Naval Establishment.

Brother

If you or the Government wish a road to pass, through our Land to the Naval Establishment, We will permit it. Provided our Young Men are employed to work and keep the road in repair.

Brother

We do not wish to give up our Land at the mouth of the Grand River as the Whites already forbid our People from remaining at the mouth of the River when there for the purpose of hunting.

Brother

The Whites at the Head of the Chippawa are not friendly disposed towards us, they ill treat our People and We are sorry for it as We wish to live on peaceable terms with all the

Children

Children of our Great Father

N.

Brother

Respecting our Lands on the Grand River. We observe with deep Sorrow that our Lands daily diminish in quantity. Even the Lands We gave to the late Captain Brant, are now Magnified in quantity far beyond our Expectations. Such Circumstances No doubt proceed from our weakness and want of understanding. The other day when We talked over our Affairs at our Council fire, the business of our Lands being given away above us, Contrary to the General Voice of the Six Nations, engrossed our particular attention and We have in Consequence fixed a boundary line to prevent White People from Settling between the Onondagas and Tuscaroras.—

Brother

We have now finished our Speech and have nothing more at present to Communicate.—

Deputy Superintd. Generals Reply

Proceedings
of a Council
held with the
Six Nations at
Hamilton. District
of Gore, on the
9th August 1818.

Entd. Folio 118

14

your most obt. Servt.

J. C. Calhoun.

His Excellency
Lewis Cass, Detroit.

Extract of a letter from the Hon. David A. Ogden to the Secretary of War, dated the 6th August, 1818.

"I take the liberty of presenting to your consider-
"ation the expediency of offering some other situation
"not liable to the objections which have been raised to the
"Arkansaw, and which might be deemed compatible
"with the public interests. Fox River on the
"West side of Lake Michigan has been mentioned, and
"would, as I have reason to suppose, be acceptable
"to the Indians generally.

"If this, or any other location within the limits of
"the country occupied by the tribes with whom the
"U.S. are about again to hold a treaty, should
"appear suitable, I beg permission to suggest

"whether instructions connected with this subject, might not with propriety be now addressed to Govr Cass,

"It would be very desirable to obtain a new invitation to the Six nations from the Western tribes, and so to arrange the negotiation, that the lands to be reserved at the proposed treaty, may be increased, upon the acceptance of that invitation, so as to afford for our Indians an adequate seat upon their removal.

War Dept 2nd Sepr 1818.

Sir,

Enclosed you will receive a copy of a letter addressed to the Hon D. A. Ogden. — I wish it understood that the Indians are not to receive lands in exchange for those they have in New York, within the States of Indiana or Illinois. I have the honor to be
&c. mo. Obt Servt

His Excellency
Gen Cass Detroit.

(Signed) J. C. Calhoun

Depart of War, 19th Augt 1818.

Sir,

I have the honor to enclose an extract of a letter from Mr Ogden of New York, in relation to the removal of the six nations of Indians, & request your attention to the subject when you meet the Indians for the purpose of entering into negotiations with them agreeably to the instructions from this Departmt, & ascertain whether the Indians on Fox River & its vicinity, or any of the tribes inhabiting the country north of the State of Indiana & the Illinois territory, are disposed to make a grant of lands to the six nations and to permit them to reside amongst them.

In the event of any of them assenting to the proposal, you will report it to this department, when you will be instructed to make any arrangements that may be necessary to facilitate the removal of the six nations to the country thus selected for their future residence, provided it meets their approbation.

I have the honor to be

I.

your most obt. Servt.

J. C. Calhoun.

His Excellency
Lewis Cass, Detroit.

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&c. mo. Ob. Servt.

His Excellency
Gov Cass Detroit.

(Signed) J. C. Calhoun

5.

Copy referred to in the foregoing letter.

(Copy) War Dep^t. 28 Aug. 1818.

Sir

In my letter of the 19th instant I stated that Governor Cass would be requested to consult with the Indians on Rock River and its vicinity, as to the settlement of the Senecas near them. This direction, as you will see by a reference to the letter itself, was given, on a supposition that the river referred to was to the north of the Territory of Illinois; but by referring to a fuller & more recent map, I find that a river of that name is within the Territory, and Governor Cass has been instructed, not to attempt any arrangement with the Indians in the Illinois for any Cession for the purpose of accomodating the Senecas, as the Government has already taken steps to extinguish the Indian title within the Illinois Territory.

I have &c.
(Signed) J. C. Calhoun.

No 102
Weas

Now, therefore, be it known, that I, James Monroe, Preſident of the United States of America, having seen and conſidered the ſaid Treaty, have, by and with the advice and conſent of the Senate, accepted, ratified, and confirmed, the ſame, and every clauſe and article thereof.

In teſtimony whereof, I have cauſed the Seal of the United States to be hereunto affixed, and have

James Monroe,

Preſident of the United States of America,

To all and ſingular to whom theſe Preſents ſhall come—
Greeting.

Whereas a Treaty between the United States of America and the Wyandot, Seneca, Shawanees, and Ottawa, tribes of Indians, was concluded and ſigned, on the ſeventeenth day of September, in the year of Our Lord One Thouſand Eight Hundred and Eighteen, by Commiſsioners on the part of the ſaid United States, and certain Sachems, Chiefs, and Warriors, of the ſaid Tribes, on the part and in behalf of the ſaid Tribes—which Treaty is in the words following, to wit:

Articles

Articles of a treaty made and concluded at St. Marys in the State of Ohio between Lewis Cass and Duncan McArthur Commissioners of the United States with full power and authority to hold conferences and conclude and sign a treaty or treaties with all or any of the tribes or nations of Indians within the boundaries of the State of Ohio of and concerning all matters interesting to the United States and the said nations of Indians and the Sachems Chiefs and Warriors of the Wyandot Seneca Shawnese and Ottawas tribes of Indians being supplementary to the treaty made and concluded with the said tribes and the Delaware Pottawatamie and Chippewas tribes of Indians at the foot of the rapids of the Miami of Lake Erie on the twenty ninth day of September in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventeen.

Article 1st It is agreed between the United States and the parties hereunto that the several tracts of land described in the treaty to which this is supplementary, and agreed thereby to be granted by the United States to the Chiefs of the respective tribes named therein for the use of the individuals of the said tribes and also the tract described in the twentieth article of the said treaty shall not be thus granted but shall be excepted from the cession made by the said tribes to the United States, reserved for the use of the said Indians and held by them in the same manner as Indian reservations have been heretofore held. But it is further agreed that the tracts thus reserved shall be reserved for the use of the Indians named in the schedule to the said treaty and held by them and their heirs forever, unless ceded to the United States.

Article 2nd It is also agreed that there shall be reserved for the use of the Wyandots in addition to the reservations before made fifty five thousand six hundred and eighty acres of land, to be laid off in two tracts the first to adjoin the south line of the section of six hundred and forty acres of land heretofore reserved for the Wyandot Chief the Cherokee Boy and to extend south to the north line of the reserve of twelve miles square at Upper Sandusky and the other [illegible] east line of the reserve of twelve mil six hundred and forty acres of land heretofore reserved for the Wyandot Chief the Cherokee boy, and to extend South to the North line of the reserve of twelve miles square at Upper Sandusky and the other to adjoin the east line of the reserve of twelve miles square at Upper Sandusky and to extend east for quantity.

There shall also be reserved for the use of the Wyandots residing at Solomons town and on Blanchards fork in addition to the reservations before made sixteen thousand acres of land to be laid off in a square form on the head of Blanchards fork the centre of which shall be at the big Spring on the road leading from Upper Sandusky to Fort Findlay, and one hundred and sixty acres of land for the use of the Wyandots on the west side of the Sandusky river, adjoining the said river and the lower line of the two sections of land agreed by the treaty to which this is supplementary to be granted to Elizabeth Whitaker.

There shall also be reserved for the use of the Shawnese in addition to the reservations before made twelve thousand eight hundred acres of land, to be laid off adjoining the east line of their reserve of ten miles square at Wapaughkonetta, and for the use of the Shawnese and Senecas eight thousand nine hundred and sixty acres of land to be laid off adjoining the west line of the reserve of forty eight square miles at Lewistown and the last reserve hereby made and the former reserve at the same place shall be equally divided by an east and west line to be drawn through the same. And the north half of the said tract shall be reserved for the use of the Senecas who reside there, and the south half for the use of the Shawnese, who reside there.

There shall also be reserved for the use of the Senecas in addition to the reservations before made, ten thousand acres of land, to be laid off on the east side of the Sandusky river adjoining the South line of their reservation of thirty thousand acres of land which begins on the Sandusky river at the lower corner of William Spicers section, and excluding therefrom the said William Spicers section.

Article 3d. It is hereby agreed, that the tracts of land which by the eighth article of the treaty to which this is supplementary are to be granted by the United States to the persons therein mentioned, shall never be conveyed by them or their lands without the permission of the President of the United States.

Article 4th The United States agree to pay to the Wyandots an additional annuity of five hundred dollars forever to the Shawnese and to the Senecas of Lewistown an additional annuity of one thousand dollars forever, and to the Senecas an additional annuity of five hundred dollars forever, and to the Ottawas an additional annuity of one thousand five hundred dollars forever. And these annuities shall be paid at the places and in the manner prescribed in the treaty to which this is supplementary.

Article 5th This treaty shall take effect and be obligatory on the contracting parties as soon as the same shall be ratified by the President of the United States by and with the advice and consent of the Senate thereof.

In testimony whereof the said Lewis Cass and Duncan McArthur Commissioners as aforesaid and the Sachems, Chiefs and Warriors of the Wyandot, Seneca, Shawnese and Ottawa tribes of Indians have hereunto set their hands at St. Marys in the State of Ohio this seventeenth day of September in the year of Our Lord One thousand Eight hundred and Eighteen.

Lewis Cass

Duncan McArthur

In presence of

Indian Agent

B. P. M. E. District

John Conner

R. A. Forsyth

Shawnese

Cat-te-we-ka-sa or Black Hoof his + mark

She-men-etu or Big Snake his + mark

his

Wyandotts

Do-an-quod or Half King his mark

Ron-ton-du or Warpole his + mark

his

John Conner

Lt. Col. [illegible] 3rd Infy

R. A. Forsyth

Sec. of [illegible]

W. [illegible] Army [illegible]

[illegible] Capt. [illegible]

Henry [illegible] Hunt

[illegible] Lt. [illegible]

Wawnaguet

[illegible]

Ottawas L. Jouett Indian Agent

Mucaqhcue or Bald Eagle his + mark

Peshekotee or Marked by [illegible] his + mark

Shawanabe or Musk rat his + mark

Tush-a-[illegible] his + mark

[illegible]

[illegible] his + mark

Shemenetu or Big Snake his + mark

Biaseka or Wolf his + mark

Pomthe or Walker his + mark

Ohacumtuthaway or Long tail his + mark

Pemothene or Perry his + mark

Red man or Capt Reed his + mark

Chiawtheue or Capt John his + mark

Tecumtequason or Elk in the water his + mark

Quilawaywe or Col. Lewis his + mark

Captain Wipe his + mark

James Armstrong his + mark

Ottaways

Mukkonegon or Bear man his + mark

Ogemawol his + mark

Kenehaw or Eagle his + mark

Rontondee or Warpole his + mark

Tauyaurontoyou or Between the logs his + mark

Dawatout or John Hicks his + mark

Mononcue or Cherokee Boy his + mark

Tearoyatoskee or George Punch his + mark

Manondoauwaugh or [illegible] Aukeno his + mark

Shawtoush his + mark

Seneyaur his + mark

Senecas

Methomea or Civil John his + mark

Skekoyaheta or Big Turtle his + mark

Haghkonozie or White Bone his + mark

Tochequia or Yellow Bone his + mark

Capt. Togone his + mark

Cunnesheheant or Harris his + mark

Tousoncola or his Blanket down his + mark

Wiping Stick his + mark

No 102

Read

Now, therefore, be it known, that I, James Monroe, President of the United States of America, having seen and considered the said Treaty, have, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, accepted, ratified, and confirmed, the same, and every clause and article thereof.

In testimony whereof, I have caused the Seal of the United States to be hereunto affixed, and have signed the same with my hand.

Done at the City of Washington, this fourth day of January, in the year of Our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Nineteen; and of the Independence of the United States the forty-third.

James Monroe

By the President.

John Quincy Adams

Secretary of State.

RATIFIED TREATY NO. 97

DOCUMENTS RELATING TO THE NEGOTIATION OF THE TREATY OF SEPTEMBER 17, 1818, WITH THE WYANDOT, SENECA, SHAWNEE AND OTTAWA INDIANS

St. Mary's Sept: 18. 1818

Sir

Accompanying this we have the honour to transmit you a treaty yesterday concluded by us with the Wyandot, Shawnese, Seneca and Ottawa tribes of Indians.

The proposition to remove to the west of the Mississippi was made to the three former tribes and enforced as far as we believed it politick to enforce it. It was received by them with such strong symptoms of disapprobation, that we did not think it proper to urge them too far upon the subject. The time has not yet arrived for them voluntarily to abandon the land of their fathers, and seek a new residence in a Country with which they are unacquainted and among powerful and hostile Indians. As our settlements gradually surround them, their minds will be better prepared to receive this proposition, and we do not doubt, but that a few years will accomplish, what could not now be accomplished, except at an expense greatly disproportioned to the object.

The treaty now concluded, requires few observatio from us. We trust all its stipulations will be found in strict conformity with our instructions.

The Chippewa, Potawatamie and Delaware tribes of Indians are not parties to this treaty. None of the provisions in the treaty to which this is supplementary, which relates to them, has now been affected, and their participation was therefore unnecessary, and might have been injurious.

We have promised to the tribes, parties hereunto, they shall receive a quantity of goods equal in value to twelve thousand dollars. These goods cannot now be distributed, because such distribution would provoke the jealousies of the other tribes, who are waiting the result of the treaty to be negotiated for a cession of land in Indiana. It is thought politick to make a general distribution to all the tribes at the same time, and it is certainly proper that these tribes should receive as much in proportion to their numbers as any others.

At the conclusion therefore of that treaty bills will be drawn upon the War Dept. for the amount of goods, which we think it correct to purchase, payable after the ratification of the treaty, and we trust they will be duly honored.

We transmit an extract from the speech of the Ottawas in relation to the grant made by them to Doct. William Brown by the treaty concluded last year at the foot of the Rapids. We cannot but

hope, that the claims will be confirmed.
Doctor Brown's professional services to these Indians have been long continued and gratuitous, equally uncommon in their occurrences and honourable to him.

Very Respectfully &c
We have the honour to be
Yo. obt. Servts
Lew Cass
Duncan McArthur

St Marys 18 Sept 1818
Gov. Lewis Cass &
Genl Duncan McArthur
Forwarding a treaty
lately made with the
Wyandott & other Indians

the treaty in the hands of
Mr Hamilton
[illegible]
Wyandots

Oct 1818.

Hon. John C. Calhoun
Secy of War

Received of Jasper Parrish Sub Agent to the Six natons of Indians twelve Dollars and Seventy five Cents for one Hundred and two loves of Bread Delivered the Indians by his orders

Signed Duplicate Receipts

Buffalo Sept 24th 1818 Joseph House

Buffalo 25th Sept. 1818.

Dear Sir

I came to this place intending to proceed to Detroit, if the Secy at War should deem it advisable; & our Indians should feel disposed to renew their attempts to acquire a tract of country to the west.

The Secy. under date of the 19th ult. writes me, that he has addressed a letter to you upon this subject, & has requested that I would not act in obtaining for our Indians, a seat to the west, unless the Six nations should absolutely decline proceeding to the Arkansaw.

I have under all circumstances concluded, that it would be most prudent that the Indians should solicit the President to permit them to send a delegation to Washington. The Govt. will then have an opportunity of seeing them on this business; and may remove the improper impressions which have been made upon their minds by the missionaries, & other interested individuals.

I

38.

I regret that this arrangement has prevented me the pleasure of seeing you; but I trust, if any thing has transpired at the late treaty to lead you to suppose that our Indians may be accomodated with a seat, to the west, which would be agreeable to them and to the Indians who now occupy the country, that you will be so obliging as to communicate the same to me at Washington.

With much regard
I am Dear Sir
Your Obt. Servt.
David A. Ogden

His Excellency
Lewis Cass &c.
Governor &c.

Timothy Pickering   Philadelphia 10th Mo. 24th 1818

Respected Friend

Thou may recollect that in a conversation we had with thee in this City on thy return from Washington in the spring of last year we informed thee that attempts were making by some persons who had purchased of the Holland Company the pre-emption right of the Lands occupied by the Seneca Nation of Indians within the State of New York, to remove the Indians therefrom and to obtain poſseſsion of the said lands – on the improvement of which much labour and money has been expended and on which many of the poor Indians are enabled to live very comfortably –

These attempts are still continued, and we apprehend will ultimately prove succeſsfull to the incalculable injury of the Indians unleſs great watchfulneſs and care is maintained on the part of their Friends –

In the course of our investigation of this subject we find that the following provision is contained in the Tenth Article of the Convention between the States of Maſsachusetts and New York dated 16th December 1786 viz "The Commonwealth "of Maſsachusetts may grant the right of pre-emption of the "whole or any part of the said lands and territories to any person "or persons, who, by virtue of such grant shall have good right "to extinguish by purchase the claims of the native Indians; "provided however, that no purchase from the native Indians "by any such grantee or grantees shall be valid, unleſs the "same shall be made in the presence of, and approved by a

"superintendant to be appointed for such purpose by the
"commonwealth of Massachusetts, and having no interest in
"such purchase, and unless such purchase shall be confirmed
" by the commonwealth of Massachusetts". —

On this circumstance we found a hope, that the friends of humanity in your state, may feel disposed to give some attention to the situation in which the poor aborigines of our common Country are fallen, and interest themselves in endeavouring to secure to them this small remnant of the immence body of Land which their fathers once possessed, or at least so much of it as may serve to afford them a comfortable subsistence —

Being acquainted with no person in Massachusetts possessing equal knowledge of this subject, or, who we believe will more feely act for the benefit of these oppressed fellow men, than thyself, is our apology for thus intruding on thy attention, and in requesting information whether the holders of the pre-emption right have applied to the government of your State for the appointment of a superintendant agreeably to the provision of the convention, or whether the confirmation by the commonwealth is to be the act of the Legislature or whether the Executive have power to confirm —

At a general Council of the Seneca Nation they did agree that the Alleghany Reservation should be Divided into Lots for Farms of about 160 acres each, and a Surveyor was engaged who commenced the work, but in a few days our Friends who reside there were desired by the Indians to stop his further progress; on that occasion they sent to Friends in Philadelphia the following Letter dated at Cold Spring on the Allegany River 8th Mo 24th. 1818

viz" The principal Chiefs are now collected in Council & have
"desired that their old Friends in Philada should be informed
"that they put full confidence in what they may do for them
"in the matter of surveying their Lands, and they express a wish
"that the Committee would take some pains for them in endeavouring
"to obtain a written Instrument from the President of the United
"States having the Seal of the same affixed to it, strengthening
"(as they say) their title to their Lands so that they may be easy
"themselves and their children after them, they say they know
"the Seal of the U.S. and have confidence in it and the President
"they also wish something from the Governor of New York binding
"on the same, all to be attended to by Committee as their old
"friends, and wish said Instruments of writing to be forwarded
"here for them to see — they know that all such things
"have generally been done through their Agent to the
"President, but they now wish friends to act out of that
"channel and see for them in this case, and they hope the President
"will act independent of the Agent and prove himself to be their
"friend to secure their Lands —

"They say that if the Six nations were to see something of
"this kind from the President they think it would be a satisfaction
"to them, and those who are opposed would not make so many
"observations which tend to unsettle their minds with respect
"to having their Lands run out into Lots, and lead more to
"distinct property amongst them"

This does not appear a subject in which the President can properly interfere, but much does depend on the State of Massachusetts being fully informed of the situation of the Indians & at least reserving for them as much Land as will furnish each family with a Farm — Sometime before they dictated the above Letter Jasper Parrish was appointed their Agent signed Thos. Stewardson — Thos. Wistar

Winthrop [illegible] Nov: 21. 1818.

Gentlemen, [illegible]

[illegible] 2d of this month, [illegible]

letter of the 24th of October and the [illegible]

Governor of [illegible], stating the [illegible] of the [illegible]

dians, as represented [illegible] for the delay of an [illegible] of the

[illegible] letter from the [illegible] forming

[illegible] the 12th [illegible] 12th [illegible] that the

Commonwealth, dated [illegible] but that the

that my letter of [illegible] all the

[illegible] could [illegible] committed to the

Territory [illegible] which the [illegible] My [illegible] letter [illegible]

[illegible] the [illegible] Stage [illegible]

[illegible] in both [illegible] were [illegible]

[illegible] letters [illegible] miles [illegible]

[illegible] only twenty [illegible] it appears to have been

By the [illegible] letter [illegible] to [illegible]

the practice of Massachusetts [illegible] Williams

[illegible] to the government and [illegible] present

Agent, [illegible] Indians [illegible] the agent [illegible]

[illegible] Shepherd, [illegible]

Copy of a letter
date 10th Mo. 24th 1818
to Timothy Pickering
sent by Mail to care of
Timothy Williams
Boston

and who approved of the great purchase, by Robert Morris, of nearly all the Seneca lands, by treaty of Sept.r 15. 1797. The Secretary says the confirmation is to be by the Legislature, and that after a diligent search he finds no confirmation whatever. This treaty you may see in the first vol. p. 379. of that edition of the laws of the United States printed in 1815, by Bioren & W.m John Duane.

The present Massachusetts agents, the Secretary informs me, are William Shepherd Esq. & Nath.l Gorham Esq.r of Ontario County: and I presume they are authorized to appear and act as such by virtue of a standing authority from Massachusetts. Consequently they may be present & approve of the extinction of the remaining Indian titles to their reserved tracts, without the knowledge of our Governor or Legislature, until application be made for a confirmation — when it might be too late to remedy the evil you wish to prevent.

It is extremely difficult for the best friends of the Indians to do them good. The division of their Alleghany tract [illegible] lots of 160 acres — I presume for cultivation in severalty, to encourage improvements — was doubtless a most salutary measure if it [illegible] they were easily [illegible] and

and reversed their own deliberate acts. The Whites who grasp at the remnants of the Indians' lands, will by every possible means endeavour to prevent such a distribution of those lands among ~~the~~ individuals of the tribe. The continuing to hold their ~~lands~~ in common, will, in my opinion, be an invincible bar to any permanent improvements among the Indians, & consequently to their civilization.

President Monroe, in his message to Congress, at the commencement of their present session, notices favourably the condition of the Indian nations, in respect to their civilization. If Congress must have power to make provision for Individual possessions, in regard to public lands, the Indian titles to which the U.S. may extinguish: and were the General Government to set the example it might be followed by particular States.

If I can render you any services in these Indian concerns, you may command me. I am respectfully

Messrs {Thomas Stewardson and Thomas Wistar} Gentlemen, yr. ob. s

Timothy Pickering

Ancaster 27th Nov. 1828.

Present
The Hon. W. Claus D.S.G.I.A.
Capt. [illegible] 70th Regt.
Lieut. [illegible] 70th Regt.
Mr. A. [illegible] Asst. Secy I.A.
Hosp. [illegible] Surgeon [illegible]
Mr. John Claus
George Martin Interpreter

After the usual ceremonies the Dep. Supt. Genl. addressed as follows — I recollect your coming here two years ago when you told me, at Ancaster, not to listen to those in council people, or to any idle stories, that is the reason which induces me to now stop and give you what I [illegible] I think Echo was the Chief who ~~[illegible]~~ mentioned it to me in ~~[illegible]~~ council, for which I thanked him. I now wish to know if Thomas ~~[illegible]~~ is here — yes — I wish to know [illegible] William [illegible] — not. Paul [illegible] — not. Francis [illegible], gone to Detroit — Young [illegible] Cayuga Chief not. Aaron [illegible] — Henry Aaron Hill — not. Isaac [illegible] yes

I am sorry that so many are absent especially & all those ~~to attend~~ as a message had been sent by me some days ago expressly sent to them ~~[illegible]~~ to desire them to be present, for the purpose ~~[illegible]~~ written by the ~~[illegible]~~ concerning into [illegible] all [illegible] which have been [illegible] by those people made a pursuit [illegible], [illegible] it is only now [illegible] to convey instructions to follow up & proof to any contrary ~~before~~ a Military tribunal — Then read his [illegible] the Document alluded to

I have now communicated to you what has been seen & you it is now for you to say how far the charges are just as I have before said; I do not intend that the subject matter of the complaint should rest here — yet in saying this, I freely forgive some of the subscribers to this Instrument, as I firmly believe they were not aware of what they were doing when they signed it. & yet I do firmly believe I have that others acted with their eyes open, & I cannot conceive why ~~that~~ in making I have now done, I leave it in your hands — Cay

Thomas Davis replied — Mohawk Chief

Brother. True, that some are but a few here at present, some have gone hunting which has prevented their being here —

At the time when this ~~was~~ declared at the Mohawk River, we, the upper Mohawks were promised Lands by the King on the Grand River, which we now suppose we were the people who were to manage this said Land

Brother you know very well, & you must recollect that we had great trouble to take you out of that Country from Mohawk River & brought you to Lower Canada

a complaint which had reference to Mr Rhodes only, that
his shares have been introduced as subscriber to that Bill

[illegible]
1818

Echo — Onandago Chief —

Brother, the things that fell from you we are willing [illegible]
ide of you & hope will hear us, we thank you, &
we glad to find that you are well

Brother, we have attended to what you have said on
the subject of the existing divisions — we have
frequently attempted a reconciliation between
the Mohawks, which it is true are the oldest
nation of the Union but yet the Council
has been kept at our Village, it is there
& there only that Councils should be held —
We wish to reconcile the Mohawks to each
other, & will meet the wishes of those
who now have erected the defection
to come forward & confess their error —

Brother, we spoke to you last fall at Fort George
& request of you again to endeavour to have
our presents delivered to us at the Grand River.
The Indians which are young men we are
[illegible] too powerful for them. We are still
in the habit of receiving the presents at the
Grand River, as every year approaches to the
place of Delivery.

Brother you have now finished the paying us our 13 annual money, we conceive it to have been correctly paid, as we never had any reason to suppose that you wronged us. If you had had such a measure in view the Officer with red Coat, & the Officers of your own Depart. would be a sufficient check on any such attempts we are therefore satisfied that all is right.
we understand that you have been buying large Tracts of land from our Broth
the Lands at the Source of the Gd River we take one [illegible]

Reply

The request which you made last Fall of having your Presents delivered at the Grand River near your Great Father at Quebec was immediately sent down to the S. G. & subsequently to ~~[illegible]~~ ~~to Quebec~~. I have not received any instructions on that head. What you have now urged on that subject shall also be transmitted & the result be communicated to you so soon as I am informed of it

Brother to ascertain the Rent of land to the Tenants of the Grand River will require an accurate Survey, which must take ~~[illegible]~~ ~~other land~~ — Letter Lieut. Morris, Royal Staff of Corps, with the Dep. to lay them out to the best advantage for our Community well served —

150
37.10

to the Chippewas & Missisaugas
one [illegible] belongs to the Five Nations & [illegible] husband from ~~the [illegible]~~ our Brother the Chippewa

place, until your Great Father at Quebec should be pleased to give them necessary directions &

[illegible] continued
Brother, we wish that our Great Father would receive at Niagara our surrender of the Salt Springs, & the Plaister Beds which we would wish to be leased to the highest bidder on a well secured Annuity

Thomas Davis again Spoke —

Brother, you have said in this presence, finding so small number here, & we understand from you that at any council at time you will meet us all again ~~that you sought to bring us all together~~, we can then give you a full answer

We do not deny what the paper says

Brother you know very well I was the next to Capt. Brant

J. S. J. reply to the Chiefs of Mohawks, ~~I have repeatedly called you together to hear what you had to say, but we have~~ good [illegible] reasons, [illegible] & advice [illegible] no effect — I am nevertheless still inclined to hear you again

I have repeatedly called you together to hear what you had to say against me, having been informed of what you had said behind my back, but never could effect my intention, once only, when [illegible] came & [illegible]

Amherstburg 27th Nov. 1818 — ~~50~~ 115

Present
The Hon. W. Claus D. S. G. I. A.
Capt. Tredennick 70th Regt.
Lieut. [illegible] 70th Regt.
Mr. [illegible] Caldwell Asst. Supt. I. A.
Lieut. [illegible] Surgeon I. D.
Mr. John Claus
George Martin Interpreter

After the usual ceremonies the Dep. Supt. Genl. addressed as follows — I recollect your words ~~two~~ two years ago when you told me, at [illegible], not to listen to ~~those~~ in council [illegible] people, or to any idle stories, that is the reason which induces me to now not give [illegible] I think Echo was the Chief who ~~[illegible]~~ mentioned it to me in ~~[illegible]~~ public Council, for which I thanked him. I now wish to know if ~~[illegible]~~ is here — yes — [illegible] Lewis, not. William Jeffs — not. Paul Powles — not. Francis Cotter, gone to Detroit — Young Pierre ~~[illegible]~~ Cayuga Chief not. Aaron Green not. Henry Aaron Hill — not. Isaac York yes.

I am sorry that so many are absent & ~~especially as they~~ ~~had been~~ ~~[illegible]~~ ~~to attend~~ ~~to the [illegible]~~ ~~as a message had been~~ ~~[illegible]~~ ~~to be present, for the purpose~~ ~~[illegible]~~ ~~by the [illegible]~~ for enquiring into certain ~~[illegible]~~ [illegible] which have been made ~~against~~ by those people against me, & which it is my intention to follow up & press to an enquiry now before a Military tribunal by my consent — Then read his speech

Read the document alluded to

& especially, as I had sent a message some days ago particularly requiring them to attend, for the purpose of enquiring into certain &

116 I have now communicated to you what has been seen of yours, it is ~~now~~ for you to say how just the charge are, 57 but as I have before said, I do not intend that the subject matter of the complaint should end here — yet in saying this, I freely forgive some of the subscribers to this instrument, as I firmly believe they were not aware of what they were doing when they signed it, yet I cannot believe of those that acted with their eyes open, & I cannot ~~[illegible]~~ concurring in making [illegible] Cayu now done. I leave it in your hands —

Thomas Davis replied — Mohawk Chief

Brother. True, that some are but a few here at present, some have gone in [illegible] which has prevented their being here —

At the time when this ~~war~~ was closed at the Mohawk River we, the Upper Mohawk were promised by the King Lands on the Grand River, which we now suppose we were the people who were to manage the said Land

Brother you know very well, & you must recollect that we had great trouble to take you out of that Country from the Mohawk River & brought you to come Canada —

a complaint which had reference to Merchants only, ~~but~~ ges; however has been introduced as subordinate to that Paper.

Opinion of [illegible]
1818

119

Echo — Onondaga Chief —

Brother, the things that [illegible] telling alone
side of you I hope will hear us, we thank you, &
we glad to find that you are well ~~BG~~

Brother, we have attended to what you have said on
the subject of the existing disunion — we have
frequently attempted a reconciliation between
the Mohawks, who it is true are the oldest
Nation of the Union but yet the Council
fire being kept at our Village, it is there
& there only that Councils should be held —
We wish to reconcile the Mohawks to each
other, & will meet their wishes if those
who now have created the dissention
would come forward & confess their error —
Brother, we spoke to you last Fall at Fort George
& request of you again to endeavour to have
our presents delivered to us at the Grand River.
The Audacious which our young men we are
[illegible] is too powerful for them. We are still
in the habit of receiving the Presents at the
Grand River, as every year approaches to the
place of delivery.

120

Brother you have now finished the paying us our ~~[illegible]~~ Cent money, we conceive it to have been correctly paid, as we never had any reason to suppose that you wronged us. If you had had such a measure in view the Officer of this red Coat, & the Officers of your own Department would be a sufficient check on any such attempts we are therefore satisfied that all is right.

we understand that you have been buying large tracts of land from our Brothers [illegible] the Land at the Source of the Gr. River we take our [illegible] [illegible]

Reply

The request which you made last Fall of having your Presents delivered at the Grand River was immediately sent ^down to the S.G. & subsequently to ~~[illegible]~~ your Great Father at Quebec ~~down to Quebec~~. I have not received any instructions on that head. What you have now said on that subject shall also be transmitted & the result be communicated to you as soon as I am informed of it.

Brother to ascertain their Rent of land to the Farms of the Grand River will require an accurate Survey, which cannot take ~~place [illegible]~~ ~~other lands~~ — Better Let Farms. Again the [illegible] of Farms, wish the Sup. to lease them out to the highest bidder for an Annuity well secured —

150
37.10

to the Chippewa & Mississaguas
[illegible] accident belongs to the Five Nations & purchased from our Brother ~~Mississaugas~~ the Chippewa

place, until your Great Father at Quebec should be pleased to give the necessary directions &

Chr continued
Brother, we wish that our Great Father would receive at [illegible] our surrender of the Salt Springs, & the Plaister Beds, which we would wish to be leased to the highest bidder on a well secured Annuity

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Thomas Davis again Spoke
Brother, you have said in this presence, ~~finding~~ our small number here, & we understand from you that at any convenient time ~~that you would give us a meeting all together~~ you will meet us all again, we can then give you a full answer

We do not deny what the paper says

Brother you know very well I was the next to Capt. Brant

J. S. J. replys to the above Speeches, ~~I have repeatedly called you together to hear what you had to say~~, but no good has yet arisen, representations & advice have had no effect — I am nevertheless still inclined to hear you again

I have repeatedly called you together to hear what you had to say against me, having been informed of what you had said behind my back, but never could effect my intention, once only, when Aaron came & [illegible]

1818, Nov. 30

24

Know All men by these presents That I, John W. Quinney, Stockbridge Indian, for One Hundred Dollars paid to me by Mary [illegible] of Stockbridge Do grant, bargain and sell unto her all my right and title I have of a piece or parcel of land lying on the side of Stockbridge West line — Bounded on the East by the lots laid out to Elizabeth and Mary Pye's: West by the New Turnpike lots and North by Isaac Littleman's lot — Beginning at a Stake on the south line of Isaac's lot, thence South along the West lines of the sd Elizabeth and Mary's lots one hundred and sixty eight rods [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] five rods on [illegible] on the West boundary line of the Turnpike lots; thence at right angles North, running parallel with the East line [illegible] East line of sd Turnpike lots one hundred and sixty eight rods to a stake in the south line of sd Isaac's lot [illegible], thence West along the sd line to the place of beginning, containing Fifty Acres of Land more or less.

To Have and to Hold the above described premises to Mary her heirs and assigns forever as [illegible] [illegible] — [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] to ~~[illegible]~~ discharge and acquit the sd Mary and further do [illegible] to [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] warrant and defend the same unto her and [illegible] one of them. —

In Testimony whereof I hereunto set my hand and affix my seal this thirtieth day of November in the year of our Lord one thousand, eight hundred and eighteen.

Signed Sealed and Delivered in presence of —

Jehoiakim Abram

John W. Quinney L.S.

John W. Linney's
Warrant
Filed
1850
Nov
9